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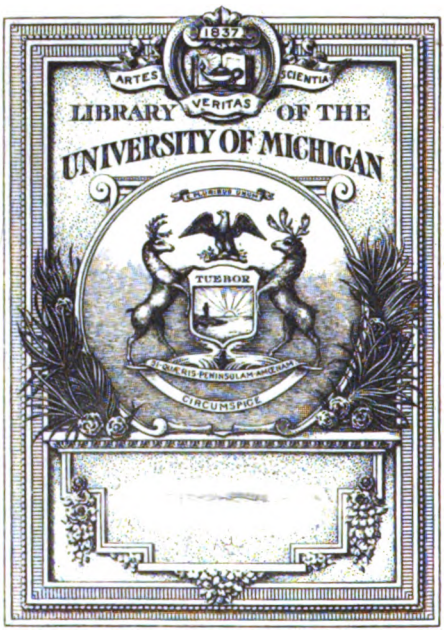

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THE CORRESPONDENCE OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD

FROM 1760 TO DECEMBER 1783

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THE CORRESPONDENCE OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD

FROM 1760 TO DECEMBER 1783

PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL PAPERS
IN THE ROYAL ARCHIVES AT WINDSOR CASTLE,
ARRANGED AND EDITED
BY

THE HON. SIR JOHN FORTESCUE
LL.D., D.LITT.

IN SIX VOLUMES

VOL. I

1760–1767

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
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1927

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TO

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIFTH

THIS COLLECTION OF THE PAPERS
OF HIS GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER

KING GEORGE THE THIRD

IS BY HIS PERMISSION
WITH HUMBLE DUTY

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INTRODUCTION

THE papers of King George III., after a disappearance lasting for nearly a century, were recovered and restored to His Present Majesty in the year 1912. A portion of them, his letters to Lord North, seems to have been kept separate from the rest, for they had long been in the custody of the Librarian at Windsor Castle and were printed many years ago, under the editorship of Mr. Donne. He published them in two volumes under the rather misleading title of *Correspondence of George III. and Lord North*, the fact being that there are very few letters from Lord North in the whole collection. It is probable, therefore, that these were sent back to the King, or, as is more likely, to one of his successors, by Lord North's representatives after his death, and so came to be a thing apart. Many other letters to and from the King have been printed in other collections, such as the *Chatham Correspondence*, the *Grenville Papers* and the like; but it was not until 1912, as I have said, that George III.'s original collection, of which he had arranged the greater part with his own hand, was finally brought to light. It is this original collection which, by gracious permission of His Majesty, is here printed. Every endeavour has been made to render it as complete as possible by including all letters, written by or to George III. during his long reign, that can be gathered together from any source. These last, however, amount

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only to a very small fraction of the whole; and the great bulk of the papers are entirely new matter.

All the letters have been printed as they stand in the originals, with spelling and stopping unchanged. To have brought the whole of them to one standard of orthography and punctuation might perhaps have been convenient to a certain number of readers, but would, on the other hand, have obscured light upon the character of the writers and above all upon that of the principal writer, the King himself. George III. wrote fluently and legibly in three languages, English, French and German, but in no one of the three could he observe the ordinary rules of grammar and syntax. His French is the French of the German courts, of which many examples will be found in these papers, and is no better nor worse than that of the average German prince. His German, beautifully written, shows astonishing grammatical blunders. His English, in the specimens before us, is perhaps seen at its worst, for it is transcribed either from his drafts or from copies, hastily written with his own hand, of letters already written. But his spelling, grammar, syntax and punctuation are always uncertain. If readers find his letters sometimes a little trying, they may lay the blame in part upon the jealousy of his Ministers, which denied him the help of a private secretary.

The task of an editor in dealing with a vast collection, such as the present, is exceedingly difficult. There are, for instance, many documents which relate to current business but are not directly addressed to the King nor derived directly from him. Shall they be printed or shall they be cast out? In such cases I have made it my guiding rule that the object of publishing such a collection of papers as this is to throw light above all upon the King's personality. The fact that he preserved

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copies of certain documents, among the huge numbers that came before him, is proof that he took particular interest in certain subjects, or in certain phases of imperial affairs; and it would therefore be wrong, in most cases, to omit to print those documents. Again, a couple of lines to a Minister, asking him to call in the evening at such an hour, may seem trivial and unimportant. But long experience has shewed me that the most trifling document may serve a very weighty purpose in fixing some date or in proving that a man did or did not do a certain thing upon a certain day, which in its turn may clear up some obscure transactions that have hitherto been misunderstood or indeed ignored. King George III. played, for good or evil, a very prominent part in the history of England for half a century; and that is not a thing which can be said of many men. Many judgments have been passed upon him, some of them honest though impaired by imperfect knowledge, more, perhaps, dishonest and dictated by the spirit of faction. "The good old King"; "an obstinate fool"; "a very clever man but a very bad man"—such are the formulæ which have been thrown out to bewilder the student who wishes to arrive at the truth. He will now, it is to be hoped, find material upon which to form an independent opinion of his own.

At the outset he will be confronted with a little disappointment. The King's earliest correspondence seems to have perished in the fire which destroyed so many of Lord Bute's treasures at Luton; and we do not enter upon the main stream of the documents until March 1765. There are only a few papers of earlier date, though these are not without interest as examples of the King's methodical habits. There is a memorandum, unfortunately incomplete (4), of the circumstances of his father's death, followed within less than a month by a letter

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concerning election business (8), which is presently supplemented by two more (11, 14). Then come a detailed statement of official events for the first year of his reign (19), and a curious list of the ecclesiastical dignities in the King's gift (26), the value of which, as here set down, will be a puzzle to many. In the middle of all this is Consul Smith's letter (23) respecting the sale to the King of his collection of works of art, which collection is still among the most treasured of the royal possessions. Then in 1763 follow two papers as to the strength of the Navy (3, 40), carefully drawn up in the King's own hand, hints how to make the best of the conquered West Indies (27), and at last a short series of documents concerning the trouble with John Wilkes. The triumvirate, George Grenville, Lord Halifax and Lord Egremont, had replaced Bute in April 1763; but there is unfortunately no record here of the King's negotiations with Pitt to induce him to join Grenville after the death of Egremont in August, nor of the Duke of Bedford's accession to the Ministry shortly afterwards. The year 1764 is practically a blank; and not until April 1765 do we enter the full flood of public affairs with the debate on the Regency Bill (47-60).

At this distance of time the debates in the House of Lords upon this subject do not seem to us to have been characterised by the best of taste; and this was the King's opinion at the moment, for he applied to the Duke of Cumberland to help him in the formation of a new Ministry (61). Then for two days all business was interrupted by the riots of the Spitalfields weavers, directed against the peers, and particularly against the Duke of Bedford, owing to their rejection of a bill for protecting the silk industry against foreign competition. The papers give a curious picture of the condition of London before the existence of the police (64-68) and of

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the timidity of the Government in dealing with a mob (70-74). We are not surprised to find that the King called upon his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, to take supreme military command, for the Duke had a will of his own, and, better still, was not easily infected with panic (74, 75). The Duke of Bedford, whose house had been the centre of the mob's attack, was, of course, furious; and he did not hesitate to say that the riot had been incited by Lord Bute! Great country magnates can be great babies; but the Duke's absurd insinuations were echoed by two of his brother Ministers in the House of Lords (69).

Order having been restored, the negotiations for the formation of the new Ministry were resumed; and here we come upon a series of very interesting letters upon the entire transaction between the King and Lord Egmont. The King, it seems, threw himself wholly upon Lord Egmont, even addressing him once—an unique example—as "Dear Egmont" (69, 76, 79, 82). Bedford and Grenville were very stiff and dictatorial, and, it should seem to our modern notions, unspeakably petty. Cumberland, taking this view at the time, dismissed their wranglings justly, though rather coarsely, as a "*Guerre de Pots de Chambre*"; but the Whig magnates, drunk with long enjoyment of power, seem to have forgotten, not their places—these they never forgot—but their manners, in their mania for bullying their sovereign. The Duke of Bedford appears at last to have become positively insulting, trying the King's temper almost beyond endurance; but the young sovereign of twenty-seven knew how to behave better than his subject the Duke, and was sympathetically encouraged by his uncle William (85, 90).

So the negotiations pursued their weary course, the King being firmly resolved to be quit of Grenvilles and

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Bedfords; and on the 25th of June he wrote to summon William Pitt, addressing him informally by the familiar appellation, "My Friend" (94). He had, it should seem, already prepared in writing a draft of all that he proposed to say to him (100), though, as the event was to prove, in vain. Leaning always on Cumberland and Egmont, the King warily pursued his way. Draft after draft of a new Administration was prepared. Bute wrote handsomely for himself and his brother, "we humbly desire to decline all office" (105), and at last after endless trouble the new Ministry was formed, with Lord Rockingham as First Lord of the Treasury, and the Duke of Grafton and General Conway as Secretaries of State. When all was settled, the King in a series of memoranda set down his version of the whole of the proceedings. There are so many drafts that he had evidently some difficulty in composing his narrative to his liking; but he does not dissimulate his opinion of Grenville and Bedford (139-143).

So the Rockingham Administration settled down to work, the most serious business before it being that of the American Colonies and their resentment against the Stamp Act. In January 1766 there seemed some prospect that William Pitt might after all take office, which might possibly have facilitated a settlement of that troublesome question; but the King was not inclined to upset the arrangements so laboriously arrived at by making a second treaty with Pitt, no matter how Grafton might press for it; and Lord Northington upheld this opinion (175-186). It should seem that Rockingham and the two Secretaries of State were none the less contemplating resignation (201), and on the 18th of January Rockingham and Grafton carried a message from the King to Pitt. The overture failed, and the King, always methodical, made a careful memorandum of these further

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negotiations (209). After some further conversations with the great man (210, 212-214), Rockingham declared that, notwithstanding all difficulties, he would do his best to carry on the public business (222). There were stormy scenes in Parliament over the American troubles; "much heat and a good deal of ribbaldry" at the outset; but by the 6th of February both Houses passed resolutions condemning the late tumults across the Atlantic, and above all affirming the right of Parliament to make laws binding on the American Colonies. All of these proceedings were duly recorded by the King in his own hand (239). Grenville, who had been violent throughout and had early styled the tumults a rebellion (wherein he was not after all very far wrong) (161), on the next day moved an address to the King about *enforcing* laws in America, but was heavily defeated on a division. He was further mortified, to his intense indignation, by seeing Mr. Pitt walk out of the House while he was speaking (243). The law to which Grenville in particular referred was, of course, the Stamp Act; and it is interesting to find that the King was himself strongly for repealing rather than enforcing the Act. As was his custom, he set down his views upon the whole subject in writing; and from them it appears that modification of the Act, so as to affirm the principle of the Mother Country's right to tax the Colonies and yet to remove the grievance of the Stamp Duties, would have best pleased him, but that, as between enforcement and repeal, he was undisguisedly for repeal (246, 247). The Duke of Bedford at this juncture offered his good offices through the King's brother, Edward, Duke of York, and received a chilling snub for his pains (255-257). The Act was repealed, in spite of his Grace's protest, and the King rejoiced that the affair had been ended "without any great altercation" in the House of Lords (272, 273, 276).

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Throughout the discussion of this weighty affair, as presented in these papers, we are struck by the tone of moderation which pervades the utterances alike of the King and of his Ministers. It is very evident that they wished to conciliate the American Colonies; but to abjure all power of legislation over them, looking to the fact that imperial commerce had for a century been regulated by two Acts of Charles II., was not a step that could be hastily taken. Their difficulty was that they had to do not with reasonable men labouring under a legislative grievance, but with revolutionaries, suffering from bad times after a long and exhausting war, and keenly alive to the fact that the removal of the enemy on their borders had rendered them independent of British protection. The real causes of American discontent—stagnation of business—they were powerless to remove; but the Americans would not have been human if they had not laid all their misfortunes at the door of the British Government. Already Lord Mansfield was anticipating that the Americans would throw off their allegiance; but Rockingham, after conference with a deputation representing the American and West Indian Colonies, had great hopes of an amicable settlement (270). The King's view was that faction at home was the greatest obstacle to a friendly arrangement, the Whig magnates being far more interested in their petty squabbles than in any public business. "The American affairs and indeed every other except those which Mr. Grenville thought tended to his acquiring popularity were neglected" (p. 173), and, when he tried to replace Mr. Grenville, no one, not even Mr. Pitt, would help him.

Hardly had the Stamp Act been repealed than the Rockingham Administration began to break up, the Duke of Grafton resigning upon the ground that it was absolutely necessary to call upon Pitt to form an

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Administration upon his own terms. Rockingham differed; and the King, again consulting Northington and Egmont, decided to play for time and so escape bondage to the *Family*, as he styled the tribe of Grenvilles, to whom Pitt was allied by marriage. Egmont was indefatigable in his endeavours to persuade Rockingham to stay in office—a sufficiently difficult task, for Rockingham seems to have changed his mind every other day—and after much delay and suspense the King by some concessions induced Rockingham to carry on his Administration (299-305, 307-311). Then arose a fresh awkwardness over the voting of an allowance for the King's younger brothers (316-331); and in July Rockingham resigned. The King then turned again to Pitt (343), using Northington as his emissary, and after a long correspondence, in the course of which Pitt became Earl of Chatham (369), the new Ministry at last settled down (346-381). Bread riots and the marriage of the King's sister, Caroline Matilda, to the King of Denmark, which was to turn out so tragical an affair, filled up the time until Parliament reassembled in November.

The King then noticed a lukewarmness in the Duke of Bedford's party (419). Overtures were made to conciliate the potentate of Woburn (425-427), who was so extravagant in his demands that they could not be satisfied; though, in compensation, "his behaviour was proper" (429-434). Some East India business was satisfactorily carried through Parliament (436-442), in the course of which there were indications that "Mr. Grenville is not of the consequence that he thinks himself" (436). Then very early in 1767 Chatham collapsed, and by May his condition could no longer be ignored. There was an agitated correspondence between him, the King and Grafton, which culminated in Chatham's pleading *utter disability* (516-526). The King,

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however, would not accept this pathetic excuse. The Ministry was rapidly going to pieces (537), and only Chatham could save it. Surely with the help of improving weather and the King's own doctors Lord Chatham could make an effort. But after a very short revival Chatham again collapsed (530-541), and his condition was such that the doctor's reports were kept strictly secret (551, 552). The King decided that he must act for himself (544). Grafton, with his authority, again approached Rockingham (547), but was himself also inclined to resign (548). In the midst of this agitation Grafton's coach ran over a drunken man, who died of the accident, and the Duke was so much distressed that the King had to write him a long message of comfort before he could attend to business (554, 555). Then came a gleam of cheerfulness, for Lord North, after much hesitation, consented in September to join the Government (557-559). Then trouble fell upon the King through the death at Monaco of his brother, Edward, Duke of York; though, as a matter of fact, the deceased prince was not a very profitable person (560). Parliament met again in November, and with renewed negotiations for strengthening the Administration the year 1767 came to an end (567-571).

The general impression left upon the reader's mind by the perusal of this first volume of papers is that of a young King with decided capacity for business and genuine anxiety to do his best for his country at a very difficult time, but unable to find advisers really willing to grapple with the problems of the new situation and the new Empire created by the peace of 1763. Apart from the jealousies and squabbles which kept the different sections of the Whigs apart, I seem, rightly or wrongly, to perceive a decided tendency in all quarters to shirk the labours and the responsibilities of govern-

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ment in favour of the petty details of administration and above all of patronage. The King had neither the experience nor the brain to initiate a constructive policy; but he seems to have had at least a sense of great issues pending, which was shared by few of his Ministers. Whether he were wise to trust so much to Northington and to Egmont, the reader by careful perusal of their letters may form his own judgment, and the probability is that it will not be favourable to Northington. But the vision of the King trying at all costs to keep the services of Chatham, as the one capable man, is pathetic; though whether Chatham, even with health unimpaired, could have steered the country through the dangerous waters of those times is by no means certain.

For the rest, a curious insight into conditions in Holland may be obtained by perusal of the King's private correspondence with Sir Joseph Yorke (*see* Index, Yorke, Sir Joseph). There are two characteristic papers concerning Ireland (313, 529); an interesting account of the Falkland Islands, which were soon to become a subject of dispute (338), and a memorandum as to the military occupation of the conquered territory of North America, which is worth reading (454).

A final word must be said as to the index. Every document in these volumes is numbered, and the entries in the index (except where a page is indicated) give the number of the document. But the constant repetitions of the same name, and the spelling of the same name in different ways, have made the work extremely difficult. We read of "Mr. Townshend." We all know, thanks to Burke, of Charles Townshend and, thanks to Goldsmith, of "Tommy" Townshend. But there were two Thomas Townshends, two Charles Townshends (three, if Lord Townshend be included), at least one James Townshend and one or two more odd Townshends; so

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plain Mr. Townshend is not always easy to identify. Again, there is Mr. Blakiston, Mr. Blakeston, Mr. Blackiston and Mr. Blackstone, all possibly, though not certainly, reducible to a single learned Commentator on the Laws of England. Then there is Gascoigne and Gascoyne, sometimes the same and sometimes a different person. George Grenville is happily recognisable under all his aliases, but they are many and might baffle the unwary. Some indulgence must be pleaded therefore for the unfortunate individual whose task it has been to fill the pages of the index, for to expect infallible accuracy from him is to claim the impossible. With this warning, too, readers may be able, if they fail to find what they want under one form of a name, to discover it under another.

J. W. F.

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No. 1—*Orders for the lodging of the French colours captured at Louisburg.*

Orders 4th. *September* 1758.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD VICOUNT LIGONIER orders, that the four Companies of Grenadiers of the Foot Guards do Parade in St. James's Park at Eight o'Clock on Wednesday Morning next, Commanded by a Field Officer and from thence to march to the Rendezvous at Kensington Palace where they are to be drawn up on the left of the Horse Guards by Ten o'Clock. The Officers in full Regimentals and White Gaiters to parade at the same time and march with the Grenadiers to the Rendezvous in order to carry the French Colours to St. Pauls.—After the French Colours are lodged at St. Paul's the four Companies to be marched back by their own Officers to the Quarters of their respective Battalions.

Order of March for the French Colours from Kensington Palace to St. Pauls.

First. Sixty Horse Grenadiers Commanded by a Field Officer.

Secondly. Eighty Life Guards Commanded by A Field Officer.

Thirdly. One Serjeant & twelve Grenadiers of the Foot Guards.

Fourthly. Eleven Serjeants of the Foot Guards carrying the French Colours.

Fifthly. The four Companies of the Grenadiers with their Field Officer to close the March.

The Adjutant of the Regiment who the Field Officer belongs to—to attend, EDM : STEVENS, *Field Officer in waiting.*

No. 2—*The Lord Chancellor to the Prince of Wales.*

SIR—I am commanded by the House of Lords to acquaint Your Royal Highness, That their Lordships have appointed the

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the Tryal of Lawrence Earl Ferrers, upon the Bill of Indictment for Murder found against him, to begin in Westminster Hall on Wednesday the 16th Day of April next at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and that Your Royal Highness's Presence is desired at the said Tryal.

I am with the Greatest Duty & Respect Your Royal Highness's most Obt & most Humble Servant

HENLEY. CS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
31st *March* 1763.

No. 3—*Memorandum in the King's handwriting.*

[1763 ?]

Complement of Men allowed to each Class of Ships.

Rate	Guns	Men
1st	100	850.
2d	90	750.
3d	80	650.
3d	74	650.
3d	70	520.
3d	66	520.
3d	64	500.
4th	60	420.
4th	60	400.
4th	50	350.
5th	44	280.
5th	44	250.
5th	36	240.

Men raised from Janr 1st 1755.

1st 3. months	13.418.
2d 3. months	7.301.
3d 3. months	4.241.
4th 3. months	864.
	25.842.

Thus it appears that 39. Ships of the line and 474. men over is all that can be raised in the first year in addition to the numbers of the Peace Establishment.

The highest numbers attained in 7. years war or may ever be attained was 87.019. Sailors borne, 84.770. mustered.

Disposition of the Ships in Commission at the time of signing the preliminaries.

17. Ships	5.840.	Men in the East Indies.
45.	15.000.	at Jamaica and the Havana.
13.	3.470.	In the Leeward Islands.

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Complement of Men allowed to each Class of Ships.

Rate	Guns	Men
5th	32	220.
6th	28	200.
6th	24 to 20	160.
Frigates from	14. to 18	130.
Sloops of	14	125.
Sloops of	10	110.
Sloops of	8	80.
Bombs of	8	60.
Fireships of	8	45.
Storeships of	24	120.
Hospital Ships	24	100.
Cutters		30.

Disposition of the Ships in Commission at the time of signing the preliminaries.

6. Ships	1.410.	In North America.
35.	12.260.	In the Mediterranean.
28.	5.725.	foreign Convoys and Cruizers.
5.	950.	at Belleisle.
14.	6.225.	In Basque Road.
22.	12.340.	Western Squadron.
14.	2.225.	In the Downes
2.	630.	Havre Squadron.
36.	5.325.	Home Convoys and Cruizers.
54.	9.895.	In Port.
10.	2.750.	Harbour Service.
4.	1.560.	To be paid off.
305.	85.605.	

No. 4—*Memorandum in the King's handwriting.*

Memoirs from Oct. 25th 1760.

The P of Wales was riding at a little after eight between Kew bridge and the Six Milestone when a Messenger stopped Mr Breton and told him an accident had happened to the King, on communicating it to the Prince He returned to Kew ordered his Attendants to be silent and pretended his Horse was lame; the Messenger produced a paper Signed *Schroder* with a pencil the name of one of the King's pages. about Nine a letter notifying the King's death came from Princess Amelia about ten Mr Pitt came to acquaint the Prince with it and to know whether the Privy Council Should be Summoned the Young King ordered it to assemble at Saville House; but afterwards at Carleton

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House as He had no Servants in Town and did not chuse to appear at such a period too much in the Streets.[1]

The follow [*document ends*].

[1] For the Declaration and the oath of Security of the Church of Scotland *vide* the 4th Vol. of Dr. Smollett's continuation of the History of England.

No. 5—*Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, to the King.*

FULHAM HOUSE 1st *Novr* 1760.

SIRE—Amidst the Congratulations that surround the Throne, permit me to lay before your Majesty the sentements of a Heart, which, tho' oppress'd with Age and Infirmity, is no Stranger to the Joys of my Country.

When the Melancholly news of the Late Kings Demise reach'd us, it naturally led us to consider the loss we had; and upon what our hopes of Futurity depended; The first part excited Grief, and put all the tender Passions into motion; But the second brought Life and Spirit with it, and wiped away the Tear from every Face.

O how Graciously did the Providence of God provide a Successor; Able to bear the weight of Government, in that unexpected Event.

You, Sir, are the Person whom the People ardently desire, which Affection of theirs is happily return'd by Your Majesty's declared concern for their Prosperity; and let nothing disturb this mutual Consent: Let there never be but one Contest between them, whether the King loves the People best or the People Him; And may it be a long, a very long contest between them; and may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtfull; and may the Paternal Affection on one side, and the filial Obedience on the other, be had in perpetual Remembrance.

As this will probably be the last time I shall ever trouble Your Majesty, I beg leave to express my warmest wishes, and Prayers on Your behalf. May the God of Heaven and Earth have You always under His Protection, and direct you to seek His Honour and Glory in all you do; and may You reap the benefit of it, by an increase of Happiness in this World, and in the next.

Your Majesty's Most Dutifull and Obedient Subject and Servant THO: LONDON.

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No. 6—*The Earl Marshal's ORDER concerning The Robes, Coronets, &c. which are to be worn by the Peers at THE CORONATION of His Most Sacred Majesty KING GEORGE THE THIRD.*

[1760.]

The Robe to be of Crimson Velvet edged with Miniver pure the Cape furred with Miniver pure powdered with Bars or Rows of Ermine according to their Degree—viz

Barons	two rows.
Viscounts	two rows and a half.
Earls	three rows.
Marquesses	three rows and a half.
Duke	four rows.

The Under Habits of very rich Gold or Silver Brocades, White Silk Stockings and White kid Shoes with buckles.

Swords in Scabbards of Crimson Velvet appendant to a belt of the same, and

Either in full bottomed Peri-Wigs or Wigs without Bags tied behind with a Ribbon curled and flowing down to the small of the back.

Coronets, Silver Gilt, Caps of Crimson Velvet turned up with Ermine, no jewels or precious stones in their Coronets, or counterfiet Pearls, instead of Silver Balls.

No. 7—*Nathaniel Curzon to Lord Bute.*

My Lord—The Civilities I have always receiv'd from Your Lordship encourage me to take the Liberty of making known to You an antient claim to a Peerage which has been in my Family, & to beg the favour of you if you think the pretensions reasonable & wellfounded, as I trust you will on Examination, that you will be pleas'd to lay my request with my most humble Duty at his Majesty's feet.

I have troubled your Lordship with a State of my family's pretensions which was drawn in answer to a Claim which M[r] Kynaston made to the same Peerage, which he afterwards drop't; My father's indifference to these matters together with his disinclination to Sir Rob[t] Walpole occasion'd these

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pretensions to be almost dormant during his very long life. The Pedigree which Your Lordship will find annex't was drawn by the Somerset Herald from the most Authentick Records. Till very lately the Title was said to be in Abeyance during the life of two Ladies who were descended from the second daughter, & who are mention'd in the pedigree by the Names of Diana & Harriot, they are lately dead without Issue.

I have now only to assure your Lordship that whatever favour his Majesty may be pleas'd to shew me on this Occasion will not be misplaced, & I shall always be happy in exerting on every occasion the Influence of myself & family in the support of his Majesty's Government.

I beg leave, at the same time, to assure Your Lordship that I am, with the greatest Esteem, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most Obed^{nt} & most hum^{ble} Servant NATH^{L} CURZON.

AUDLEYSQUARE
Novr 9 : 1760 :

No. 8—*Lord Carnarvon to Lord Bute.*

[James, Marquis of Carnarvon, eldest son of the Duke of Chandos.]

MINCHENDEN HOUSE
22nd *Nov^{r}* 1760.

MY LORD—I caught the Duke of Newcastle yesterday before He had left St James's. I acquainted Him that His Majesty had given me Leave to offer mySelf as a Candidate for the County of Radnor, & had permitted Me to acquaint His Grace therewith & to beg his Countenance & assistance. The Duke told me that Lord Bateman Mr Rice, & Mr Gwynne had been with Him that Morning, & had talked with Him about the Election for that County, & that He had told Them that He had heard I intended to offer MySelf as a Candidate; Upon which (His Grace Said) They assured Him, that the County was engaged in Favour of Mr Gwynne, & that I cou'd not possibly have any Chance to be chose: He therefore desired that I wou'd let Lord Bateman call upon me, in order to convince me of the Impossibility of My Attempt. I told His Grace I had no objection to seing Lord Bateman at any Time, but that I certainly must know my own Strength better than His Lordship cou'd, & that Mr Gwynne

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must have a very extraordinary opinion of me, to imagine that I shou'd give up My Pretensions to the County, on his assuring me I cou'd not carry my Point. I then gave the Duke Some Reasons why Mr Gwynne must have been a little Misinformed, & added, that I hoped as I had the Honour to be in His Majesty's Familly, that his Grace wou'd not discountenance me so far, as to oppose me at the General Election. The Duke asked me what Interest the Government had in that County, I told Him pretty exactly, (My GrandFather having been for Many years, & 'til his Death, Lord Lieutenant of the County, & Steward of Cantimelloneth, which Two Offices now, are in the Possession of Mr Gwynne & Mr Lewis) to which His Grace Said that as He had supported Mr Gwynne at the former Election, He did not know what to say to it, but desired I wou'd press Him no further 'til He had seen Them again. This My Lord was My Answer, & Such a one that I fear leaves me little Room to hope for His Graces Assistance. however I will wait upon Him next Week for his Determination, tho' shall be prepared for the worst.— I have employ'd a proper Person to speak to Mr Williams the Welch Judge about the Sheriff, if I cannot Succeed there, My only Chance will be with Lord Keeper, who I believe is the Person that recommends one of the Three, to the King. As to Lord Bateman & Mr Rice, I do not know of any Interest either of them have in the County. I have been thus particular in what passed between the Duke of Newcastle & MySelf, as it is possible He may talk to your Lordship upon it.

I am very thankfull to your Lordship for your Assistance in the Affair, & am with great Truth Your Lordships Very Faithfull & obliged Hble Sert CARNARVON.

PS. If your Lordship has an opportunity you will be pleased to acquaint His Majesty with the Reason Lord Oxford has not yet paid his Duty to Him.

No. 9—*Colin Campbell to* [*Lord Bute*].

DOVER STREET
*Decr the 7th* 1760.

MY LORD—Appealing to Your Lordship for your protection in an Affair, particular as my own; And unparallel'd; I hope will atone for this presumption And as Marshall Lord Legonier,

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hase not only given Me his leave, But eaven Justified my laying the inclosed Memorial at His Majestys feet, it is to Your Lordships known candour, that I trust to, for a Gracious reading from His Majesty. And as my case is known to Many of your Lordships Friends, I hope it may prompt you to read it. And then it will be to Your Lordship allone, I shall owe My future happiniss, as the deliverer of a Soldier, who tho so very clearly Exculpated to his Judges, has been so Scandalously ill treated. Were I to say one half of what I am concious your Lordship deservs, I should be suspected of flattery; which I sincerly do not mean; The Justice and Humanity you have ever show'n are the only pretentions I claim to your Lordships protection and forgiveness for this Liberty. And have the Honour to be With great Respect My Lord Your Lordships Most Obedient And very Humble Servt COLIN CAMPBELL.

No. 10—*Captain Isaac Barré to Lord Bute.*

[Barré was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel on the 29th of January 1761.]

MY LORD—I send enclosed to your Lordship a Copy of the memorial which I had the honour of presenting to the King; Also Copys of the Letters which I wrote to Mr. Pitt.

Your Lordship knows the situation of my Affair at the close of the last Reign. General Amherst's recommendation of me to Lord Barrington (tho' in the strongest terms) was to be farther explain'd, And in Consequence of that Explanation, my Commission of Lt. Colonel was to be dated the 20th. of October last. I hope it is not too much to say, That this precarious proposal for my advancement was not solely intended as a Compliment to the General, but also imply'd an approbation of my Claim.

Lately I was inform'd that Captain Faucet had got the Rank in Germany for being Adjutant General to the detach'd Corps under the command of the Hereditary Prince.

It has been urged that I took the Commission, tho' the honours annex'd to it were dealt with a sparing hand; I never heard of so discouraging a maxim in the King's service, As that my acceptance precluded me from asking greater promotion, more especially if my Generals thought I deserved it.

As the Custom in our Army has also been mention'd as an

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Obstacle, I cannot help mentioning to your Lordship, that General Napier said at Ld. Legonier's before Mr. Wood & me, "That a refusal of the rank to me would be breaking thro' all rules, & the giving it would be only restoring me to my Rights."

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect Your Lordship's most humble & most obed^{t} Servt ISAAC BARRÉ.

SUFFOLK STREET
Decr 21st [1760].

Enclosure No. 1. *Colonel Isaac Barré to Mr. Pitt.*

2^{d} Letter in London.

SIR—In obedience to your Commands, I waited upon my Lord Legonier: It affects me greatly, to find that his Lordship has either changed his opinion, or has forgot the favourable Impression which the first recital of my pretensions had made. He would not however give me any positive answer, but told me he would speak to Mr. Pitt on Monday next.

My Arguments can be of little weight; unless supported, And indeed, Sir, I can have no hopes, unless I flatter myself with your gracious protection.

I am the only Adjutant General to whom the usual Rank has been deny'd; Yet I hope it will not be forgot, That I fulfill'd the Dutys of that Commission two Campaigns with honour, That I bled by Mr. Wolfe's side in his last & glorious Effort for the service of his Country, And that Mr. Amherst's chusing me to be the messenger of the Account of his so happily finishing an uncommon & interesting War, is a distinguishing mark of my present General's approbation.

I am &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 2. *Isaac Barré to Mr. Pitt.*

LONDON.

SIR—Mr. Wood did me the honour of acquainting me this day with your opinion of the Application I proposed to make for Preferment in the Army.

* I am very unhappy to find that I am accused of overrating my Services; Yet, Sir, as you have already honour'd me with some attention, I shall take the Liberty of adding a few Particulars to those you are already acquainted with.

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Senior Captains will (I acknowledge) think themselves injured by my promotion; But had Seniority avail'd any thing to me when I was a Subaltern, Those Gentlemen's pretensions would not be now an Argument against me.

Some Officers my juniors in Service have had lately the same Employments, & have almost all obtain'd the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel at first setting out; A Rank which I did not ask till two Commanders in chief express'd their approbation of my Conduct.

Since I was honour'd with His Majesty's commission of Adjutant General, Two of the Brigade Majors under my directions are now become my Superior Officers; And a third (Captain Maitland) who was appointed to act as Adjutant General when I was wounded, has since got the rank by virtue of that Appointment, altho' he had not the King's Commission. —I feel no mean Envy at the promotion of Officers of merit, Yet these are uncommon mortifications.

The five & twenty Battalions that conquer'd Canada, have at different times received their General's orders thro' me; And tho' my Commission was attended with moderate honours, Yet it was of such weight that the Majors of that Army were always thought my Inferior Officers.

In fourteen years service & after the duty of five Campaigns, the Step from Ensign to Lieutenant is all that ever was given me. My Company I bought after all my sufferings, by the advice of Mr. Amherst, who thought my case would by that means be so singular, that the bare mention of it at home would insure me redress.

After signing the last Capitulation, He told me, "This day, Barré, will give you five hundred pounds & make you a Lieutenant Colonel."

If what I now ask (from the encouragement my General gave me,) should be refused, It shall not in the least affect my Zeal for his Majesty's Service. I entreat your Permission, Sir, to return to my Duty with all expedition; As long as the War lasts, there is no Rank, tho' ever so low, but I may contrive to make myself usefull in it, & acquit myself in every respect like a Man of Honour.

I am &c. &c.

* The paragraph mark'd thus displeased Mr. Pitt. He said he did not think that I overrated my Services.

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No. 11—*Lord Powis to* [*Lord Bute* ?].

ALBEMARLE STREET
Decemb 27 : 1760.

MY LORD—I have the Honour to acquaint Your Lordship, that Mr Gwynne has had a Meeting with his Friends in Radnorshire, on the affair of the Compromise : and that it is now in so fair a way of being brought about, that it seems only to depend upon Your Lordship for its Success ; which I shall endeavour to explain to You.—

When Your Lordship was pleased to desire me, to begin the Negotiation, Your instructions to me were ;—"To assure Mr Gwynne, that if I should prevail on him to desist for the ensuing Election, a Seat in Parliament shall effectually be secur'd to him." That assurance, I gave Mr Gwynne by Your Lordship's directions, has since been confirm'd by the Duke of Newcastle : But Mr Gwynne's Friends, not caring to rest the Certainty of his Seat in Parliament, on the Chance of his Grace's life or continuance at the head of the Ministry, require me to inform Your Lordship, "That it is their unanimous opinion and advice to Mr Gwynne, "That Your Lordship should now engage, to interpose (in either "of the Cases above mention'd), with his Grace's Successor in "Power ; and secure to Mr Gwynne in like manner, a Seat in "Parliament, without Expense." As I know this to be Your Lordship's Meaning, and They desire this Satisfaction, I am persuaded, Your Lordship can have no difficulty, in that particular, to give it them ; and make all Things easy.

Give me leave to say further, in relation to the Sheriff, it is customary in that County (on the Year of the Election), to compliment him with a Present of £100, to defray his Charges, in the Execution of his Office ; which I fancy Your Lordship will not dislike ; as it will be a Means to remove some Apprehensions You seem'd to have, in relation to Those who are now on the return for Sheriff ; whom I really think to be unexceptionable.

I know matters of this Sort too well to be disposd to close this business finally, in the Absence of the Parties concerned, for fear of any difference that may arise by Mistakes :—and therefore, as I must, (in respect to such Compromise, as shall be agreed

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upon), look upon myself, in some degree, as a kind of Guarantee between Them, and already I have taken no little Pains, to obey Your Lordship's Commands, I beg You will take into Consideration, the Necessity of coming to London Yourself, after the Holidays, and of fixing Your time for it; That I may appoint Mr Gwynne, to attend likewise, on Notice, which I shall send him accordingly: who am, with great respect & truth, My Lord Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant POWIS.

Mr. Gwynne is now in Wales.

No. 12—*Nathaniel Curzon to* [*Lord Bute*].

MY LORD—Having had the honour of your Lordship's friendship relative to the favour I have requested of his Majesty, & your Lordship having mention'd the Name of Mr Vernon, I take the Liberty of enclosing two letters from Mr Warburton which I have found amongst my Father's papers;

Tho' these letters will shew Your Lordship what Opinion Mr Warburton had of the Vernon claim, still my whole dependance is upon Your Lordship's good Offices in my Behalf, & the favour I hope to receive from his Majesty's kindness towards me.

I need not trouble Your Lordship with repeating how happy I shall be in every Opportunity of convincing Your Lordship of My Gratitude for any favour that may be shown me, & in exerting my Zeal at all times in the Support of his Majesty's Government.

I am With the greatest esteem My Lord Your Lordship's Most Obedient & most Obliged Humble Servant

NATH^L^ CURZON.

AUDLEY SQUARE
*Dec^r^* 31 : 1760 :

No. 13—*Charles Yorke to Lord Bute.*

TUESDAY NIGHT.
Jan. 13. 1761.

MY LORD—Upon my return to Town this Evening, I find the honour of your Lordship's Message upon my Table, and lose

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no time (at the desire of Dr Hay and the Attorney General) in transmitting our Report Signed by us all, with the papers referred to us by the King's command.

Your Lordship best knows in what manner to lay our excuses for the delay before his Majesty, with our humble Duty; but the Report will so far carry it's own Apology, as to Satisfy you that it has been owing to the necessity of extracting the material passages of the Instruments with care, and to the weight, difficulty, and unusual nature of some of the Questions.

Not only our opinion is given, but the Reasons of it; which will support it, if right, and give an opportunity of shewing our mistake, if wrong. This appeared to us agreeable to his Majesty's intention in this Reference, and to his Royal and tender Regard to Justice.

I am, My Lord, with the most perfect Respect, Your Lordship's Most obed^t^ & most humble Servant, C. YORKE.

No. 14—*Lord George Sackville to Sir Harry* [?].

PALEDALE
*Feb^r^* 9th 1761.

DEAR SIR—I have been at our meeting and I think Every thing looks as bad as possible. Ld Sondes reported from the D. of Newcastle that His Grace wish'd to support his old friends in Kent, and if Knatchbull and Fairfax Stood did believe he should be permitted to use his influence as formerly in their favour, but if any alternative was made he thought the case would be different. Ld Sondes Explained it to be his own opinion that Ld Westmoreland had apply'd to my Ld Bute for the Government interest and had obtained some sort of promise in favour of Mr Twysden provided Mr Fairfax did not Stand. He added at last that the Duke of Newcastle was to inform himself farther of there affairs as this day. Sr Wyndham Knatchbull reported From Ld Anson much to the same Effect with this difference only that He Lord Anson could absolutely promise the Admiralty support to Sr Wyndham Knatchbull. However we have agreed to meet again on Wednesday for the last time, and we all parted in the notion that the negative is put upon Ld Middlesex. The whole Company laugh'd much

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at Mr Twysdens being the Candidate and they all thought he could not be so ill advis'd as to Stand a Poll. our difficulty now is to Qualify Fairfax which I hope we shall be able to do as soon as the Negative is finally put to Lord Middlesex's having the support of the Government. I must do the D. of Newcastle the justice to say that he has been as Steady in creating difficultys in the Elections our family have been concerned in as the D. of Dorset has been in acting the direct contrary part by his Grace in Sussex.

I hope Ld Middlesex will receive an answer to his Letter this day or to morrow.

As you have had so much trouble already in this transaction I thought you would not dislike to hear these particulars.

I am Dear Sr Harry Your obliged Humble Servt

GEO : SACKVILLE.

No. 15—*Lord Clanricarde to the King.*

[1761.]

May it please Your Majesty—

with a heart firmly devoted to Your royal person and family but deeply wounded by the calumny of My Enemies I most Humbly presume to throw myself at Your Majesties feet and beg leave with the rest of my fellow subjects to Congratulate Your Majesty on Your Sucession to the thrones of these realm's a duty I should not have failed personally to have paid had not the malice of My adversary's put it out of My power.

How S^r^, shall I Express the grief and Anguish that filled my heart on hearing I have be represented in Such Colours to Your Majesty as deserved Your displeasure God alone knows what Crime I have been ignorantly guilty of that could deserve so severe a mark of Your Majesties Anger, but S^r^ I presume to flatter my self my known fidelity to Your Royal House particularly in the late unnatural rebellion and my long personal attachment to Your Majesties Royal Father which S^r^ I presume to hope are Events not forgotten by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and to all the Old friends & Servants of Leicester House and are such as will plead in My behalf for any Acts of inadvertency I have committed ; heaven forbid S^r^ that I would be so ungratefull to a King to whom My Country owes

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so Meny blessings or that I should offend Your Majesty Even in thought, this indeed would be a Crime unpardonable in Its self, permit Me Sr Most Humbly to implore Your Majesties Pardon for any Seeming offences I may have been guilty of fault's S^r^ which I presume to say that could only proceed from ignorancy and which the bare Suspicion of having deserved Your Majesties anger tender's a much greater punishment then, any the laws of My Country can inflict. but Sr Since I have most unhappily fallen under Your Majesties displeasure I beseech Your Majesties acceptance of My Most unfeigned repentance of any offence I may have been guilty of and hope You will be graciously pleased to Order a Stop to be put to the prosecution designed against me for I most respectfully beg Your Majesties belief that without a Course of law I Shall Ever Most Chearfully submit to any punishment You Shall be pleased to Order and am ready to render My Self up to Your Majesties pleasure, Happy S^r^ under My Misfortunes in y^r^ reflection that However I may have been falsely represented to Your Majesty that you have not a More Zealous faithfull or More firmly attached Subject in Your Dominion's.

May it therefore Please Your Majesty once More to Suffer me to throw My self at your feet and to implore Your Compassion and to Hope that I Shall not be so unhappy as to Stand a Single instance of Your Anger in this particular time of Mercy to all Your other Subjects whatever may be My fate Your Majesty Shall Ever find my life family & fortune at Your Command and that on all Occasion's I Shall indeavor to approve Myself.

May it Please your Majesty Your Majesties Most Dutifull Faithfull & Devoted Subject & Servant CLANRICARDE etc.

No. 16—*Lord Bute to the King.*

[? 3 *June*, 1761.]

As His Majestys present Residence at Kew, must demand every House that can be got on the Green for His Accomodation, Ld Bute begs leave to remind His Majesty of the house he inhabitated there, the State of which is as follows.

The Widow of Mr Appleby, had this house & gardens in Jointure; after her death it fell to Her Husbands Heirs at

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Law; very poor people but in the hands of Lawyers; as this Ground lay conteguous to the Royal Garden, it was thought necessary to take a lease of Mrs Appleby for Her Life; & at the same time to purchase all the Bond debts that affected the Premises; this has been gradually done to the amount of near 25 hundred pounds; & to prevent the Heirs future Imposition [?]; these bonds & the Lease, were all taken in Mr Chernestadts name & the money so laid out constantly accounted for to His Majesty, at whose expence the buildings there, were also erected; the different deeds are all in Mr Chernestadts custody to be made over by Him to whomsoever His Majesty shall appoint; & from Him the King will learn a fuller State of this business, than Ld Bute presumes to trouble Him with; He will only observe; that till some final agreement is made with the Heirs at Law, it may be best to transmit the business in Chernestadts name, least the party concern'd, should impose on knowing it belonged to His Majesty.

the State of Ld Butes Health, not permitting Him to pay His duty in Person, he has desierd Sir William Breton to deliver this Paper; which he cannot finish, without offering up His humble, the Most ardent congratulations on To morrow; which he flatters himself His Majesty will deign to accept from an old devoted Servant. may Heaven grant additional blessings on each revolving year of Health, peace, Happiness & glory; & that this Precious Life may be lenthen'd out to extreme old age.

wednesday morn.

No. 17—*George Grenville to Lord Temple.*

[" Tommy " is Thomas Grenville, whose name will recur in 1782–1783. He is best remembered by his gift of the Grenville Library to the British Museum.]

VII-63.

WOTTON
Aug^st 1 : 1761.

DEAR BROTHER—I am extremely oblig'd to you for your kind offer to Tommy, which I hope is not attended with any Sort of inconvenience to you. I accept with the greatest pleasure this as I allways Shall do every mark of your regard & kindness to me or my children. My Wife joins her thanks to mine,

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& we both desire to add our affectionete compliments to Lady Temple.

I am ever, Dear Brother most affectionately yours &c

GEORGE GRENVILLE.

No. 18—*Sir Jeffery Amherst to Lord Ligonier.*

[Extract of a Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst to Ld Ligonier dated 21st *Oct^r^* 1761.]

I sometime since desir'd Governour Burton to send me some Iron from the Trois Rivieres that I might have it prov'd here; he sent me two pieces, of which the broadest and shortest was hammer'd twice, the other once.

The Principal Blacksmith of New York, who made the Experiment of the goodness and properties of the Iron, reports, the largest bar extremely hard, tho' mallable and easily wrought for several purposes of hard Iron; but what makes it most valuable, it will make as good Steel as any that goes under the Name of German Steel.

The other Bar is more Mallable and fitter for all Sorts of Works in general; better than any made in this Country, and even exceeds that imported from Sweden; They say it is as good as ever They saw in their lives.

From the above report, I have order'd the remains of the Bars to be pack'd up, and to be sent by the first occasion to your Lordship from Falmouth, to which place the Packett will take Them. If these Blacksmiths are not deceiv'd, it may hereafter turn out to great advantage, perhaps, that the goodness of the Iron in His Majestys Forge at Canada should be known, and I therefore send it to your Lordship to make what Use of it You judge proper.

Copy.

No. 19—*Memorandum on the Proceedings during the First Days of the Reign of George III October* 1760.

His Majesty King George II died at His Palace at Kensington on Saturday October 25th 1760, between 7 and 8 o'Clock in the Morning, in the 77th Year of His Age, and 34th of His Reign.

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The Lords of The Privy Council assembled at Carlton House the same day, and gave orders for proclaiming His Majesty; who caused all the Lords and others of The late King's Privy Council to be sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council.

October 25th.

His Majesty in Council made a declaration expressive of His Grief for the death of the King; His Attachment to His native Country; and His determination to prosecute the just and necessary War in which the Country was then engaged, in the manner the most likely to bring on an honorable and lasting Peace in concert with His Allies.

Same day—the 25th.

His Majesty in Council took and subscribed the Oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland.

Sunday October 26.

His Majesty was this day proclaimed; first before Saville House, then at Charing Cross, Temple Bar, Cheapside, and the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities. The Principal officers of State, a great number of the Nobility and of other Persons of Distinction attending during the whole Ceremony. (vide Proclamation of this date.)

Monday October 27.

His Majesty this day signed Letters to all the Sovereign Princes and States in Europe etc. announcing the death of His late Majesty and His Own Accession.

(*N.B.* Drafts of these Royal letters as well as of the Dispatches which H.M. Principal Secretaries of State wrote to H.M. Ministers and Consuls abroad upon the occasion, are prepared.)

Monday 27 *October.*

H.M. in Council appointed H.R.H. Edward Duke of York a Privy Councillor: also the Earl of Bute.

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Same day 27th.

H.M. ordered Parliament to be prorogued to the 13th day of Nov.

Same day 27th.

H.M. ordered the necessary Alteration to be made in the form of Common Prayer for The Royal Family.

Same day 27th.

H.M. signed a Proclamation requiring all Persons being in Office of authority or Government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective Offices for Six Months unless sooner removed by His Authority.

Same day 27th.

H.M. signed an order to The Earl Marshall for a General Mourning.

Tuesday Oct: 28.

An order was issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and from The Earl Marshall for a General Mourning accordingly.

The officers of the Army to appear at Court in Red faced with Black; Navy, Blue with Black facings.

Same day 28th.

H.M. received an address at Leicester House from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London—to which H.M. returned an Answer, and conferred the Honor of Knighthood on two of the Aldermen.

Addresses from all parts of the Empire followed.

Wednesday 29.

Notice from the Lord Chamberlain's office that H.M. would hear Divine Service at St. James's on the 2nd of November, and would have a Drawing Room afterwards, and on every future Sunday and Thursday.

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Thursday 30th Oct.

H.M. received at Leicester House an Address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and *Commons* of the City of London, to which He returned an Answer.

Oct: 30.

The same Body presented an Address to The Princess Dowager of Wales—to which Her R.H. returned an Answer.

Oct: 31.

Order from the War Office that the Officers of the Army and Militia (except those of the Horse and Foot Guards) should wear a black Crape Scarf round the Arm, and black Crape Sword Knot except when they come to Court, when they are to appear with black facings, as already noticed.

November 1st.

The King signed a Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing Vice, Profaneness and Immorality.

Nov.: 3*rd.*

Order for Naval Officers to go into Mourning—Viz. same as the army.

Nov: 3*rd.*

Order from the Ld. Chamberlain to His late Majesty's Chaplains to go in the Funeral Procession.

Nov: 4*th.*

Ceremonial published for the interment of H.M. from the Princes Chamber to Westminster Abbey on the 11th of Nov.

Nov: 7.

A Numerous body of the Merchants of London waited upon H.M. at St. James's with an address—to which H.M. returned an Answer.

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Nov: 8.

Notice from The Deputy Earl Marshall to the Peers of Scotland and Ireland to attend the Funeral of His late Majesty on the Evening of the 11th, at 7 o'clock.

Nov: 11.

Further Prorogation of Parliament from the 13th to the 18th Nov. then to meet for the dispatch of Business.

Nov: 12.

H.M. opened Parliament with a most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Nov: 29.

A General Promotion of Field Marshals and General Officers took place.

December 9th.

A promotion of Flag Officers in the Navy.

December 24th. 1760.

Proclamation for a General Fast.

1761.

January 16.

Lord Henley from being Keeper of the Great Seal, appointed Lord Chancellor.

Same day 16th Jan.

Orders for the Court to change Mourning on Sunday 25th January.

February 28.

Lords Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum of England announced.

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Same day 28.

H.M. in Council ordered that the several persons whose names are mentioned in the order, should be continued in their respective official situations in America.

March 3rd.

The Earl of Kildare created a Marquis.
Same day further change of Mourning, on the 8th.

March 14th.

A promotion of General Officers.

Same day the 14th.

Several Civil Appointments announced.
Rt. Honble George Grenville, Treasurer of the Navy.
Rt. Honble Henry Fox, Paymaster of the Forces.
Earl Thomond, Treasurer of the Household, etc etc.

Same day the 14th March.

Promotions in the Marines.

March 17.

H.M. in Council this day dissolved the Privy Council, and re-appointed the same Members, with the addition of the Earl of Shaftsbury, who was sworn in accordingly.
Earl Granville appointed President of the Council.
Earl Kennoul, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

March 19th.

H.M. prorogued the Parliament to the 7th of April in a speech to both Houses.

March 20.

The Earl of Halifax appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Same day.

Parliament dissolved and a new one called for the 19th of May.
Order for the Election of the 16 Peers of Scotland.

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March 21st.

Mr. Pitt appointed one of H.M. Secretaries of State.

Lords Talbot and Delawarre created Earls.

The Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Barrington, Lord North, J. Oswald and Gilbert Elliot Esq. appointed Lords of the Treasury —and Viscount Barrington Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Anson, Mr. Pelham, Lord Villiers, Mr. Forbes, Dr. Hay, Mr. Orby Hunter and Mr. Stanley, appointed Lords of the Admiralty.

Dr. Hay, Advocate General.

A numerous board of Commissioners for Trade appointed, with Lord Henley at the head of it.

Various other appointments took place at the same time.

March 24.

Chas. Townshend Esq. to be Secretary at War.

March 25.

Earl Bute to be one of H.M. Secretaries of State in the room of Lord Holderness.

March 28.

A Board of Commissioners of Excise in Scotland appointed.

Several Peers advanced in Title, and others created.

April 3rd.

Creation of Peers announced.

13 *April.*

Earl Temple appointed Lord Privy Seal.

Earl Cornwallis Constable of the Tower.

Several Governors and other Officers in the Leeward Islands &ar continued in their Offices.

18 *April.*

Earl of Ashburnham appointed Ranger of St James's Park, and Earl of Cardigan, Constable of the Castle of Windsor.

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May 15.

Parliament prorogued from the 19th May to 2d of July.

May 26.

Knights of the Bath installed at Westminster Abbey.

June 23^{d}.

Ld Bute appointed Ranger of Richmond Park on the Surrender of The Princess Amelia.

July 8.

Parliament further prorogued to 3^{d} Sep^{r}.

July 8.

H.M. in Council declared His intention of marrying the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Dublin July 16.

H.M. Commanded the Name of The Earl of Clanricarde to be struck off the List of the Privy Council—a List of whom were published in the Gazette as they then stood.

Septr 5.

Establishment of the future Queen's Household announced in the Gazette.

Sepr 8.

This Evening the Marriage of their Majesties was solemnized at the Chapel Royal.

September 22^{d}.

This day the ceremony of Their Majesties Coronation was performed in the Abbey Church at Westminster, with great Pomp and State.

Oct. 9.

This day the Right Honble Wm Pitt resigned the Seats of the Northern Department into the King's hands, when H.M. conferred

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a Barony of Great Britain on the Lady Hester Pitt, by the Title of Baroness Chatham, and of Baron Chatham to Her Heirs Male —with an Annuity of £3000 to Mr Pitt during his life and that of Lady H. Pitt and their Son John Pitt Eq^r^.

Oct: 9*th*.

Earl Temple resigned the Office of Lord Privy Seal.

Oct: 12.

The Earl of Egremont appointed one of H.M. Secretaries of State in the room of Mr. Pitt.

Nov. 3^d^.

This Day the Parliament met and chose Sir John Cust for their Speaker.

No. 20—*The Vicar General of Quebec to his flock.*

[John Oliver Briand, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, and Vicar General of the Diocese during the Vacancy of the See.]

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and to the faithfull of the Government of Quebec Greeting.

The God of Hosts who disposeth of Diadems, and Extends or Contracts the Limits of Empires according to His Holy pleasure, Having from all Eternity decreed that we should pass under the Dominion of His Britannick-Majesty, it is our Duty founded in the Law of Nature itself, that we should Interest ourselves in whatever regards this Monarch, and having been lately Informed of His Marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Streliz, It is Just and reasonable that as faithfull Subjects we should partake in the Joy of those Nations, which already acknowledge him for their Sovereign, and that we should Joyn our Prayers with theirs, to Obtain the Divine Blessings upon their Majestys.

The Religion we profess instructs us after a most Particular manner in this Duty taught by Jesus Christ himself, and which His Disciples have so Strongly Recommended to the Primitive

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Christians. S[t] Peter the Prince of the Apostles in his first Epistle Commands us to Submit to the King and those who are in Authority under him. *Subjecti estote Sive Regi quasi precellenti, Sive Ducibus tanquam ab eo Missis* He prescribes to us to pay him all due Honor and Respect, *Regem Honorificate.* The Apostle S[t] Paul still descends into a more Minute Detail of these Duties, I Conjure you, Saith He, in his first Epistle to Timothy, above all things to use Supplications & Prayers for the Kings, and all Rulers; to give continual Thanksgivings to the most high, who hath set them over us, that under their Protection we may lead a quiet and Peaceable Life Acceptable to God our Saviour. *Hoc enim bonum et acceptum coram Salvatore nostro Deo.* All the Ancient Fathers of the Church Repeat and explain this same Doctrine in the Strongest Terms. After such Clear and Authentick Orders, should we not be highly Blameable my dearly beloved Brethren We who Glorify ourselves as Professing the Christian Religion in its utmost purity and truth, Did We not acquit ourselves with all possible Zeal and Fidelity of a Duty which Jesus Christ hath so carefully made known to those who Worship him. For these Reasons we order first that the Curate of the City and Parish of Quebec Sing the *Te Deum* upon the first Sunday in Lent, as a Thanksgiving for the Marriage of King George the Third with the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelizt, and to beseech Almighty God to Shower down His most Abundant Benediction upon this Illustrious Alliance; The Ceremony shall be after Vespers, at which the whole Secular and Regular Clergy of the City of Quebec will Assist. The same shall be done in every Parish Church of this Government the first Sunday after the Reception of our present Mandate.

2[ndly] at Mass, in that part of the Canon where the King is prayed for, it shall be added: *Georgio*; in the Salute, at the prayer for the King, the same Rule shall be followed as well as at the Blessings of the Pascal Taper upon Holy Saturday. What is marked in the Ritual Page 387 shall be changed into what follows.

We pray thee also, O Mighty God, for our most Gracious King George, our Gracious Queen Charlotte, Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family, for his Excellency our Governor, and all those who administer to us Justice.

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3dly We shall continue the Prayers ordered by the last Mandate of our Late Bishop Pont Briand, in order to obtain of the most High a Speedy and durable Peace: And this our present Mandate shall be read and published at the Sermons and Parochial Messes upon the first Sunday after the Reception of the same.

Given under our hand at the General Hospital Countersigned by our Secretary, and under the Seal of the Diocese this 14th Febry: 1762. (Signed) Briand Can^{r} & Vic^{r} General.

Copy.

[*There is also a copy of the French original.*]

No. 21—*Lord Hertford to the King.*

Sire—As it is proposed to dismiss me from your Majesty's service merely for my attachment to your Majesty let me intreat You most anxiously and importunately if I am to be thus used, to shelter me from the disgrace which will accompany it by giving me an higher rank in the Peerage, and permit me to owe it to your own grace and nomination. I have served your Majesty more than twenty years and chief part of that time in very high emploiments, nor can I in a single instance charge my mind with having failed to your Majesty in the least degree during so long a period; Let me then gracious Sire as a personal servant to your Majesty not be involved with Ministers to whom I have never belonged, but allow me to receive a mark of your favor as a balm and satisfaction to my mind and an evidence to the world that I have not failed in the object I had always in view.

I have mentioned my wishes and anxiety to the Duke of Grafton and my brother who enter into my feelings and must be friends from the connection which family and intimacy have established between us, and they I understand have expressed their own sentiments to your Majesty's present Ministers who I suppose as friends of theirs may not be indisposed to it, tho' I have not the smallest degree of connection with them; for the Duke and my brother tell me that your Majesty may if You think proper to shew me favor distinguish my Case from every other application in the present circumstances, and it is that your

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Majesty may be informed of every circumstance that I presume to mention what has passed between them, and me and that nothing may be misrepresented having lived long enough in the world to know and been taught by experience that the most innocent things change their color by passing through artful or designing or unfriendly hands. It is to your Majesty alone that I wish to owe this favor so essential to my mind if You command me to leave your service, and as an old and faithful servant I flatter myself that such an example will not in any shape offend your Majesty's interest. The world know I have been attached to Your and consider me accordingly.

Your Majesty will therefore I hope excuse my anxiety and allow me to subscribe myself as I have always done with the most dutiful attachment Sire your Majesty's Most devoted and faithful humble serv^{t} HERTFORD.

GROS^{R} STREET
aprill 3^{d} 1762.

No. 22—*Lord Ligonier to Lord Bute.*

LONDON *May the* 1st 1762.

MY LORD—I am prevented having the honour of waiting on your Lordship in person by being confin'd with a very bad Cold & Fever.

I find there is a resolution taken in the House of Lords to address His Majesty to give up to Them—the Office of Ordnance at Westminster for the better accommodation of their Lordships and that this is soon to take place, tho' no notice has been taken of it to me as Master General. I think it my Duty to observe to your Lordship that there are Twenty One Years to come of the Grant given by the Crown; and should His Majesty be pleas'd to revoke that Grant; the necessity there is of another Office to be prepar'd for the Board of Ordnance before this is taken out of Our hands.

It must appear a little extraordinary that after a purchase made of part of the Ground, by the Publick, for this Board there should be an intention to take it away, without a Proposal made or, as I apprehend, thought of to accommodate Them with another Office equaly convenient for the carrying on His Majesty's

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Service, especially at this time. I hope your Lordship will be so good to mention this to His Majesty.

I have the honour to be My Lord Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant LIGONIER.

Earl of Bute
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

No. 23—*Joseph Smith to* ?

[The collections of Joseph Smith (1682–1770) still form the most important part of the Royal collection of drawings and gems at Windsor Castle.]

Copy.

Mr. Smith (Late Consul at Venice) His Letter dated 13th. July & Rec^d Aug^st 14. 1762.

SIR—All I have said relating to My Collection & particularly of its Composing Articles; The Many Years' Labour, some Judgement Employ'd, the Charge of forming its Union under such fortunate Circumstances, now no more to be expected, because the Subjects themselves either are no longer exerting, or, where similar ones may be, hardly Purcheasable at any Rate; All, I say, that I have mentioned of this kind, proceeded (I thought) from the Nature of the Commands that were enjoyn'd me, and I obey'd them with the greater Satisfaction to give thereby a Proof of My Veracity, a Point I have constantly had in View, not to dare to advance any thing, which, on Examination of the Articles themselves should not exactly Correspond with My Description of them.

'Tis from this ingenuous Relation and I flatter Myself from Your favorable Opinion of My Probity that You have been pleased to interest Yourself for the Completion of My Wishes, and to have this whole Collection removed to a more permanent & Glorious seat, and by rendering it famous to after Ages, confer on the Collector the greatest Honor He can possibly receive.

When I ask'd Your Protection therein, I then resolv'd to be guided by the Advice of so Generous a Friend without laying you under any Restriction from what I said in my Letter of the 5th.

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May Past, which accompany'd the Sundry Lists, any more than Honestly to mention what You commanded me to do. Viz to Specify whereabouts I esteem'd to be the Real Value; and finding now, by the Honor of Your Letter of the 6th. July, that upon representing all this to our Royal Master, He has been pleased to think the Collection not to be unworthy of His Possession, My desires are Satisfied to their full Extent: 'Tis the Royal Possessor that constitutes its Value, and I am free'd from the Mortifying Suspicion of being even thought minded to drive a Bargain. In short, it is Your Opinion and Advice that I should offer the whole Collection for Twenty thousand Pounds, half whereof to be paid forthwith and the other half in three Years by three Equal Payments with 5 per Cent of interest for what shall remain due:

This then is the Proposal I make, and hereupon You'll be so good to finish the Affair, which as from Your kind Ingerency has had its Rise, so through Your Continued Favours (as I always intended) it will have its End, by Your consenting, as I desire, in my Name to the above Conditions.

This affair thus concluded, pray permit me to know, by the Honor of a Letter from You, as soon as can be conveniently, that I may with the less Loss of time set about making the Necessary Arrangements in My Affairs in Prosecution of my future Plan of Life; more especially, shall I be attending to receive the proper Instructions how to deliver up all according to the Sundry Lists in Your Hands, whether to be to some Person deputed for this Purpose, or if after that so much has been trusted to my Honor and Punctuality, I am to be charged with the sending away all? how is this to be done? whether by Land or Sea Carriage, and if the Latter, if one of His Majesty's Frigates (as I took once the Liberty to Hint) will be order'd to come hither from Leghorn, in which case a Hint of it to the Venetian Ambassadors at Our Court will procure every kind of facility, and if the Expedition be Committed to My Care, I shall keep & send over an exact Account of Expences and use the greatest Attention, both in the Safety and Frugality of the Passage.

Had a Consideration of Interest prevailed with Me, I should have insisted that previous to a Treaty of Price, the Collection be visited, and trusted to the Event of the most exact Examination, but whatever benefit this might have been attended with, I

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resign all, and I beg to be permitted to make this most solemn Declaration, and to be believed, I do it with the same Sincerity, as I hope for happiness, for the rest of My Life, and in a future State, that I am more pleased with the Sum His Majesty thinks fit to give, and I accept it with more willingness, and thankfully than the double from any other Purchaser: For thus, this whole Collection, the Work of my Life will be preserved entire, and may it not be called in me a Commendable Ambition, that future Ages may know, that this great Collection was made by . . . ? [*sic*] and the greatest and most amiable Prince in the World, His most Gracious Sovereign, did not judge it unworthy of His Regard and Possession ?

And now may I beg to be indulged and desire that the £10,000 : Sterl. which is to be paid forthwith be remitted to me here by Bills of Exchange payable to my own Name at *Usance*, which is three Months after Their Date, which can be easily done by giving the Order to any Merchant, this may prove of some Benefit to me without any Loss to the Remitter, who besides (it may be) a trifling Commission will give out no more than the £10,000. and if I shall be further favour'd, and it be convenient to have this done soon, I shall be the better enabled to terminate My Concerns in this City, and be so much the sooner hastening to return Home, where my first Care will be to beg to have the Honor to pay My Duty to His Majesty, and personally to confess the Obligations, I lye under to my Noble and Generous Friends, and why may I not Subjoyn, to revisit those other old Acquaintance so fortunately transplanted to a situation more worthy to possess them, and where they'll shine with more Lustre, and enjoy the culture they deserve.

I must not conclude without thanking You, My Dear & generous Sir, for this Testimony of Your most Esteem'd Friendship, by which You have so essentially Contributed to the Comfort and Happiness of my future Life, which I desire to enjoy no longer than I shall preserve and own a just and gratefull sense of Your Favours. I have the Honor &c[a].

P.S. I have received the Drawing Mr. Dalton sends me by Your Order, and I shall endeavor it be executed by the best Engraver this Place Affords. I wish Mr. Strange was here, or may be like to be in time for the Purpose, but 'tis much to be

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doubted. the Work I am sure merits the greatest Artist of the Age: for the same Reason that none but Dioscorides was permitted to cut the Head of Augustus, or Apelles paint Alexander.

No. 24—*Mr. Ellis to the King.*

[*about September*, 1762.]

Mr. Ellis most humbly asks His Majesty's pardon for interrupting His Majesty in his retirement, but as Mr. Ellis is obliged to change the matter of his letters to Sir Jeffery Amherst by this unlucky event which are to be sent by the Packet which is to sail to-morrow, he finds himself obliged to submit to His Majesty's pleasure the following expedients to remedy the impending inconvenience.

The service of Louisiana is totally unprovided, for which His Majesty destined two Regiments. The Eleventh now lyes ready to sail at Portsmouth, if the transports destined to carry that Regiment to Minorca be compleated in their victualling that Regiment may have orders to sail immediately to take possession of Louisiana. Jeffry's which lyes at Plymouth may be the speediest to sent on the same service. The Garrison of Portsmouth and Plymouth may be supply'd by some of these Regiments which come from the Havannah, who are so weak that it will be both cruel and useless to send them back in their present condition. Three Regiments may be compleated by draughts to five hundred men, of those who are now upon the Irish Establishment and may be replaced by three of these Havannah Regiments who will be soon compleated with men in that Kingdom. The 47th and 55th Regiments which were destined for Europe may, by the letters which will go to-morrow be stopped in America. Thus His Majesty may be pleased to observe that it will become necessary to send back but three of these Regiments, namely Noel's to Jamaica, which may immediately be compleated by the reduced men of Irwin's and Stanwix and the Regiment of Lord Frederick Cavendish which is the strongest of all those who return, consisting at present of three hundred and thirteen rank and file, by Genl. Keppel's return and Gage's. All which is most humbly submitted to His Majesty's decision.

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Abstract of the above :—

3 Regiments from Ireland.
2 Regiments from England.
2 Stop'd in America.
3 Sent back.

—

10.

No. 25—*The Empress of Russia to the Princess Dowager of Wales.*

MADAME MA NIECE—La Lettre que le Comte de Buckingham m'a remis de la part de Votre Altesse Royale ma fait d'autant plus de plaisir que j'y vois la joye que Vous avés eu de ce qu'il a plut a Dieu de faire en ma faveur, je ne crois pouvoir en revange Vous doner Madame de plus grand marques de mon Amitié qu'en Vous assurant que je ne Negligerai rien de ce qui pourra etablir Solidement l'anciene Alliance qui Subsiste entre mes Etats et ceux du Roy Votre fils et par la Vous prouver la Sincerite de mes Sentimens l'estime distingué et la consideration tres particuliere avec laquelle je Suis Madame ma Niece De Votre Altesse Royalle La tres affectione Tante CATERINE

A Moscou.
ce 13. *d Octobre* 1762

No. 26.

A List of the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries. In England and Wales, in His Majesty's Gift. With the reputed Yearly Value, of Their respective Dignities. 1762.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

	£
Doctor Thomas Secker.	
Value of the See	7000 a Year.

DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

	£
Doctor William Friend.	
Value of the Deanry.	900 a Year.

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There are Nine Prebends in the Cathedral of Canterbury, in His Majesty's Gift, and Three in the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Prebendaries in His Majesty's Gift, are,

Dr. Ayerst.	Dr. John Davies.
Dr. John Griffin.	Dr. Thos. Curtis.
Dr. Francis Walwyn.	Dr. John Head.
Dr. John Potter.	Dr. Geo: Secker.
Dr. William Tatten.	

Value of Each 350£ a Year.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Honble Dr. Robert Drummond.	£
Value of the See	4500 a Year.

DEAN OF YORK.

Dr. John Fountain.	£
Value of the Deanry	600 a Year.

The Prebends in the Cathedral Church of York, and also the Prebends in the Cathedral Church of Southwell in the Diocese of York, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of York.

BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

Doctor Edward Willes.	£
Value of the See.	2000 a Year.

DEAN OF WELLS

Dr. Lord Francis Seymour.	
Value of the Deanry.	600 a Year.

The Prebends of this Cathedral are in the Gift of the Bishop of the Diocese.

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BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

Dr. Thomas Newton.
Value of the See. £ 450 a Year.

The Bishop holds in COMMENDAM the Residentiary of St. Pauls £ worth 800 a Year, & the Rectory of Bow worth £ 300 a Year.

DEAN OF BRISTOL.

Dr. Francis Ay—— (?)
Value of the Deanry. 500 a Year.

£
The Six Prebends of this Cathedral are worth 200 a Year, and are in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor.

BISHOP OF CHESTER.

Dr. Edmund Keene.
Value of the See. £ 900 a Year.

The Bishop holds in Commendam the Rectory of Stanhope, £ worth. 600 a Year.

DEAN OF CHESTER.

Dr. William Smith.
Value of the Deanry. £ 250 a Year.

The Six Prebends in this Cathedral are in the Bishop's Gift.

BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

Dr. Charles Littleton.
Value of the See. £ 1300 a Year.

DEAN OF CARLISLE.

Dr. R. Bolton.
Value of the Deanry. 300 a Year.

The Four Prebends in this Cathedral are in the Gift of the Bishop.

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BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

Dr. William Ashburnham.	£
Value of the See.	1400 a Year.

DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

Thomas Balls A.M.	
Value of the Deanry.	300 a Year.

The Prebends in this Cathedral are in the Gift of the Bishop of the Diocese.

BISHOP OF DURHAM.

Honble Dr. Richard Trevor.	£
Value of the See.	6000 a Year.

DEAN OF DURHAM.

Honble Dr. Sam: Cooper.	£
Value of the Deanry.	1500 a Year.

There are Twelve valuable Prebends in this Cathedral all in the Bishop's Gift.

BISHOP OF EXETER.

Dr. Frederick Keppel.	£
Value of the See.	1500 a Year.

DEAN OF EXETER.

Dr. Jeremiah Miles.	
Value of the Deanry.	500 a Year.

The Prebends in the Gift of the Bishop of the Diocese.

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BISHOP OF ELY.

Dr. Mathias Mawson. £
Value of the See. 3400 a Year.

DEAN OF ELY.

Dr. Hugh Thomas. £
Value of the Deanry. 450 a Year.

The Eight Prebends in the Church of Ely are in the Gift of the Bishop.

BISHOP OF GLOCESTER.

Dr. William Warburton. £
Value of the See. 900 a Year.

The Bishop holds in Commendam a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

DEAN OF GLOCESTER.

Dr. Josiah Tucker.
Value of the Deanry. 450 a Year.

There are Six Prebends in this Cathedral; Five in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, & one annexed to the Mastership of Pembroke Hall In Oxford worth 200£.

BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

The Right Honble Lord James Beauclerk. £
Value of the See. 1200 a Year.

DEAN OF HEREFORD.

Dr. Francis Webber. £
Value of the Deanry. 260 a Year.

The Prebends in this Cathedral are in The Bishop's Gift.

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BISHOP OF LITCHFIELD & COVENTRY.

Honble Dr. Frederick Cornwallis. £
Value of the See. 1400 a Year.

DEAN OF LITCHFIELD & COVENTRY.

Dr. Addenbrooke.
Value of the Deanry. 450 a Year.

The Prebends in this Cathedral are in the Gift of the Bishop of the Diocese.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Dr. John Green. £
Value of the See. 1500 a Year.

DEAN OF LINCOLN.

Honble James Yorke.
Value of the Deanry. 800 a Year.

The Residentiaries and Prebends in This Church are all in the Gift of the Bishop of the Diocese.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

Dr. Richard Osbaldeston.
Dean of His Majesty's Chapel Royal. £
Value of the See. 4000 a Year.

DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

Dr. Frederick Cornwallis Lord Bishop of Lichfield & Coventry.
Value of the Deanry. 1800 a Year.

Residentiaries of St. Paul's are
Dr. Wilson, Dr. Newton Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Secker.
Value of the Residentiaries. 800 a Year.

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BISHOP OF NORWICH.

	£
Dr. Philip Yonge.	
Value of the See.	2000 a Year.

DEAN OF NORWICH.

Honble Edward Townshend.	
Value of the Deanry.	500 a Year.

There are Six Prebends in this Cathedral; Five of them in the Gift of Lord Chancellor, and One annexed to the Mastership of Catherine Hall, in Cambridge.

Value	200 a Year.

BISHOP OF OXFORD.

	£
Dr. John Hume.	
Value of the See.	500 a Year.
His Lordship holds in Commendam the Deanry of St. Paul's, worth	1800 a Year. (*sic*)

DEAN OF OXFORD.

Dr. David Gregory.	
Value of the Deanry.	900 a Year.

THE CANONS OF CHRIST CHURCH, ARE,

Dr. Philip Barton, Dr. John Nicholl.
Dr. Edwd Bentham, Dr. John Tottie. Value 400 a Year.
Dr. Danl Burton, Honble S—— Barrington.

There are two Other Canonries in this Church, One is annexed to the King's Professor in Divinity, in Oxford; the other to the King's Hebrew Professor In Oxford.

Dr. Fanshaw. King's Professor in Divinity.
Dr. Hunt. King's Hebrew Professor.

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BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Dr. Richard Serrick.

	£
Value of the See.	1000 a Year.

His Lordship holds in Commendam the Vicarage of Twickenham in Middlesex.

DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Dr. ——

Value of the Deanry.	400 a Year.

There are Six Prebends in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, all in the Gift of the Bishop of the Diocese.

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER AND DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Dr. Zach: Pearce.

	£
Value of the See.	600 a Year.
,, of the Deanry.	900 a Year.

DEAN OF ROCHESTER.

Dr. John Newcome.

Value of the Deanry.	450 a Year.

There are Six Prebends in the Cathedral of Rochester; Six in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, & one annexed to the Provost

£

of Oriel College in Oxford. worth 180 a Year.

BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

Dr. John Thomas.

	£
Value of the See.	3000 a Year.

DEAN OF SALISBURY.

Dr. Thomas Greene.

Value of the Deanry.	900 a Year.

The Prebends in This Cathedral Church of Salisbury, are in the Gift of the Bishop.

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BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Dr. John Thomas.
Clerk of the Closet to the King.
Value of the See. £ 5000 a Year.

DEAN OF WINCHESTER.

Dr. John Shipley.
Value of the Deanry. 600 a Year.

There are Twelve Prebends in this Cathedral, worth 250 a Year.
All in the Gift of the Bishop.

BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Dr. James Johnson.
Value of the See. £ 3000 a Year.

DEAN OF WORCESTER.

Dr. J. Waugh.
Value of the Deanry. 500 a Year.

PREBENDARIES.

Dr. Bernard Wilson.
Mr. Edward Stillingfleet.
Mr. Samuel Holcombe.
Dr. Lewis Crusins.
Mr. William Jennings.
Mr. Thomas Evans.
Hon. Mr. William Harley.
Mr. Philip Duval.
} Value 220 a Year.

Dr. Jenner. annexed to the Margaret Professor of Divinity in Oxford.

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DEAN OF WINDSOR.

	£
Dr. Pen: Booth.	
Value of the Deanry.	900 a Year.

CANONS OF WINDSOR.

Dr. Ewer, Bishop of Landaff.
Dr. Rich[d]: Willmott.
Mr. Theophilus Lowe. A.M.
Mr. John Fulham. A.M.
Mr. Walter Harte. A.M.
Dr. John Sumner.
Lord Francis Seymour. A.M.
Mr. John Bostocke. A.M.
Mr. John Lockman. A.M.
Dr. Edw[d] Bernard.
Dr. Robert Hort.
Dr. Douglas.

Value of the Canonries.	450 a Year.

BISHOPRICKS IN WALES.

BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

	£
Dr. Richard Newcome.	
Value of the See.	1400 a Year.

The Deanry of St. Asaph is in the Gift of the Bishop, and also the Prebends of St. Asaph.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Professors.

	£
King's Professor of Physic.	
Dr. Kelly.....	200 a Year.
King's Professor of Civil Law.	
Dr. Jenner.	100 a Year.
King's Professor of Modern History.	
Mr. Spence.	300 a Year.

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PREBENDARIES OF WESTMINSTER.

Dr. Tho. Wilson.
Dr. Edward Crane.
Dr. John Thomas.
Dr. Richard Cope.
Mr. Reeve Ballard.
Dr. ——— Atwell.
Dr. John Blair.
Mr. Henry Hoare.
Dr. Charles Burdett.
Dr. Robert Fowler.
Mr. William Best.

£
Value of the Prebends . . . . . 300 a Year.

BISHOP OF BANGOR.

Dr. John Egerton.

£
Value of the See. 1400 a Year.

The Deanry of Bangor & all the Prebends are in the Gift of the Bishop.

BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

Dr. Saml: Squire.

The Bishop holds in Commendam the Vicarage of Grenwich, and the Rectory of St. Anne's Soho.

£
Value of the See. 900 a Year.

There is no Dean in the Church of St. David's,
The Præcentor, Treasurer, and Prebends, are in the Gift of the Bishop of the Diocese.

BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

Dr. John Ewer, Canon of Windsor.

£
Value of the See. 500 a Year.

The Dignities of this Cathedral Church are in the Gift of the Bishop of The Diocese.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Master of Trinity College.	£
Dr. Smith.	800 a Year.

Royal Professors.	
Dr. Rutherford. Professor of Divinity	350 a Year.
Dr. Ridlington. Professor of Civil Law.	100 a Year.
Dr. Plumtre. Professor of Physic.	100 a Year.

No. 27—*Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell Dalrymple to Lord Bute.*

MY LORD—Ever since the Signature of the preliminary Articles of Peace, my thoughts have been employ'd to Discover by what means our Acquisitions in this Country might be turn'd to the greatest National Advantage; And I am now going to have the honour of Communicating my ideas, sure of that indulgence from your Lordship, that true Candour & generosity, & some little Consideration for me have always Obtain'd. A Soldier Offering his Opinion on Affairs relative to Commerce would be unpardonable if it was not known that he was no less military on that account; And if the same objects should be set in different lights by him, from what Pamphleteers may do, he flatters himself that all will not be attributed to his ignorance, & interested views. I can only assure your Lordship, that the authors, who should be supposed well inform'd, have to my Certain knowledge, shewn, that in many particulars they know nothing of the matter.

It is universally known here, that old France even before she lost Canada, or Cape Breton, or her usurped possession of the Newtral Islands, was not able to Supply her Colonies with the necessaries of life, the Superfluities of Luxury or the very requisites to cultivate & Manufacture their produce; their Wants were however not perceived till the year 1727 when Severe edicts were promulgated, against foreign Commerce; but their necessities were too urgent for the Inhabitants to be Stop'd by Confiscations, Fines Dishonour or even the Gallies, from Carrying on a contraband Trade, and most of the Chiefs who have Com-

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manded here, have wink'd at it, either from finding their personal intrest, or the necessity of making their Governments Subsist by it. From these incidents the foundation of the most extensive Trade of St. Ustatius was laid, and improved from the Circumstances of the times to that height, as to have imported more Sugars into Europe during the last Six years tho a barren Rock, than the most fertile Colony of all the Antilles. It is of less Consequence in times of peace, yet still does a great deal of Business, tho ill situated (at all times) from being a great way to Leeward of all the French windward Islands, and of Course the Traders much exposed to their Guarda Costas in peace & our Numerous Cruizers in war; Nevertheless the french were obliged to run all these risks to Supply their necessities.

The loss of the newtral Islands where our Merchants used to meet the French & traffick with them, by their becoming Subject to the British Acts of Parliament must still support St Ustatius which Supports the French Colonies, by depriving us of the Share of illicite trade we had by their Means; unless, we will establish a Free Port under certain restrictions at Dominique; an Island hitherto productive only of Cotton, Coffee, & Cacoa but Situated within Seven leagues of both Guadeloupe & Martinique, and still nearer to the Saints & Marigalante which would favour Trade with the above mentioned places.—And there is Prince Ruperts Bay for his Majesty's ships to wood, Water, or Carreen in, & to assemble our Fleets with Safety and Convenience.

The Establishment of a Free Port can only be obtain'd by Act of Parliament, as I apprehend it is contrary to those Acts of Trade which wisdome first dictated & experience since Confirm'd to be the Chief Support of the wealth & power of Great Britain; But with all deference to these Laws, they must be Subject to change, or adopt new forms as the fluctuation of Commerce may make necessary; They have undoubtedly prescribed good Rules if well follow'd, to Secure the Trade of all our Colonies to the Mother Country, but they have made no provision for a free Port, and such a thing is manifestly necessary at this time, not only to continue the Trade we are Actually in possession of, but to extend it still farther.

The first good effects that may be expected from this Establishment, is the decay, if not the Desertion of St Ustatius, for a Situation for Trade more favourable with equal National

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Advantages for it, in most Articles, & Superior ones in others, must certainly Attract it to Dominique; *That event* would encrease the demand of home Manufactures even from our own Colonies, for it is in vain to deny, that they draw many Articles in an illicite manner from thence, And it will send the French to Us if permitted, & compel them if restrain'd as formerly from all Communication with Foreigners, which in time of peace must procure us great Advantages & in war Still greater—For, by Allowing Dominique still to Traffic with the French in any Subsequent War their whole produce will center with Us, as with the Dutch; Individuals will be enrich'd & the Revenue augmented by the importation of all their produce into Europe—In short we shall reap the advantages of all their Islands without Conquering them, and if we should have any such Views we have only to stop our hands at Dominique and their necessities must throw them into the Arms of the first Invader. But conquests in these Climates without a determined resolution to Annex to the Crown, are both exceeding expensive of men & money and hurtful to the National Intrest.

If the French should be Sensible of these Advantages in War, & prohibit all communication with us; they must expose their defenceless Trade to our Cruizers, or their Fleets to ours, if they should think of protecting it; If St Ustatius should revive in consequence of such a Resolution we are only where we were; the most profitable use is made in the mean time of our unfertile Island and Peace must restore it to its former flourishing condition.

These are the principal reasons that have occurr'd to a military Capacity for establishing a Free Port at Dominique, and the following outlines might be first drawn, leaving it to experience or Superior knowledge to improve upon them.

1st That goods of all Sorts from any part of the world might be imported duty free, provided they come in British Bottoms: This is the General Principle of a free Port, and the restriction tends to augment our Navigation.

2^{d} The Vessels of all West India Colonies should have free egress and regress to and from Dominique—provided that they purchase with money or pay in produce for what they buy. In short tho it will be Advantageous to us, if they only sell the Commodities of their respective Settlements, yet they should be

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encouraged, and if it will not hurt Trade, Obliged to carry away goods or provisions in payment of what they brought, or in part.

3d No communication must be permitted between Dominico & our other Islands or nothing but the Common freight to go from thence to North America; To prevent any illegal importations into these Colonies which might lessen the demand of home Manufactures—but the other Islands having more goods upon hand than they can sell, may import them into Dominico, and their Vessels go away in Ballast, *or with provisions* unless Shipping should be wanting when they might load any of the enumerated Commodities under the usual restrictions.

4th All exportations of West India produce for Europe obtain'd by this new kind of Trade, shall pay such a duty as may be necessary, with a proportionable tax upon the Planters of the Island to defray the extraordinary pay of all contingencies attending the Garrison & keeping up the Fortifications—It shall be received in Europe as British property under the usual Limitations & on paying the same duties.

5th A most rigorous prohibition should be publish'd Against North American vessels trafficking directly with the French Islands. But they should be encouraged as much as possible to bring their usual Cargos to Dominico, which will Attract commerce there, & fix the dependence of the French Islands upon that Free Port for Subsistance &c.

6th For the Government—A Military Governor seems necessary in so exposed a Situation to chuse good Posts, secure them well & keep up a little Discipline and the use of Arms among the Inhabitants; He might have a Council of twelve of the principal *Settlers* to Assist & Advise him, and receive Appeals from the Inferior Jurisdictions of one Chief Judge & four Judges of Kings Bench and as many of Common pleas; a Court of Complaints might be establish'd to settle triffles to a limited sum without Appeal. The Laws of Antigua or St Kitts collected in one Volume might be Adopted at first—And the Governor & Council propose Such alterations to the board of Trade as may be afterwards found necessary. A Council of Trade (of which any of that of the Governor might be a Member) should be erected to attend to the Commercial Intrests of the Colony, the Governor to be president, & to judge in a Summary manner of all

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Disputes between British Subjects & forreigners according to the Strictest rules of equity & Justice.

The Militia of each Parish being form'd into a Company their Captain should be the Justice of Peace & Representative when necessary to regulate the ways & means of raising upon the Colony the money necessary to defray its contingent Expences.

The Advantage that would most particularly Accrue to Great Britain from the execution of this plan would be the Continuance of our Affrican Trade, in the very extensive manner we now enjoy it—If the French should renew their Connections on the Coast of Affrica, which they seem to intimate by the Restitution of Goré we can nevertheless undersell them near Cent pr cent; The currant price of New Negroes before the Reduction of these Islands was from 16 to 1800 livres viz from £80 to £90 of our Currency it is now at £60 or £65 and may be well afforded at £40 & £45: Slaves purchased with triffles of our own Manufactures, sold to our Neighbours for *their produce*, for ready money will soon be gone, and that imported into Great Britain, paying *duty* there cannot but be a Considerable Object to a Commercial & indebted Nation.

India goods in general we can sell cheaper than the French and as good, by 20 pr cent, a no small encouragement of our East India Company.

Printed Linnens and *Cottons* if fine particularly we can afford at an easier rate than either French or Dutch. The former have *Stain* but lately introduced that manufacture & the latter make only such coarse Cloathes as are not good enough for the fair Creolles or even their Servants who imitate their Mistresses.

Naval Stores & Sail Cloath we can undersel the French in. They are generally Supply'd with the latter from the Dutch, but their Trade being Abolish'd here that article may become Also profitable to Us.

Provisions from *Ireland* form the last tho not the least Article from Europe, and a prohibition to sell them to forreigners would cramp their Trade in general, augment our Navigation by making Us always the Carriers, enrich Us by being the Venders, & in this instance cement the above plan in the most solid manner.

The loss of Canada & Cape Breton with a limited Fishery

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must only Augment the wants of the French Islands formerly ill Supplied, & oblige them now to have recourse to North America for *Horses, Rice & Lumber* of all kinds, *provisions & Salt Fish*— Articles which encourage our Northern Colonies, enable them to pay for what they receive from Europe & which the French can not possibly dispence with. To judge of the demand there may be for Salt beef & Fish, it is only necessary to premise a thing which should make every English West India Planter blush, Viz: that the Code Noir Absolutely prohibits the allowing ground, and one day of the week for their Slaves to mentain themselves by; and *obliges* the master to furnish each working Negroe with *Seven pounds weight & half* of Manyoc (Casada) with *two pounds of Salt beef* or *three pounds* of *Fish per Week*, and to the old & Children in proportion. The Demand for Salt fish in Guadeloupe Alone, and for the Slaves only, at a most moderate Computation will amount to eighty three Thousand and two Hundred quintals, and if they should Serve Beef to a third less in weight, It is not unworthy remark that we generally speaking could undersel the French in these Islands about 30 pr cent in Salt Fish.

All these Articles for Trade bought at the Cheapest & first hand or produced by our own industry, put on Shore at Dominico, within a few hours sail of two powerful Colonies in want of *every thing* cannot fail to Attract Trade. If a free Communication is allow'd with foreigners where can the Martiniquois & Guadeloupians furnish themselves so cheap and commodiously, and if it is prohibited is not the Situation very favourable and the Advantages sufficient to induce them to continue the practise of Smuggling?

The Political Views of this proposal are Chiefly to distress the French Trade, and render their Colonies dependent upon ours; But from thence Armaments might be made with a prospect of Advantage, for the Spanish Main, tho it must be Acknowledged Cuarassoa is much better Situated to Supply their wants to Windward; and going further to Leeward might interfere with the Jamaicans *& therefore not to be proposed.*

However something might be done in the dry goods & Checks, and we may receive payment in Cacoa from the Coast of Caracas. Such a plan of Trade was begun before the War broke out from Guadeloupe, The Spaniards brought Cacoa & Cassia Fistula,

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Mules & live Stock & carried off by order half value of their Cargoe in British Manufactures.

In Trade, as in other things, Discoveries and improvements are always made, so that I doubt not but even Dominico will become more Considerable than it was at first imagined; Time will shew that, If this Plan should have sufficient Solidity to merit your Lordships protection.

I beg leave to Assure your Lordship that I have no intrest in the proposal or views for myself Peace made and Guadeloupe restored to France, I have but one favour to Ask upon my return which is, that I may not be obliged to join my Regiment again as Lieutenant Colonel and return to the Drill. A Little repose would Seem necessary after above 22 years constant attendance upon my Duty and I could earnestly wish it to be so. But after embracing my family & settleing my affairs, I shall be immediatly ready to execute His Majestys Commands.

I beg pardon for troubling Your Lordship with my projects, and leave to Assure you, that I have the honour to be with the utmost respect and Esteem My Lord Your Lordships Most obliged & obedient Humble Servant CAMP^{LL} DALRYMPLE

GUADELOUPE
Feb^{ry} 27th 1763

No. 28—*Extract from Sir Jeffery Amhersts Letter to the Secretary At War, dated 26th April* 1763. *No.* 2.

As you are pleased to mention to me the King's intentions of disbanding the Independent Companies, I cannot but observe that the formation of those Corps has not so well answered the good of the Service, as I could have wished, and had it been thought proper to keep them on foot, my humble opinion would have been, to have formed them in a Corps with Field Officers, in order to render them more serviceable.

No. 29—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

[*April*, 1763.]

Lord Chomondely, Lord Talbot, & Lord Coventry were not adverse to Lord Sandwich's Motion, and only Spoke on Matter of

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order. Nobody Spoke against the Motions, or Seem'd desirous of protecting Mr Wilkes, but Lord Temple, the Duke of Grafton expressed himself an Ennemy to the Authors of Libels, and desired to lay in his Protest against being consider'd as desirous of protecting them. Lord Sandwich went thro' the Charge, and the Examination of Witnesses with great Spirit and Ability—and Lord Hillsborough and Lord Suffolk moved and Seconded the Motion for an Address to his Majesty extremely well.

Lord Halifax being at Dinner has not read the Irish Letters, but cannot conceive that any other Measures but those of Spirit are consistent with the Dignity of his Majesty's Government.

No. 30—*Precis of what passed, relative to Dunkirk, at Versailles, June 7th* 1763.

VERSAILLES, *June 7th.* 1763.

The Duke of Bedford told the Duc de Praslin, that he was sorry, that in the last Conference between them, he should be obliged to enter upon any matter of complaint and difficulty. But as Colonel Desmarets had reported to the Earl of Egremont, that M^o^ de Ramsault had no orders from Versailles to demolish any other Works at Dunkirk, than the lunette and the Forts and Batteries on the side of the Sea; He, as Ambassador, must by order of his Court insist on the first part of the 13th Article of the definitive Treaty, as well as on the second, and therefore expected, that M^o^ de Ramsault should be soon authorized to proceed to the execution of the whole. The Duc de Praslin said, that it was impossible, Dunkirk ever could become a Port de Guerre; the only question then, was, whether it were to be a Port Marchand, or reduced to a little fishing Place. That, he was persuaded, the former would be most for our interest, as otherwise there would be no Free Port for us, in this part of France. But that this must be the case, should the whole of this Article be executed according to the letter. However, at all Events, if the King insisted upon it, the whole should be executed, that, it was not an Object to dispute about, nor would it be a matter of great consequence Si l'on devroit faire passer la Charrue par les rues de la Ville.

The Duke of Bedford went afterwards to the Duc de Choiseul,

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to whom he held the same language, and from whom he received the same Answer. The Duc de Choiseul added, that Dunkirk had been the cause of an immense expence to them, and had been of very little service, that he had had frequent remonstrances from the Fermiers Generaux upon the injury the Customs have received from it, that probably another Place might be found near it, which would better answer every advantage, and be free from every disadvantage, but that the King his Master, would never consent to make it a free Port.

He therefore desired, that H.Maj^{ty} would be pleased, to have this matter very maturely weighed, and that Sea Officers, Engineers, Merchants or any other Persons, the King should be pleased to appoint, should be welcome to inspect, in order to report to H.Maj^{ty} whether Dunkirk, when the Works now demolishing shall be destroyed, can possibly give any reasonable Umbrage to England. He added, that if the draining off the Water, *l'Ecoulement des Eaux*, was to be immediately stopt, by destroying the Canal of Bergues, before another were found, near 20 Leagues of Country, would be inevitably, in every wet Season, laid under Water, which he was sure the King's humanity would never permit him to desire. That this *Ecoulement* must in this case be effected, at a most immense Expence to them, by Mardyke, which was stopt up, at the instances of the Court of England, during the French King's minority, by order of the late Regent.

No. 31—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

Sir—Lord Halifax has acquainted me with the most gracious tho' unmerited Protection, with which Your Majesty was pleased to honour me lately, when an attempt was made to remove me from your Service. He will endeavour to express to your Majesty my sense of this goodness; but I am totally unable to express it my self. It demands a great deal more than the strongest assurances of Gratitude; and I therefore implore your Majesty to accept such return, however poor, as I can offer.

When an honourable and lucrative Employment can be of the least use in settling or strengthening your Government, I humbly hope Sir, you will be pleased to deem the Treasurership of the Navy vacant for your disposal. What I would not resign

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at the Summons of Faction, I can most chearfully give up at the Call of Duty.

I am not tired of being in your Majesty's Service, of which I am extremely proud: I am not disgusted with Office; which is agreable; & tho' not necessary, convenient to me: The Employment I have the honour to hold I prefer to all others; Your Majesty most graciously bestow'd it on me, as a mark of your approbation. While conveniency permits, I am ambitious to continue your Servant; when it requires that my Office should be in other hands, I should be miserable if it remain'd in mine. The same duty, the same Zeal, the same affection (if I may presume to use that expression) for your Majesty, shall ever animate my Conduct, whatever be my lot; and whether in or out of Place, every effort in my power shall be always exerted in support of your Government, however I may think of, or be inclined to those who carry it on.

I have ventured to write to your Majesty, both as conceiving a Letter less troublesome or presuming than an Audience; and from an ambition to make the most solemn and lasting professions, of the unbounded gratitude and entire devotion with which I am Sir, Your Majesty's Most faithful, Most humble & Most obedient Subject, & Servant BARRINGTON.

September the 1^{t} 1763.

No. 32—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

[*November*, 1763.]

In obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, I send the inclos'd Account of the Numbers in each of the two Divisions which were made in the House of Commons to day. The First Division was whether the Usual Bill for opening the Sessions Shoud be read before the Questions of Privilege were receivd. This was attempted to be put off in order to introduce Mr Wilkes' Complaint. The Second Question was for leaving out the words, *& to excite them to Traiterous Insurrections against His Majestys Government.* Both of the Divisions were chiefly supported by Mr Pitt & the latter almost by him alone, as Your Majesty will see by the Account of Gentlemen who Spoke. The House went to the Question for burning of the Libel, & it was

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then agreed it being near one o'clock to adjourn the Farther Consideration of Your Majestys Message till 12 o'clock the next morning, & Thursday was appointed to hear Mr Wilkes' Complaint it being understood, that if the Motions relative to the Message were not finishd, that they shoud take place of Mr Wilkes' Complaint. There was a great deal of Warmth & Eagerness in the House. General Conway voted with Mr Pitt in both Questions: Ld Royston, Mr Charles Yorke, & Mr John Yorke voted in both against him. Upon the whole the Day was extremely Successfull tho' very tedious, & the Majority was not only a great one, but seemd to be in very High Spirits.

Endorsed by the King.

Enclosure.

Mr Wilks offer'd a Motion concerning Privilege. Mr Grenville acquainted the House that He had a Message from the King.

The Speaker said that the Bill which was usually read for the opening the Parliament must be first read.

Mr Beckford spoke for Mr Wilks's Motion.
Mr Pitt Ditto
Mr Onslow Ditto
Mr Grenville for the Message
Mr Pitt.
Sr T^ho Philips
Mr James Grenville for Mr Wilks's Motion
Mr Elliot for the Message
Mr Mawbey for Mr Wilks's Motion
Sr T^ho Rushout that the Bill should be read.
Mr Pitt propos'd an Amendment to the Motion for Reading be
the Bill, viz that it *was* read before the Complaint made by Mr Wilks was heard.
Mr Ellis against the Amendment
Mr Elliot against Ditto
Mr Mawbey for the Amendment
Mr Grenville against the Amendment
Mr Mawbey for the Amendment
Sr Wm Baker for the Amendment

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Mr Dyson for reading the Bill.
Mr Onslow for the Amendment
Ld North proposed an Amendment to the Amendment viz that the Bill should be read *before the Message was received* & before Mr Wilks's Complaint was heard.
Mr Nugent
Ld John Cavendish
Dr Hay
Col^{l}: Onslow
Sr T^{ho} Rushout
Mr Beckford
Mr Morton
Tommy Townshend
Mr Morton
Mr Pitt
Mr Martin
Mr Legge
Sr T^{ho} Philips
Ld North
Mr Pitt
Sr T^{ho} Philips
Chas Townshend
Ld North
Mr Pitt
Ld North
Mr Yorke
Mr Pitt
Mr Wedderburn
The Speaker
Sr Wm Baker
Mr Grenville
Mr Pitt
Ld North
Mr Wilbraham
Ld Barrington
General Conway
Mr Ja^{s} Grenville
Mr Fitzherbert
Mr Cook
Mr Serj^{t}: Hewitt

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Mr Solicitor General
Mr Harris
Sr Wm Baker
Ld Barrington.

First Amendment to the Amendment was put & carried
Then the Amendments so amended were refused by a Division of 300 to 111.
Mr Grenville Brought up the Message.

Lord North moved to thank his Majesty for the Communication

Mr Morton seconded
Mr Wilks read from a Paper His Account of the Transaction relating to Himself.

Mr Onslow opposed the Vote of Thanks
Lord North
Mr Pitt objected to the word forthwith
Lord North

Mr Onslow would have moved for a previous Question but was stopped by His own Party.

Mr Martin
Lord Strange
Lord North
The Address voted Nem : Con :
The Papers read.
Lord North moved That the North Briton was a Libel.
Mr Morton seconded.
Mr Wilks moved to leave out the word false.

Mr Pitt objected to the leaving out that word but moved that, *the words tending to raise traiterous Insurrections* might be left out.

Mr Sol^r^ General for the Censure
Mr Pitt for the Amendment
Ld Strange against
Mr Yorke against
Mr Pitt for
Ld North against
Mr Pitt for
Mr Morton against
Mr T : Townshend for.
Mr Martin against

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Mr Dowdeswell seconded the Amendment
Mr Pitt for the Amendment
Mr Grenville against
Mr Mawbey for
Gen[l] Townshend against
Tommy Townshend for
Mr Oswald against
Mr Pitt for
Mr Dowdeswell for
Mr Ellis against
Ld Strange against
Mr Pitt for
Mr Morton for
Mr Pitt against

Division upon the Amendment
For 111. Against 273.

Ld North moved that the Paper should be burnt.
Col Onslow against

Paper order'd to be burnt

A Debate arose concerning future Proceedings whether they should adjourn & go into the further Consideration of the Kings Message to morrow

Ld North
Mr Pitt
Ld North
Mr Grenville
Mr Onslow
Mr Grenville
Solicitor General
Sr T[ho] Gibbon
Mr Pitt
Solicitor General
Dr Hay
Ld Strange
Mr Pitt
Mr Onslow
Mr Nugent
Mr Pitt.

House adjourned the Consideration of the Kings Message till to-morrow morning & agreed to take into Consideration Mr

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Wilkes's Complaint whenever the Proceedings upon the Kings Message shall be ended.

No. 33—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

The inclos'd list which I beg leave to transmitt to Your Majesty, will shew the names of those that Voted on one Side, in the two Questions of Yesterday, but it is not in all particulars perfectly exact. I thought it adviseable to day to defer the Consideration of the Question relating to privilege till Fryday, which was well receivd by the House. After that the Report of Your Majesty's Speech & the motion for the Address in Consequence of it, was made very well by Lord Carnarvon & with great approbation & Propriety by Ld Frederick Campbell, Mr Beckford made angry Observations but proposd no Amendments. Lord North, Mr. Stanley, & Mr Rice answerd them very fully: after this Mr Pitt Spoke for near two hours, but found no fault either with the Speech or Address. His Manner was extremely temperate, & very Parliamentary, tho' he went thro' the whole System of Publick Busyness both at home & abroad, & particularly recommended Union upon *Revolution Principles.* I spoke in Answer to him, & Mr Beckford, & endeavourd to go fully into the Topicks they had dwelt upon. Mr Huske the Member for Maldon Spoke after me upon American Busyness, & this closd the Debate. The Question for the Address was put, & carried Nemine Contradicente, which I most humbly congratulate Your Majesty upon, as a fresh Instance of the Authority of Your Government, from the Temper of the House this day.

*Nov*r 16 : 1763
45 : Min. after 10.

Enclosure.

Motion for an Address

Ld John Cavendish pr	Mr Wedderburn pr
Mr T. Townshend Junr pr	Genl Conway pr
Mr Nugent c	Mr Aldn Beckford c
Mr Stanley c	Mr Martin p
Ld Middleton p	Sr James Lowther p

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Mr Serj^{t} Hewit p
Mr Sollic^{r}: Genl c
Sr T^{ho} Delaval c
Mr T. Townshend Junr p
Mr Hewett pr
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer c
Ld J. Cavendish pr
Ld Middleton to explain
Serj^{t} Hewitt to explain
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain
Mr G. Onslow Surrey pr
Mr Yorke c
Mr Ald^{n} Beckford pr
Mr G. Onslow Guilford pr
Mr Mawbey c
Question put
No division
Question for Commitment of the Bill
Mr. J. Grenville c
Mr Stanley pr
Mr Nicholson Calvert pr
Ld North pr
Mr Attorney General pr
Col Barre c
Mr Att^{y} Genl to explain
Mr Ellis pr
Mr T. Townshend Junr c
Mr G. Onslow Surry c
Col^{l} Hotham p
Mr G. Onslow to explain
Mr G. Onslow Guilford
Question put No division

Mr G. Onslow Guilford to put off ye Committee beyond Thursday.

Mr G. Cooke moved to print the Bill

Ld North against it

Ays 18
Noes 117.

No. 34—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

[Wilkes fought his duel with Samuel Martin on the 16th of November, 1763.]

[? 16 November, 1763.]

Lord Sandwich's
7 *oth Clock*

Lord Halifax, in obedience to his Majesty's Commands, has the Honor most dutifully to acquaint his Majesty, that the Account

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he had from Several Members of the House of Commons was, that Mr Wilkes, instead of having received Wounds by two Bullets, had been hurt with one only, which had enter'd the skin of the Middle of the Body, and without going deep into the Body had been lodged in the Side, that the Ball had been extracted, and that Mr Wilkes was not thought to be in any Danger. This Report Lord Halifax has the stronger Reason to beleive true, as he has been informed Mr Wilkes was seen walking from the Field of Battle with his Hand on his Side.

When Lord Halifax arrived at the House of Commons, the Address to his Majesty had been Moved & Seconded. he had the same Misfortune he has often had, of hearing Alderman Beckford talk a great deal of unjustifiable Nonsense. Mr Stanley was answering him, when Lord Halifax left the House.

Since he wrote the above, Ld Halifax has just heard that Mr Pitt has made a long and unspirited Speech, complimentory, in Part, of the Administration, and endeavouring to pare away the Asperity of Yesterday's Speeches. The Information from the House of Commons farther says, that the House is to proceed on the Point of Privilege on Friday next.

It is Lord Halifax's Duty farther to acquaint his Majesty, that Lord Sandwich, Ld Holland, Dr Marchant and Lord Halifax have had some Conversation since Dinner on the Propriety of preventing Mr Wilkes's Escape, to the Prevention of his Tryal for his most infamous Performance; and that it is hoped an effectual Method may be found to prevent the Criminal's Escape from Justice.

No. 35—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

If Your Majesty will allow the House of Commons to attend Your Majesty at half an hour past One to Morrow, & will be pleasd to give Your Directions to Lord Charles Spencer to Signify Your Pleasure to them by half an Hour after twelve, the House will be ready to obey Your Majestys Orders for that Purpose; & it is proposd that after their Return from St James', they shoud enter immediately into the Consideration of the Question relative to Privilege, unless there shoud appear a strong Inclination to defer it for a day or two longer, upon which the

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Temper of the House can alone enable Your Majesty's Servants to determine.

Monsieur de Feronce has made me the Request containd in the Letter inclosd with this, to which I see no objection, if it shall meet with Your Majesty's Approbation.

Novr 17: 1763
10' o'*clock*.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 36—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

I beg Leave to inform Your Majesty, that the Debate continued to day in the House of Commons till half an hour after eight upon the Question that the Adjournment of ye Consideration of Your Majesty's Message be *now* resum'd. The Objection made was that Mr Wilkes was concernd in the Question about Privilege which it was proposd to consider, & therefore that it ought not to be enterd into in his Absence, but that he being a Party ought to be heard in his Own Defence. To this it was answerd, that the Resolution about Privilege was a general Resolution not relating to Mr Wilkes alone, but to the whole House; That Mr Wilkes had waivd his Privilege if he had any & therefore was not concern'd, That he cou'd not be considerd as *a Party* because he had actually voted as a *Judge* which if it had been considerd by the House as his own Cause he coud not have done. That when he came to be personally chargd he woud certainly be heard before any censure pass'd; That if this Question was defer'd till he came to the House He woud proceed upon the Action he had brought & a determination woud be given by an Inferior Court concerning the Privileges of the House of Commons whilest they were actually Sitting. Notwithstanding these Arguments the Authority of Mr Wilbraham who earnestly proposd the putting off the Question weigh'd so much with Several Gentlemen of the Law that Mr Forrester, Mr Eliab Harvey, & Mr Yorke Supported the proposition for putting off the Consideration, & as there was reason to apprehend a more dangerous defection from the Turn of the Debate, it was judgd Adviseable to offer to put it off till Monday next upon Condition that whether Mr Wilkes coud

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attend that day or not, the Question Shou'd come on & the Privilege be determind before the Actions in the Common Pleas coud be decided. This was refusd, & upon this refusal the Division was made, which Your Majesty will see by the inclos'd Minutes was 243 to 166. Many of the Tory Gentlemen having left us upon the Opinions of the Gentlemen of the Law, Mr. C. Yorke sent me word after the Division was over that the Part he took was out of Regard to Mr Wilbraham, whom he had persuaded to be with us upon the Main Question of Privilege. The Debate continuing so long, & the Speaker appearing to be very much exhausted, it was impossible to go any farther to night, & therefore after proposing the Question of Privilege which was done as soon as the Division was over, the House being in the Possession of the Question, the Debate upon it was Adjournd till to morrow, & the Speaker humbly requests your Majesty's Indulgence & Favor, if it is not improper that you will be pleasd to defer the Attendance of the House upon Your Majesty till Fryday Morning instead of to Morrow. I have sent the List of those that Spoke inclos'd together with the Minutes of the Proceedings. General Conway & Sr. John Gryffin voted in the Minority as did Sir John Philips & some other of the Country Gentlemen altho' the greater Part of them voted with us.

Wednesday Night 11: *o'clock*
Novr 23 : 1763

No. 37—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

I beg Leave humbly to congratulate Your Majesty upon the Transactions of this Day, which upon the whole have been as advantageous as is possible. The Division was 258 to 133. The Debate & the Opinion of the House was as Favorable as cou'd be wishd. The Names of the Speakers are contain'd in the inclos'd Account. Mr Yorke's Speech was in every Respect the greatest Performance that cou'd be made. In the Division Mr Fitz Maurice Col: Barré & Lieut^{t} Col Calcraft all Voted in the Minority, as well as Genl: Conway. Many Gentlemen went away from the great Length of the Debate The Conference with the House of Lords in order to communicate these Resolu-

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tions is orderd to be demanded to morrow, & the Speaker, who was with difficulty able to go thro' with the busyness of this day, has entreated me to know Your Majestys Pleasure whether you will be attended at half an hour after two to morrow noon, as in that case the form of the Conference wou'd be demanded of the House of Lords before the House of Commons waits upon Your Majesty, which it will otherwise be impossible to do, & if that time is improper or inconvenient to Your Majesty, the House of Commons will attend Your Majesty earlier; & in that Case the Form of the Conference must be postpond till Monday. I hope to receive Your Majesty's Orders upon this Subject, & Your Pardon for the imperfect Manner in which I obey'd Your Majestys Commands during the Debate, which woud not admitt of my doing it as I wishd, & as I ought.

The Debate continued till past two o'clock, & I flatter myself that will obtain Your Majestys Forgiveness for the inaccuracies of this Account.

Novr 25 : 1763
Thursday night 4 *o'clock.*

No. 38—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

[*Nov.* 1763.]

I beg leave to inform Your Majesty, that the Number of Members of Parl^t who appeard at the Cock Pit this Evening amounted to 254 : or 255. The Meeting was in all Respects a very good one, except that Mr Wilkes thought fit to make his appearance there, & was, as I am informd, universally Avoided.

After the Meeting was over, 15 of the Principal Gentlemen of the Cyder Counties came to me, & staid till now, talking upon the Subject of that Tax, & tho' they were not able to come to any Conclusion upon it, yet they expressed themselves in such temperate Language that I do not quite despair of an Accommodation with regard to it.

Cock pit 11 *o'clock.*

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No. 39—*Memorandum respecting Civil List.*

[1763 ?]

The Duty of Four & an Half P Centum on Exports from Barbadoes & the Leeward Islands, was granted in Perpetuity to King Charles ye 2^d^ by an Act of those Islands in 1663, immediately upon the revesting of those Islands in the Crown, in consequence of the Surrender of the Earl of Carlisle's Patent. By the same Act all other Payments, Rents, Duties & Arrears are released to the Inhabitants, the former Imposts repealed, & their Estates confirmed to them to be holden in common Socage. The Preamble to the Grant of the new Impost, states the expediency of providing a Publick Revenue in some measure proportioned to the Publick Expences; enumerates several Articles, of those Expences there, & in Consideration thereof, & of all other Publick Charges incumbent on the Government, makes the new Grant.

By the English Act of 9 & 10. W: 3. c: 23. this Barbadoes Duty was, together with the several other Branches of the King's Revenue therein specified, made a Fund for supplying £.700,000. P ann. for the King's Civil List: & the overplus of the Fund so composed, after satisfying that Sum, was restrained from being disposed of without the authority of Parliament.

By the Act of 12 & 13 W: 3. c: 12. instead of the payment of £700,000 P ann. out of the Produce of that Fund & the reservation of the Overplus for the disposition of Parliament, a specified Sum of £3700. P week was made payable out of the Excise Duties for Publick Uses, & the intire Residue of the Fund, composed of all the Branches before enumerated was appointed for the King's Civil List.

In 1701, when Queen Anne's Civil List came under the Consideration of the House of Commons a Petition was presented by the Agents, Planters & Merchants concerned in & trading to Barbadoes, setting forth that the said Duty was granted by an Act of the said Island in 1663, for the Reparation & Building of Fortifications, & defraying all other publick Charges incident to the Government there, which has been collected by Officers appointed by The Commissioners of the Customs in England, & applied to other Uses; whereby the Fortifications are run very much out of Repair, & other publick necessary Works

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are unbuilt, & their Magazine unprovided; so that, in case of a War, the said Island & all other the Sugar Plantations would be in danger of being lost, if an Enemy should attack it: & praying That the said Duty may be applied to the Uses for which it was given, in order to the Defence & Security of the said Island.

This Petition was referred to the Committee upon The Civil List Act, & an Instruction was at the same time given to the Committee to consider of the best & most effectual Ways for the Preservation of the Island of Barbadoes & the Leeward Islands.

A Petition was also presented by the Earl of Kinnoul, setting forth that his Father had been seized in Fee of the Barbadoes & Carribbee Islands; & that upon the Surrender of his Title therein to the Crown, King Charles 2d granted him £600. P ann. for 5 Years & £1000. P. ann. after that Term to him & his Heirs, payable out of the Duty of 4½ P Centum arising within the said Island; to which the Petitioner is now intitled for a valuable Consideration; & praying that he may not be divested of his Right to the said £1000. P ann. but that the same may be secured to him as the House shall think fit.

This Petition was also referred to the same Committee; & another Instruction also given that Provision should be made in the Bill, that the Revenues of the Crown therein mentioned, might not be alienated.

Accordingly Restrictions were laid by the Act upon the Power of granting the Land Revenues: & also upon the Power of charging the several Branches appointed to make up the Civil List. But the Barbadoes Duty was no longer continued among the Duties, constituting the Civil List: & therefore with respect to that Duty a particular Address was presented to the Queen.

/For which Address see Journals of the House of Commons 24 March 170½. And for the Queen's Answer thereunto 30th March 1702.

No. 40—*Memorandum in the King's handwriting.*

[1763.]

According to the Abstract of the Ships in Commission with their disposition at the time of signing the Preliminaries trans-

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mitted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the late Earl of Egremont

		Ships	Men
Jany 5th 1763.	Total . . .	305.	. . . 85,605.

Men raised from 1st Jany 1755.

1st 3. months . . .	13,418.
2^{d} 3. months . . .	7,301.
3^{d} 3. months . . .	4,241.
4th 3. months . . .	864.
	25,824.

Thus it appears that 39 Sail of the line and 474. men over is all that can be raised in the first year in addition to the numbers of the Peace Establishment.

The highest numbers that were attained after 7 Years war or may ever be attained was 87,019 Sailors borne, 84,770 mustered.

No. 41—*Lord Scarsdale to the King.*

May it please Your Majesty

It is with the utmost sense of duty & deference that I presume to trouble your Majesty with my little concerns, & to lay at Your Majesty's feet an humble representation of what I conceiv'd to be reasonable pretensions, & of the attention Your Ministers have paid to them.

Though I have the most grateful remembrance of the obligation that was laid on me by the Peerage, Yet from the general opinion that was conceiv'd of my right to the Ancient Barony of Powis, it did not strike my friends in that strong light of favour that I myself am sensible of.

I have therefore at different times applied to Your Majesty's Ministers to procure me some farther mark of Your Majesty's Royal favour, which might encrease my consideration in the Eye of the World, and particularly might enlarge my Abilities of serving Your Majesty in the County of Derby.

In answer to these Applications I have had the strongest & most flattering promises, which have hitherto served only to

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raise my expectations that the mortification of a dissappointment might be felt more sensibly.

The reliance I have on Your Majesty's justice & humanity makes me venture to own that after being taught to hope for the Lieuten^{s} of Derbyshire, I cou'd not but feel some resentment when it was given to another, but can say, at the same time, that whatever the resentment was, it has never abated my zeal for Your Majesty's service, or diminish'd my Activity in supporting Your Majesty's measures in both houses of Parliament.

I flatter myself that what I have ventured to lay before Your Majesty will so far justify me, as to excuse my departing from the regular course of Application. I shou'd wish indeed always to be considered as not building my interests on party combinations, but as choosing to rest my hopes on Your Majesty's graciousness rather than Ministerial favour.

I can with truth assure Your Majesty that I shall never receive so much pleasure from the honours or emoluments of any employment, as from the satisfaction of having some share of Your Majesty's good Opinion.

being with all possible, Attention, Loyalty & Duty Your Majesty's Most Obedient & humble Servant and Subject

SCARSDALE.

March 2: 1764:

No. 42—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
almost 12 *at Night July y^{e}* 10th 1764.

Lord Halifax thinks it his Duty to send his Majesty the Two Inclosed Letters he has this Moment received, one from Peter & Theophilus Schirr, Merchants, to Lord Halifax, & the other from Mr Best, Secretary of Baron Beh'r to Monsr Mello. Lord Halifax took his Majesty's Pleasure to day relative to the unhappy Convict, who is the Soldier who committed the Street Robbery, of which his Majesty heard the Particulars on the Recorder's Report on Friday, and which his Majesty heard again to day. Lord Halifax was told that Baron Beh'r was with his Majesty to day, when Lord Halifax came to her Majesty's House; but as he is ignorant of what may have happen'd Since, or how far his Majesty may still be Inclined to Save the Life of

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the unhappy Convict, he begs to receive his Majesty's Commands, at his Riseing, in Case he be pleased to Spare the Convict's Life, As he will be on the Road to Tyburn at Nine oth Clock in the Morning.

Haviman is the Person stiled Hairman in the Recorder's Report, & is one of the Two to be Executed tomorrow. The other is Adams for forgeing a Sailor's Ticket.

His Majesty will be so good to observe that Messrs: Schirr's Letter (with the Inclosed from Baron Beh'rs Secretarys) is dated This Night 11 oth Clock.

No. 43—*Memorial relating to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.*

The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was founded by Order of King Charles the 2^{d} in the year 1675, and Mr. John Flamsteed was appointed Royal Astronomer, in order from repeated Observations to form Correct Tables of the true places of the Sun, Moon, Planets & fixed Stars, for improving the Art of Navigation.

Such Tables are still much wanted, and can only be constructed from a long Series of accurate Observations, for which the life of no one man is sufficient, even altho' he should arrive at the greatest age of Man in these days, and retain all his faculties.

Since the death of Mr. Flamsteed his Observations at Greenwich from September 1675 to the end of the year 1719 have been published in two folio volumes.

Doctor Edmund Halley succeeded Mr. Flamsteed as Royal Astronomer, and upon the death of Dr. Halley, Doctor James Bradley was appointed to the same Office.

Neither of those Gentlemen published any regular Series of Observations, and the Manuscript volumes in which their Observations had been recorded (and which ought always to have remained in the Royal Observatory) were upon their deaths carried off by their Executors, in whose custody they still remain, to the great detriment of the Publick.

Mr. Nathaniel Bliss the late Royal Astronomer held that Office only two years, and from his infirm state of health cannot be supposed to have made any great number of Observations.

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It is of great importance to Navigation, that the person who shall be appointed to succeed Mr. Bliss in that Office, should be properly qualified, and laid under proper Restrictions.

It must be obvious that he ought to have no other avocations which might divert him from the business of the Observatory, which requires a close attendance:

Therefore it should seem that a Professorship in either of the Universities, or any other employment which might oblige him to a Residence elsewhere, ought not to be conjoin'd with the Office of Royal Astronomer.

The person holding that Office, besides the Science of Astronomy and other parts of Mathematicks subservient thereto, should likewise be so far versed in practical Mechanicks, as to be able with his own hands to Correct and Adjust the several Instruments proper for Observation.

He ought to be confined to a Constant attendance upon the Observatory, and not to Absent himself for any length of time, without leave asked and obtained.

He and his Assistant Observer ought never to be absent from the Observatory both at the same time.

He ought to be restrained from admitting persons into those rooms of the Observatory where the Instruments are kept, unless he or his assistant shall be present, and no money should be taken by any of his Domesticks or others, from persons who are admitted to see the house or Instruments. Several of the Instruments have been damaged on former occasions, by admitting numbers of persons at one and the same time, from whom gratifications in money had been exacted by those who gave them admittance.

He should be obliged to Record all his Observations in Books kept for that purpose, and to authenticate the same by the Subscription of his name at the bottom of every page.

The Assistant Observer should be obliged to keep seperate Books of the Observations he shall make, and authenticate the same in the manner above mentioned.

These Books of Observations should never be removed from the Royal Observatory upon any pretence whatsoever, but should remain there together with the Instruments for the use of future Astronomers.

The Royal Astronomer and his Assistant should take an

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Oath upon their being appointed; To mark down faithfully the Observations and Times as they shall appear to them severally, and to deal faithfully and honestly in all things belonging to the Trust committed to them, during their employment in that Capacity.

The Late Queen Ann by a Letter under her Royal Sign manual dated the 12th December 1710, and Directed to the President of the Royal Society for the time being, was pleased "to appoint the said President and in his absence the Vice President, together with such others as the Council of the Royal Society should think fit to join with them, to be Constant Visitors of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich."

By this appointment they are authorized and required "to demand of the Royal Astronomer for the time being, to deliver to them within six months after every year shall be elapsed, a true and fair Copy of the Annual Observations he shall have made."

They are farther required "to Direct the said Astronomer to make such Astronomical Observations as they in their judgment should think proper."

They are also required "from time to time to Survey & Inspect the Instruments in the said Observatory, and as often as they should find any of them defective, that they should inform the Principal Officers of the Ordnance thereof, that so the said Instruments might be either exchanged or repaired."

The above mentioned appointment being only under the Queen's Sign Manual, ceased upon her Majesty's demise, and from the time of Mr. Flamsteed's decease, no regular Copys of the Observations made by the Royal Astronomers have been delivered to the Council of the Royal Society.

September 1764.

No. 44—*Lord Sandwich to the King.*

Monday Morning ten o'clock
[1764 ?]

In obedience to your Majesty's commands to be informed of what was done relative to the Bill of Indictment found against the French Ambassadour, Lord Sandwich has the honour to acquaint your Majesty; that on the first notice he recieved of this

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scandalous transaction he sent for Mr Webb in order to be apprized of the fact; Mr Webb brought him a copy of the Indictment, which was found on the oaths of four witnesses; namely Vergy, Kirwan, Du Pre, and Braillard. Lord Sandwich then sent an express to Lord Halifax, & wrote the letter (a copy of which comes herewith) to the Attorney General, & in the evening Ld Sandwich & Ld Halifax went together to Ld Chancellor, and sent to the Attorney General to come to us afterwards. it was agreed at Ld Chancellors to have a meeting of your Majesties servants this morning at the Duke of Bedfords, (who is confined with a fit of the gout) that no time may be lost in directing any measures that may be thought adviseable to protect the French Ambassadours person from insult, but the Attorney General, who we saw afterwards, has made us easy in this particular, as he says he has taken the proper steps to prevent any Process being issued before Wednesday, and that he will advise your Majesty in Council to order a *Noli Prosequi* or a *Cessat Processus* to be issued immediately; which will stop all proceedings, and be a foundation for an indictment against Vergy & his associates for a conspiracy of the blackest nature.

The Attorney General advised us to let the French Ambassadour know that effectual means would be taken to stop all proceedings, & to redress the injury before he could have time to make any complaint, I have therefore this morning sent Mr Phelps to him with a Message in conformity to the Attorney Generals advice. Ld Halifax will inform your Majesty of what passes at the Meeting at Bedford house.

No. 45—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET,
*Monday Morning, March ye 4th* 1765.

Lord Halifax most dutifully begs Leave to acquaint his Majesty that on the Receipt of a Letter from Lord Sandwich he came to Town Yesterday Evening, & went immediately with Lord Sandwich to My Lord Chancellor's; where nothing was positively agreed on, but that a Meeting of his Majesty's principal Servants shoud be held this Morning at Bedford House at Twelve oth Clock. Lord Sandwich & Halifax after their Return from

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My Lord Chancellor's had a Conversation with the Attorney General, who expressed his Satisfaction at the Meeting appointed for to day, & thinks it will be proper that a Privy Council shoud afterwards be Summon'd. He said no Insult coud be offer'd to ye Person of the French Ambassador in Consequence of the Bill of Indictment found, as he can remove the Cause by Certiorari into another Court, & that his Majesty, if it shall be thought proper may grant a *Noli prosequi*.

No. 46—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
Wednesday March ye 6th 1765.

Lord Halifax most dutifully acquaints his Majesty that the Attorney General at the Meeting at Bedford House on Monday Morning informed the Lords that Assurance had been given him that no step shoud be taken against the French Ambassador in Consequence of the Bill of Indictment before this Day, nor Even then, without his, the Attorney General's, Knowledge. He farther informed the Lords that he had given Orders for the Affair being removed by Certiorari into the Court of King's Bench, which Lord Halifax concludes has been done, having given him his Majesty's Express orders to employ all legal and proper Means for preventing any Insult being offer'd to the French Ambassador. Lord Halifax has however on the Receipt of his Majesty's Note written to ye Attorney General to know precisely what he has done.

Count de Guerchy was a long Time with Ld Halifax Yesterday Morning. was very tiresome, hot, & absurd, and seemed to have entirely forgotten the very little Knowledge of English Law his Misfortunes had taught him.

No. 47—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

Sr JAMES'S
Friday April ye 3^d^ 1765
four oth Clock.

Lord Halifax most dutifully acquaints his Majesty, that, upon the Duke of Richmond having again expressed his Doubts, and Wishes for The Opinion of the Judges being taken with

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Respect to the Persons, of whom his Majesty's Royal Family doth consist, Lord Halifax moved an amendment by offering the Words shown this Morning to his Majesty, with which his Grace was perfectly Satisfied.

The Bill will be read a third Time and Sent to the House of Commons on Monday.

No. 48—*Minute of Cabinet.*

Great George Street April 5. 1765.

Present

Lord Chancellor
Duke of Bedford
Earl of Halifax
Earl of Sandwich
Earl of Egmont
Lord Mansfield
Mr Grenville?

The Lords having taken into consideration, pursuant to the Kings Orders, his Majesty's intention of proposing to Parliament, to make a provision for the Administration of Government in case of a Minority (which God prevent) are thoroughly sensible of His Majesty's paternal care and attention to the wellfare of his people; & most humbly express their entire approbation of His Majesty's general idea, that a Regency should be appointed; & that it should be communicated to Parliament in a Speech from the Throne; in which should be mentioned with precision, what power his Majesty wishes to have, & under what restrictions & regulations: with a proper reference to the late Regency Act.

That they understand his Majesty's idea of reserving to himself the power of appointing a Regent, is meant to be restrained to The Queen or any other person of the Royal family, usually resident in Great Britain.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 49—*Draft message of the King to Parliament.*

[24 *April*, 1765.]

My Lords and Gentlemen—The tender Concern which I feel for my Faithful Subjects makes me anxious to provide for every possible Event which may affect their future Happyness or Security.

My late Indisposition, tho' not attended with Danger, has led me to consider the Situation in which my Kingdoms, & my Family might be left, if it should please God to put a Period to my Life, whilest my Successor is of tender Years.

The High Importance of this Subject to the Public Safety, Good Order, and Tranquility, the paternal Affection which I bear to my Children, & to all my People, & my earnest Desire that every Precaution should be taken, which may tend to preserve the Constitution of Great Britain undisturb'd, & the Dignity, & Lustre of its Crown unimpair'd, have determin'd me to lay this weighty Busyness before my Parliament; & as my Health, by the Blessing of God is now restor'd, I take the earliest opportunity of meeting You here, & of recommending to Your most serious Deliberation the making such Provisions, as would be necessary, in case any of my Children should succeed to the Throne, before They shall respectively attain the Age of 18 Years.

To this End I propose to Your Consideration whether, under the present Circumstances, it will not be expedient to vest in me the Power of appointing from Time to Time, by Instruments in Writing under my Sign Manual, either the Queen, or any other Person of my Royal Family, usually residing in Great Britain, to be the Guardian of the Person of such Successor, & the Regent of these Kingdoms, until such Successor shall attain the Age of 18 Years, subject to the like Restrictions & Regulations, as are specify'd & contain'd in an Act passed upon a similar occasion in the 24th Year of the Reign of the late King, my Royal Grandfather: The Regent so appointed to be assisted by a Council, compos'd of the several Persons, who by Reason of their Dignities & Offices are constituted Members of the Council established by that Act, together with those whom You may think proper to leave to My Nomination.

Copy. Endorsed by the King.

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No. 50—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

The House of Commons have agreed to the Address proposd by the House of Lords to be presented to Your Majesty, without any Division, but not Nemine Contradicente. When I mov'd the Concurrence, I opend the General State of the Proposition with the proper Acknowledgements of Your Majesty's Goodness & Concern for our Wellfare from which it took its Rise, & I observ'd that the Difference between this & the former Act arose from the Difference of Circumstances, & from the great Length of Time for which the present Provision was made, compar'd with that of ye 24th : of the late King. Lord North Seconded the Motion very properly. Mr Nicholson Calvert said that He did not then object to the Address, but objected to the Power of Appointing the Regent, & to the Constitution of the Council, which He compard to that establishd by King Henry 8., to which He attributed the Troubles during the Minority of His Successor King Edward 6 : Mr Beckford Spoke next, & carried it still farther, for He declard, that with all possible Duty & Attachment to Your Majesty, He should oppose this Act in every Step of it, & must oppose the Address as implying a general Approbation of it ; That He thought there was no Occasion for any Regency Bill whatever ; that whenever that grievous Calamity should befall us, the Parl^t^ : would take Care of the Government, which They would do much better & more properly than by giving a Power to name a Regent, & a Council, which He entirely disapprovd of. Mr Nugent then Spoke for the Proposition, & show'd the Propriety of it, & how unseemly it was that the Address shou'd not go without a Negative. Mr George Onslow (the late Speakers Son) spoke next, & recommended strongly Unanimity upon the Address, but laid in his Claim to oppose the Bill whenever it should come before the House. He was follow'd by young Mr Tho : Townshend, who went upon pretty much the Same Grounds with Mr Onslow, but with more Eagerness against the Provisions of the Bill, which He would suppose to come not from Your Majesty, but from Your Ministers. This closd the Debate, the Question was put, & carried without a Division, but Mr Beckford & Mr Calvert gave their Negatives to it. Upon the Whole, it appeared very plainly that the Plan Of the Opposition was to let the Address go, but to resist the Provisions of the Bill

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to the Utmost. It seems to me advantageous that this Plan has been thus laid open, & I am therefore glad, that I mov'd the Concurrence with the Lords in such a Manner as to give Occasion to it.

DOWNING STREET

$\frac{m}{35}$ *after* 5. P.M. *April y^e* 24th: 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 51—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
Friday April y^e 26th 1765.

Lord Halifax dutifully informs his Majesty That My Lord Chancellor declines being present at any Meeting this Evening on a Subject upon which he has already given his opinion: but that he is not against any Provision his Majesty shall think proper to make in the Regency Bill in Favor of any of the Princes of his Royal House.

Lord Halifax will not fail consulting with some of his Majesty's Principal Servants this Evening.

No. 52—*Earl of Northington to the King.*

[26 *April*, 1765.]

SIR & MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—In obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, I acknowledge the Receipt of them under Your own Royal Hand, viz, That Your Majesty would choose to have inserted the Names of Your Royal Family in the Regency Bill, together with Your Commands to Me to get the same worded accordingly, & that Your two Royal & Adult Brothers H.R.H. The Duke of Cumberland, & Your two other Royal Brothers, now under the age of 21, upon attaining respectively that age, should be of the Council, and so nominated in the Bill, except such One as might be nominate Regent, by Your Majesty.

Immediately on my returning Home I communicated Your Majesty's Intentions to Your Attorney General, to prepare the Bill accordingly, and I previously desired My Lord Halifax

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to send him Official Instructions for that Purpose, as I could not make use of Your Majesty's private Commands.

I was so unlucky as to receive Your Majesty's Commands thro' the Duke of Bedford & Lord Halifax before I had the gracious Honor of Your Majesty's Note; and It was my opinion that as Your Majesty was upon this occasion sole Judge of the Proposal You would please to communicate to Parliament, It was not advisable to have a Meeting upon It, as the Council had before met on the same subject.

I expressed to the Earl of Halifax, that I had no personal objection to this Alteration; I hope it will meet with not many: The Nomination of the Royal Persons, I think, can meet with none, the additional number of 4 making in the whole nine, was that upon which I humbly submitted my Apprehensions, I hope they were more attentive than founded.

Nothing could overwhelm Me with more Happiness, than Your Majesty's graciously noticing my Attachment to Your Royal Person, & Zeal for Your Service, as I am conscious I ever have been, & ever shall remain, may it please Your Majesty, Your Majesty's most humble, most faithfull & devoted Subject & Servant, NORTHINGTON.

P.S. I shall obey Your Majesty's Commands for Sunday.

26th April, 1765, *Friday* 9 *p.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

No. 53—*Lords Sandwich & Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
*Saturday April y^e^* 27th 1765.

Lord Sandwich and Lord Halifax most dutifully acquaint his Majesty that after Lord Chancellor had declined being present at any Meeting last Night in Consequence of the Message deliver'd to him by Lord Halifax, a Meeting was still proposed: but Lord Mansfield and other Lords were of Opinion that his Majesty's Wish with respect to the new proposed Provision in Favor of the Princes of his Royal House, was not for many Reasons a Subject to be discussed at a Meeting of his Majesty's Servants.

Notwithstanding which; Lord Halifax in order to pay all

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possible Obedience to his Majesty's Intentions prevailed on the Duke of Bedford, Lord Mansfield and Mr Grenville to meet us last Night: when We agreed that the proper Method of Executing his Majesty's Commands relative to the Princes of ye Blood woud be by a Message from his Majesty on Monday immediately after the Bill shall be read.

The only Reason why we took the Liberty of requesting Leave to wait on his Majesty this Day, was because no Minute was taken; and We thought we coud give his Majesty greater Satisfaction by a Verbal Account of what had passed.

Lord Sandwich and Lord Halifax will not fail attending on his Majesty tomorrow at ten o'th Clock.

No. 54—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
*Monday Afternoon April y^e^* 29th 1765.

Lord Halifax dutifully acquaints his Majesty that Nothing was said on Lord Halifax's bringing in the Regency Bill, which was read for the first Time, and moved to be read a Second Time tomorrow. Nothing passed on the Delivr'y of his Majesty's Message afterwards, which seem'd to be very unexpected, but noways unaceptable to the House, and the Audience, which was very numerous. Lord Halifax thought it his Duty to say a few Words in Explanation of it to the House, that it shoud be fully understood, and that it might not be Mis-interpreted by any one. Not a Word more was said on his Majesty's Message, which seemed to be received with the Deference and approbation it so highly deserves. After this Business was over, a Debate arose on the Privilige Bill, which by a Motion of Lord Lyttelton's some Days ago ought to have been under the Consideration of a Committee this Day; but Lord Temple, desirous that nothing might for a Moment break in upon their solemn & uninterrupted application to the Particulars of the Regency Bill, (much of which Time between the Hours of Debate today & tomorrow his Lordship very unnecessarily threw away in a very tedious Speech) moved that the Committment of the Privilege Bill might be put off till Monday. his Lordship's Motion was amended by Lords Weymouth & Suffolk who proposed that instead of the Words

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Monday next, the Words this Day Two Months might be inserted. —on which a short Debate ensued, tho' there were many Speakers, who were as follow. those who Spoke for the putting off the Committee for Two Months are marked with *For*, those who wished to have it on Monday next are marked with *against*.

Earl Temple—against
Earl of Pomfret—for
Lord Lyttelton—against
Lord Weymouth—for
Earl of Suffolk—for
Earl Delawar—for
D. of Newcastle—against
D. of Richmond—against
Lord Mansfield—against
D. of Bedford—for

The Duke of Richmond expressed himself averse to some Particulars of the Privilege Bill, from what he had heard [of] it, & rather thought he shoud be against it, but he thought it ought to be committed, for that it might possibly be made a good Bill, tho' a bad one in its present Shape.

Lord Halifax recollects nothing more worthy his Majesty's Notice, excepting that the old Duke of Newcastle, who thinking it necessary to Say Something, [*sic*] told the House that too much uninterrupted Attention coud not be given to a Bill of the high Importance the Regency Bill is, a Bill not only of the most Serious Consequence, but the most extraordinary of the Sort that had ever appear'd, in as much as the Person of ye Regent is not named. Lord Halifax said to his Friends about him, *the Cat is now out of the Bag*; and his Grace's Friends seem'd hurt at his Indiscretion.

The Numbers of *For* or *Contents* on the Division stood thus—

	For 61	—	Against 52
Proxius	For 15	—	Against 9
	76		61

The Regency Bill, Lord Halifax thinks proper to acquaint his Lordship will be read a Second Time tomorrow.—When he concludes such Opposition, if any, that is intended to be made, will appear.

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No. 55—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

LORD SANDWICH'S
Wednesday Evening May ye 1st 1765.

Lord Halifax dutifully begs Leave to acquaint his Majesty that the House of Lords did not rise till past Six oth Clock. Nothing either remarkable, or entertaining past in ye Debate; and the Arguments were on either Side much the Same as were made use of Yesterday. The Speakers were as follows; those who were for Lord Lyttelton's Motion are marked *For*, those who opposed it *against*.

Lord Lyttelton	—	For
Lord Botetourt	—	Against
Lord Mansfield	—	Against
Duke of Richmond	—	Against
Lord Denbigh	—	Against
Lord Pomfret	—	Against
Lord Shelburne	—	For
Duke of Grafton	—	For
Lord Talbot	—	Against
Lord Suffolk	—	Against
Duke of Newcastle	—	For
Duke of Bedford	—	Against
Lord Ravensworth	—	Against
Lord Egmont	—	Against
Lord Dartmouth	—	For
Lord Hillsborough	—	Against

Lord Temple, the Duke of Bolton, Lord Ferrers, & some other Opposition Lords were absent; and from what drop't from several Lords, and by ye general Disposition of the House, Lord Halifax believes the Bill will pass thro' ye Committee without any opposition tomorrow, & probably without any at the Third Reading.

No. 56—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

BEDFORD HOUSE
Thursday Evening May ye 2^d 1765.

Lord Halifax most dutifully acquaints his Majesty that the House of Lords, very much contrary to Expectation, sate till

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between five and six. The Business began by a Speech from My Lord Chancellor, in which his Lordship gave a clear Opinion with Respect to the first of the Duke of Richmond's Questions, Viz, whether the Queen, being an Alien, coud, notwithstanding her being Queen, without an Act of Parliament to be in that Case provided, act as Regent of these Kingdoms by Appointment under his Majesty's Sign Manual. His Lordship was very clear in his opinion that the Queen coud—but with Respect to the Duke of Richmond's Second Question, which was to define the Persons, of which the Royal Family consists; his Lordship was of opinion, that coud not be done; that The Judges coud not undertake to determine the Point; that Garter, King at Arms, seem'd to him to be the proper Person for Such a Task, but that probably he woud not be able to give his Report, if from this Time he was to live Two Hundred Years.

The Duke of Richmond still stuck to his Doubts; and acquainted the House (having been told he coud only do it in the Committee) that he purposed moving a Question in the Committee. Lord Halifax, when the proper Clause came under Consideration, moved, that the Word *usually* residing in Great Britain, might be left out, and the word *now* (with ye words & usually which were added) to take the Place in the Room of it. Many Speeches past, & much Time was spent on this Occasion. but it being at last determined that Lord Halifax's Motion shoud be first put, it past in the Affirmative without a Division. after which the Duke of Richmond made his Motion, which (tho' Lord Halifax has not the Words of it) was to this Purport, that the King shoud be at Liberty to name her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and any of the Persons descended from the late King, his Majesty's Royal Grandfather. A Negative was put on his Grace's Motion without a Division.

Lord Ravensworth ask'd Some Questions relative to certain Clauses in the Bill, which Lord Halifax, much against his Inclination, as it very unnecessarily lost Time, thought however it was his Duty to answer.

The Speakers in the Debate were as follow

Lord Chancellor	Lord Marchmont
D. of Richmond	Lord Talbot
Lord Halifax	Lord Townshend
Lord Pomfret	Lord Morton

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D. of Bedford	Lord Weymouth
Lord Sandwich	Lord Folkstone

The Judges are order'd to attend tomorrow to answer the Two following Questions. the first, whether an Alien, married to the King of Great Britain, is not by operation of Law, to all Intents & Purposes consider'd as a natural born Subject.

The Second—whether in Such Case a Person, so circumstanced, is debarr'd by the Act of Settlement, or by any other Act whatever, from accepting an office of Trust, or the Grant of any Lands &c from the Crown.

No. 57—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

I have the Honor to inform Your Majesty that the House of Commons continued sitting till near ten o'Clock this Evening. The Regency Bill was read the first Time yesterday & orderd to be read a Second Time to day, but nothing at all was said on that Occasion. To day about two o'Clock Ld. John Cavendish came up to me in the House, & told me that He intended to move for an Address to be presented to Your Majesty desiring that You would be pleasd to name a Person to be proposd to the House for Regent, & that His Motion would be to the same Effect, & almost in the same Words with that mov'd by Ld. Lyttelton in the House of Peers. He made the Motion for the Address accordingly just before the Second Reading of the Regency Bill in a very few Words & was seconded by Mr. T. Townshend Junr: Inclos'd with this I transmit to Your Majesty an Account of the Several Speakers in this Debate, & in the Subsequent One in the Order in which they Spoke. It did not seem that the Proposition for the Address made great Impression upon the House, especially after the Answers which were given to it. There was nothing very particular in the Debate except that several of the Gentlemen who were for the Address having declard against the Principle of the Regency Bill They were told that it would be highly improper to present an Address to Your Majesty to name a Regent if They intended to reject the Bill afterwards in which the Regent was to be So namd. This Debate lasted till near 6 o Clock ; the Question was then put upon that Motion, but was carried in the Negative without a Division.

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The Bill was then read a Second Time, & the Question put for Committing it: This was oppos'd upon all the general Arguments against any Regency Bill whatever, & against the particular Provisions & Clauses in the present Bill. Gen. Conway spoke very strongly against the latter, but declard that He would vote for Committing the Bill. This debate lasted till past 9 o Clock & upon the Question being then put it was carried for Committing the Bill without any Division. After this Mr G Onslow of Guildford movd to put off the Committee to a longer Day than Thursday, which was the Day proposd by me to go into the Committee upon it agreably to what had been done in the former Regency Bill, & which was agreed to accordingly & the Committee fix'd for Thursday without any Division. Mr G. Cooke then mov'd to print the Bill, but this was objected to in point of Time & Regularity, & because there was no Occasion for it, the Instances in which it differs from the last Regency Bill being so very few. After some little Debate there was a Division upon this Question: 18 for printing it, & 117 against it, the greater Part of the House being gone away before the Motion was made. in general the Debate was carried on pretty regularly upon the two principal Questions, & seemingly very much to the Satisfaction of the House, which was the Reason that they did not venture to divide upon either of them, tho' they declard repeatedly that they would oppose the Bill in every Stage of it & particularly in the Committee. Upon the whole I flatter myself that Every Thing has gone on in a Manner which will be agreable to Your Majesty, tho' as it is now past 11 o Clock, I must in Obedience to Your Orders for dispatching the Messenger with this Account as soon as I can, reserve the farther Particulars untill I have the Honor of waiting upon Your Majesty to morrow Morning.

DOWNING STREET

Tuesday May 7: 1765 $\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 11. P.M.

No. 58—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

I have the Honor most dutyfully to inform Your Majesty that the House of Commons continued to Sit in the Committee

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upon the Regency Bill till past 9 o'clock, at which Time They had gone quite thro' the Bill, & agreed to report it with the Amendments to Morrow. Morning. The first Debate in the Committee was upon a Motion made by Mr Rose Fuller to leave out the Words *Such Person* & to insert instead thereof *her present Majesty our Most Gracious Queen Charlotte His Majesty's Royal Consort* & then to leave out all the Subsequent Words, by which Alteration the Clause would be a complete Nomination of the Queen to be Regent & Guardian. Mr George Onslow of Surrey Seconded this Motion. Mr Peter Burrel spoke against it & then the Rest of the Gentlemen who spoke for & against the Motion in the Order in which They stand in the inclosd Paper. When the Division was made it was carried for the Words standing on the Bill as They did without the Amendment, Ayes 258 Noes 67. Majority 191. The Arguments Usd by those who spoke for the Amendment were very much the same as had been usd for the Address proposd on Tuesday last, The Question in reality being the same.

Nothing very remarkable passd in the Debate except that Mr P. Burrel, Mr Dempster, & Mr Dowdeswell, all spoke with the Majority. Mr Beckford Mr J Grenville & many of those who usually Vote with the Minority were absent & some of Them voted with the Majority. The Second Question was upon a Motion made by Mr Morton to insert the Name of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales amongst those who are capable of being Appointed Regent. This Motion was Seconded by Mr Kynaston for form only, as He said nothing at all in support of it, but it was then supported very warmly by Mr Martin, & very temperately by Mr Blakiston. When the Question was going to be put, I followd as nearly as I could the Idea which Your Majesty had pointed out to me, & had the Pleasure to find that it met with general Approbation, & put an end to the Question in the Manner which Your Majesty approvd, without any Division upon it. After this three Amendments more were proposd: the first a Grammatical one by omitting the Word *other* which as it stood in the Bill would include the Queen & the Princess of Wales as descended from the late King. The 2nd was a alteration & Explanation of the Words Now & Usually Residing &c[a] which it was thought were inaccurately expressd: The third was to make the Council removeable by the Regent upon the

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Address of *either House* instead of *both Houses of Parl*^{t}. The two former can admitt of no Difficulty, the latter may be alterd to Morrow on the Report, if not approvd of. I flatter Myself that this Account will not be displeasing to Your Majesty & I have orderd the Messenger, as it is now too late to be at Richmond early enough to Night to take care to be there to morrow Morning by 6 o Clock. I will have the Honor of waiting upon Your Majesty at St James' to Morrow to give any farther Information concerning the Particulars of this Days Busyness which Your Majesty may chuse to receive.

DOWNING STREET.

May 9: 1765 *Thursday* $\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 11. P.M.

Enclosure.

Motion to appoint the Queen to be Regent & Guardian

Mr Rose Fuller		pro
Mr G. Onslow Of Surrey		pro
Mr Peter Burrel		con
Sr Wm. Meredith		pro
Ld Geo: Sackville		con
Genl Conway		pro
Mr Dempster		con
Genl Conway	to explain	pro
Ld North		con
Sr G Savile		pro
Ld Fred^{ck} Campbell		con
Mr Dowdeswell		con
Sr G Savile Mr Dowdeswell	} to explain	
Ld John Cavendish		pro
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer		con
Col Barré		pro
Mr Chancellor of ye Exchequer In answer a Question askd	}	con
Col Barré		pro
Mr Burt		con
Mr G Cooke		pro
Mr Grosvenor		con

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Division

Ays . . .	258
Noes . . .	67
Majority . . .	191

Motion to insert

Her Royal Highness Augusta Princess Dowager of Wales or

Mr Morton	pro
Mr Kynaston Seconded &	pro
Mr Martin	pro
Mr Blakiston	pro
Mr G Onslow Guildford	pro
Mr G Onslow Surrey	con
Mr Stanley to Order	
Mr G Onslow Surrey	
Mr Dyson To Order	
Mr Elliott to Order	
Mr White to Order	
Mr Elliott to Order	
Mr Burrel	
Ld Barrington, Sr John Rushout } to Order	
Mr G Onslow Surrey	con
Ld Catherlogh	pro
Mr Rose Fuller	con
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer	pro
Mr Martin	pro
Mr Ch^{r} of ye Exchequer	pro
Lord Palmerston	con
Mr Ch^{r} of ye Exchequer	pro
Mr White	con
Ld Geo: Cavendish	con

The Question being put it passd in the Affirmative without a Division.

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No. 59—*Mr. Grenville to the King.*

I humbly beg Leave to acquaint Your Majesty that the Regency Bill is completely passd the House of Commons, & I am orderd to carry it up to the House of Peers on Monday. We continued to sit till ½ an Hour past eleven in Order to go thro' it. A great Variety of Alterations & Debates attended almost every Part of its Progress. The first Question was whether the House should agree with the Committee in the Amendment made for inserting the Name of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales amongst those whom Your Majesty is enabled to appoint Regent. Mr Rose Fuller began with Opposing it, tho' in very moderate Terms, & several Gentlemen whose names are specifyd in the Paper which I have the Honor to transmitt to Your Majesty, Spoke for & against that Motion, but no New Arguments were urgd on either side, & nothing very extraordinary happend in the Course of it. Many of the Opposition were absent, notwithstanding which a Division was made, & the Numbers were 167 Ayes to 37 Noes. The Amendment for leaving out the Words *both Houses of Parl*[t] came next to be considerd. This I desird might be kept as it was originally, (agreable to Your Majesty's Wishes). Mr Nugent began the Opposition to it, & was followd by the other gentlemen for & against it according to the Order in which They stand in the inclosd Paper, & in the End it was given up without a Division. The next Amendment was upon the Alteration & Explanation of the Words *Now &* Usually. For this Purpose the Attorney General proposd some Words which were accepted, & it was agreed that a Proviso should likewise be added to the Bill which the Attorney General Withdrew to prepare. Mr Pryse Campbell objected that anothere amendment would be necessary to disqualify all such as shoud marry a Papist, or intermarry with any Subject without Consent of Parl[t]. This after much Altercation produced a Motion to recommitt, to which the previous Question was put, Those who mov'd the Question to recommitt having wishd to withdraw it. The Numbers upon the Division for recommitting were Ayes 34, Noes 156. They then proposd to adjourn, but Mr Blakistone offering to produce the Proviso abovementiond as settled by the Attorney General. The House accepted that Proviso to which an Amendment was proposd agreable to the Act of Settlement, by inserting *or in*

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Case such Person so nominated or appointed Regent or Guardian shall marry a Papist. This after a long Debate & a personal Altercation between Mr G. Onslow of Surrey, & Mr Charles Townshend was agreed to. Mr Pryse Campbell then mov'd his Proviso to prevent any Person appointed Regent &c[a] from marrying without Consent of Parl[t] but upon the Motion to bring it up, a Division ensued in which the Ayes were 37 & the Noes 149. Lord John Cavendish then movd another Proviso to declare that the Regent & Council should not grant any Peerages, Pensions for Lives, or Reversions without an Address from both Houses of Parl[t]. This was carryd in the Negative without any Division. Mr G. Onslow of Surrey movd to leave out all the Words in the Bill relative to the Council of Regency, but that likewise passd in the Negative without a Division. A Motion was then made to adjourn: The Question was put & carry'd for going on by 150 ag[st]: 24. The Bill was then read a third Time, & the Question being put for its passing, another Motion was made for an Adjournment, but no Division on either of these Questions. The Whole of this Days Debates upon all these various Propositions were so Uninteresting & unimportant that it is impossible for me to think of troubling Your Majesty with Them, & the Fatigue of the Day as well as the present late Hour renders me almost unable to do it as I ought to do, which I hope will plead my Excuse for any Errors or Imperfections in this Account.

DOWNING STREET

May 11: 1765 *Saturday Morn* $\frac{m}{25}$ *after* 3: A.M.

Enclosure.

Question to agree with the Committee in the Amendment authorizing the King to nominate the Princess of Wales.

Mr Rose Fuller against agreeing
Mr Nugent for
Ld Palmerston against
Ld Catherlough for
Mr Fitzherbert against
Mr Cholmondeley against

The House divided Ayes 167. Noes 37

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Question to agree with the Amendment made in the Committee by leaving out the words "both Houses of Parliament" & inserting instead thereof, the words 'either House of Parliament'

Mr Nugent against agreeing
Mr T. Townshend for
Mr Nugent against
Ld J Cavendish for

The Noes carried it without a division

Mr Pryse Campbell objected that no Provision was made in case any of the Females who were enabled to be appointed Regent should marry a Papist or a Subject upon this Ground a Motion was made to recommit the Bill.

Gen[l] Conway for recommitting
Mr Onslow for
Sr Wm Meredith for
Sr G. Savile for
Mr T. Townshend for
Mr Dempster for
Mr Pryse Campbell for
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer against
Sr J[ms] Delaval against
Mr Yorke against
Mr C Townshend against
Sr J[ms] Glynne against

The House divided Ayes 34. Noes 156.

Motion for Adjourning

Mr Onslow for adjourning
Mr Chanc[r] of the Exchequer against
Mr Onslow for
Ld George Cavendish for
Mr Gil. Elliot against
Ld John Cavendish for
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer against
Mr Nicholson Calvert for
Mr Blackstone against

Noes carried it without a division

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Mr Blackstone offers a Proviso to declare that the Person nominated Regent shall have his usual Residence in Great Britain from the time of his Nomination to the time of his succeeding to the Regency & that he shall continue to reside from the time of his succeeding the noncompliance with either of these Conditions to be a disqualification. Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed as an Amendment to this that if the Regent married a Papist, that should be also a disqualification. Motion was then made for adjourning

Mr Onslow for adjourning
Mr Pryse Campbell for
Mr C. Townshend against
Mr Onslow for
Mr C. Townshend against
Mr Onslow for
Mr C. Townshend against
Col[l] Onslow for
Ld J. Cavendish for
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer against
Gen[l] Conway for
Col[l] Onslow for
Ld George Cavendish for
Mr Hewett for
Mr Nicholson Calvert for
Mr Dowdeswell against

The Noes carried it without a Division & then the Amendment was proposed & carried.

Mr Pryse Campbell proposed his Proviso that none of the Persons enabled to be Regents should marry without Consent of Parliament signify'd by Act of Parliament.

Motion to bring the Proviso up—

The House divided Ayes 37. Noes 149

Motion that the Regent may not dispose of Peerages or Pensions for Life or Places in Reversion

Ld J. Cavendish for
Mr Onslow for
Mr Gil. Elliot against

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Mr T. Townshend for
Mr Shelley against
Mr Stanley against
Sr Wm Meredith for
Mr Pryse Campbell for
Gen[l] Conway for
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer ag[t]
Ld J. Cavendish for
Mr Nicholson Calvert for
Mr Dowdeswell against
Sr Wm Meredith against

Noes carried it without a Division.

Motion to omit the Clause for establishing the Council of Regency

Mr Onslow for
Ld J. Cavendish for
Mr Nugent against
Mr Onslow for

Noes carried it without a Division

Motion that the Bill be read a 3[d] time.

Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer for
Ld George Cavendish against
Ld John Cavendish against
Mr Nicholson Calvert against
Mr Hewett against
Mr Chanc[r] of the Exchequer for
Mr Nicholson Calvert against
Mr Stanley for
Mr Hewett against
Mr Onslow proposing that the Speaker be named of the Council

Motion to adjourn Ayes 24 Noes 150.

Bill read a third Time
Motion to adjourn
Mr Onslow for
Mr Nicholson Calvert for

Bill passed without a Division.

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No. 60—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

St James's
Monday May ye 13th 1765

Lord Halifax dutifully acquaints his Majesty that the Regency Bill has passed The House of Lords, as it came from the Commons. The Speakers were

Lord Sandwich
Duke of Richmond
Duke of Portland
Lord Talbot
Lord Ravensworth
Duke of Newcastle
Lord Denbigh
Lord Leigh
Lord Pomfret

The Duke of Newcastle & the Duke of Portland spoke against the Bill.

No. 61—*These papers represent the first steps of the Duke of Cumberland's negotiations for the formation of a new Ministry.*

Newcastle House
May 15th 1765

	Duke of Grafton
	Duke of Bolton
	Duke of Portland
Lord Chamberlain	Marq^s^ of Rockingham
	Lord Scarborough
a Lord of Trade	Lord Dartmouth
Regiment of Guards . . .	Lord Albemarle
Vice Treasurer of Ireland . .	Lord Ashburnham
	Lord Bristol
	Lord Temple
	Lord Cornwallis
Receiver of The Tythes in Minorca	Lord Monson
Vice Treasurer of Ireland . .	Lord Bessborough
	Lord Shelburn
Clerk of The Green Cloth . .	Sir Henry Bridgeman
restored	Col: Barré
	Genl Conway

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Vice Treasurer of Ireland . .	Lord George Lord Frederick } Cavendish
Lord of The Treasury . . .	Lord John Col : Fitzroy
Master of The Jewel Office . .	Lord Gage Mr. James Grenville
Admiralty	Adm[l] Keppel Sir Wm. Meredith Lord Midleton
Post Master General. . . .	Mr. Offley
Admiralty	Mr. Onslow
Treasury	Mr. Tho[s] Pelham R[t] H[ble] Mr. Pitt
restored—Trade	Mr. Roberts
Admiralty	Sir Cha[s] Saunders Sir Geo: Saville
Restored—Groom Porter. . .	Col. Fitzroy Scudamore
Salary & Custom H[o] Place . .	Mr. Shelley
Clerk of The Green Cloth—restored	Mr. T. Townshend Jun[r]
Admiralty	Mr. Cha[s] Townshend— Honingham
Treasury	Lord Villiers
Store Keeper—restored . . .	Mr. Wilkinson
Bishop of Ely—promised to . .	Bishop of Litchfield
Peer—& Cabinet Council. . .	Lord Chief Justice Pratt

NEWCASTLE H. *May* 15. 1765

Persons, That may be removd [*in a different handwriting, hastily scrawled and hardly legible*].

Board Admiralty	Dr Hay
	? Hans Stanley
	Ld Carysfort
	? Lord Digby
	Tho Pitt.
Board Treasury	Sir John Turner
	Orby Hanson
	James Harris
Board of Trade	Lord Hilsborough
	Soame Jennins

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Board of Trade	Edward Bacon
	Lord Orwel
	Bamber Gascoign
	Ja. Dyson
Post Office	Lord Trevor
	Lord Hyde
Lord Chamberlain	Ld Gower
Vice Chamberlain	Wm Finch
Groom of the Stole	Ld Huntingdon
Jewel Office	Earl of Darlington
Great Wardrobe	Lord Despencer
Treasurer of the Household	Earl Powis
Cofferer	Earl of Thomond
Capt. Yeomen of the Guard	L[d] Falmouth
Master of the Horse	? D. Rutland
Warden of the Stannaries	Lord Edgcombe
	Thom. Monro [?]
Secretary of State	Earl of Halifax
d[o]	Earl of Sandwich
Ld Privy Seal	D. Marlborough
Pay Master General	Lord Holland
Secretary at War	Wellbore Ellis
Master of the Ordnance	? Lord Granby
Lieut. General Ordnance	? Lord Townshend
Surveyor General Ordnance	Sir Charles Frederick
Clerk of y[e] Ordnance	Rowlinson Erle
Store-keeper	S[r] Ed Winnington [?]
Clerk of the Deliveries	M[r] Charles Cocks
Treasurer	M[r] Martin

No. 62—*Welbore Ellis to the King.*

[The riots of the silk-weavers began on the 15th and were not finally suppressed until the 17th of May. The rioters destroyed the outer wall of Bedford House.]

Sir—I most humbly ask your Majesty's pardon for this presumption but having been obliged to issue so many orders in your Majesty's name yesterday and this day to your Guards & to Ancram's Horse, & being called upon for more I find myself

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under the necessity to report to your Majesty what I have done & to know for my own justification whether I have your Majesty's approbation. Last night, upon a representation from some Master Weavers that their Houses had been attacked by a mob the preceding evening & that intimation was given them that their Houses shou'd be pulled down as last night—I thereupon gave orders in your Majesty's name for a detachment of one hundred men from the Tower to be quarter'd in and about Spital fields untill farther orders; by which means no mischief hath happen'd that I have heard of. This day about eight thousand men came down to Westminster and took possession of the two Palace yards, so that the Lords cou'd scarce approach the House, but the Mob insulted no one. The Magistrates assembled & in consequence of the orders given by the Secretarys of State yesterday & to day a party of your Majesty's Horse Guards & several detachments of the Foot Guards from the Tilt yard & Savoy marched to secure the passages to the House of Lords & as the Mob increased so much that the Secretarys of State gave me verbal orders to hold more troops ready to support the Magistrates if they shou'd think it necessary to read the Riot Act, I accordingly sent your Majesty's orders to the Commanding Officer of Ancrams Dragoons at Lambeth to hold a Squadron ready to march, who immediatly drew it to the foot of Westminster Bridge. While I am now writing two messengers are arrived to inform me that Bedford House is actually attacked by many thousands. I have given orders to Lt Co^{l} Warrender to march with his Squadron immediatly; & a troop of Grenadier Guards & one of Horse Guards to proceed as speedily thither as is possible. Two Officers and fifty men of the Foot guards have orders to take Post at Bedford House and to continue there all night, & a Patrole of Horse to be maintained all night in the fields at the back of Bedford House. A large Pickett is order'd to be held ready at the Savoy to repair where the civil Magistrates shall require assistance. The remainder of the Horse Guards are held in readiness. All which is humbly submitted.

I am with the utmost Duty Sir Your Majesty's Most humble and most devoted Servant & Subject W: Ellis.

May 17th 1765 ½ *past six*

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No. 63—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

[? 17 *May*, 1765.]

Lord Rochford humbly takes the Liberty to send Your Majesty two letters he received late last night, by which Your Majesty will see that every possible precaution is, and will be taken for a due exertion of the civil power, to prevent any inconvenience arising from the Tumultuous and indecent meeting proposed by the Journymen Weavers, and agreeable to a hint given by St John Fielding Lord Rochford has written to Lord Mayor, for fear they should attempt to come through the city.

No. 64—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

BEDFORD HOUSE
Friday Evening [17 *May*, 1765]
past Nine oth Clock

Lord Halifax dutifully begs Leave to inform his Majesty of the Many disagreable Scenes in which he has been this Day engaged. in the Morning it was known that the tumultuous Mob which had Two Days before menaced the House of Lords, were on their March a third Time. The Duke of Bedford was with great Difficulty prevailed on by his Friends not to attempt making his Appearance in Parliament, as it coud not be done without ye greatest Danger to his Life; and it was resolved that, his Grace having received good Information that his House woud be attacked this afternoon, he shoud dine at Home, rather at Lord Halifax's, where he was engaged.—Lord Sandwich, Lord Halifax & many of their Friends went to the House of Lords, into which they coud only find Entrance by Westminster Hall, thousands of the Mob blocking up the usual avenues to the House of Lords. Three Resolutions, much the same as were made in the House of Commons at the Time of the Excise were moved by Lord Gower, & passed unanimously. and his Lordship afterwards moved that A Committee might be appointed to examine into the Causes of the Outrage, and for ye Detection of the Offenders. this Motion likewise passed unanimously; & the Committee is to sit & adjourn, as the Lords who compose

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it shall think proper from Time to Time during ye Adjournment of The House.

Lord Halifax with much Concern now comes to the most Serious, and most interesting Part of his Relation. as he was at Dinner at Bedford House, the Company was informed by the Servants that the Mob was in Sight; & very soon they appeared in Thousands in Bloomsbury Square. had it not been for a Small Party of fifty Soldiers, which were providentially lodged within the Walls of Bedford House, Lord Halifax makes no Doubt but that his Grace's House woud have very soon been levell'd with the Ground; and most probably his Grace & Company murder'd. Upon the Gates being almost forced, the Party was order'd to prime, & charge, and being drawn up in a Line opposite to ye Gate, it was order'd to be open'd. Upon ye appearance, the Mob for some Time drew back; but very soon afterwards were more outrageous than ever. Every Method was tried to appease them, but to no Purpose. by this Time the Horse Guards were come, but their Appearance had no Effect, but that of Insults, Stones, & Brick bats. The Walls of Bedford Court Yard the Mob began to demolish, they endeavour'd to force their Way by the Garden, & other Avenues of ye House, and appear'd on the Walls in great Numbers. on this Occasion Justice Winch found it absolutely necessary to read the Riot Act: And they were repeatedly told what The certain Consequence woud be of their not dispersing; but without Effect, upon this the Horse charged, & soon drove them out the Square. Some were rode over, & some few cut, & several of your Majesty's Officers & Soldiers wounded by Stones & Bricks. during this operation more Horse & Foot arrived, & Every Thing is quiet at present; but they are Expected again tonight, unless the Stay of the Troops shall intimidate them. we hear they are now employ'd in attacking some Mercers Houses, for the Protection of which a Party of Horse is Sent. The first Party was commanded by a Captain Stewart, whose Conduct cannot be too much praised.—all the other Officers behaved with great Coolness, & Propriety. Lord Halifax has the Pleasure to inform his Majesty that he has not heard of any Person having been killed or mortally wounded.

The Troops consisted of a Troop of Life Guards, a Troop of Horse Guards, & 60 of Lord Ancram's, & 172 of the Foot Guards.

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No. 65—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

LORD SANDWICH'S
Saturday Morning May ye 18th 1765
past Eleven A.M.

Lord Halifax is under great Concern to find that the Messenger who was dispatched, as his Majesty will see, from the Office at half an Hour after nine, with an Account of the extraordinary & unhappy Events of Yesterday, was not arrived at Richmond at 52 Minutes past Eleven, the Date of his Majesty's Note of last Night. He is not yet returned, which gives Lord Halifax Reason to apprehend some Accident has befal'n him.

The Troops of Guards having been much harrassed with the Fatigue of Yesterday, Ld Sandwich & Ld Halifax have thought it their Duty to direct ye Secretary at War to order Lord Waldgrave's & Sir John Mordaunts Dragoons nearer London. Having heard of no new Disorders this Morning Lord Halifax hopes that the Precautions which have been taken will prevent farther Mischief.

No. 66—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

WHITEHALL
Saturday May ye 18th 1765
one oth Clock P.M.

Lord Sandwich & Halifax are just now returnd from My Lord Chancellor, who much approves the steps that have been taken for the Reestablishment of the publick Peace. His Lordship is of opinion that a Motion shoud be made in the House of Lords on Monday for an Address to his Majesty, that he woud be graciously pleased to issue a Proclamation to enforce the Execution of the Laws against Riots & riotous Assemblies.

Lord Sandwich has just now received a Letter, which shall attend my Note to his Majesty, from the Duke of Bedford, which will show the state of his Grace's apprehensions and Intelligence. Every Thing necessary will be done in Consequence of it, but as no Confirmation of such Reports have been received from any other Quarter it is hoped they are groundless.

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No. 67—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
Saturday May ye 18th 1765
nine oth Clock P.M.

Lord Halifax, now finding himself in a Mistake with Respect to the Doubt he entertained, and understanding his Majesty's Surprise at no Messenger having been sooner sent by him or Lord Sandwich to communicate the Necessity there had been of calling in the Military to the Assistance of the civil Power, at the Time his Majesty received such Intelligence from the Secretary at War; Lord Sandwich & Halifax now think themselves bound in Duty to his Majesty, & Justice to Themselves to explain that Matter.

On Thursday last on ye Tumultuous Proceedings at the Doors of the House of Lords, orders were given to the Military to hold themselves in Readiness to obey the Call of the civil officers, which it is in all Cases of Necessity, we presume, their Duty to do. They were not then called for, but on Friday Your Majesty's Secretaries of State having received Information that a Mob was collecting, thought it their Duty to send Notice to the Magistrates. The Rioters appeared, and the Justices, by name Mr Kelynge and Kynaston, in Person applied to the Military for their assistance; & went with them, as we are informed, to the House of Lords. and the Party of Foot, which happily prevented Bedford House being levell'd with the Ground, & most probably the Murder of his Grace, and that of Some of Your Majesty's faithfull Servants then present, was sent for by Justice Welch, as we conceive; & the Reinforcements only, as they became necessary, were sent for by Either of Your Majesty's Secretaries of State.

When Lord Sandwich & Halifax first saw the riotous Mob yesterday in their Way to their Duty in Parliament, the Military was then guarding the House of Lords. They were detained in that House Prisoners till near five. and before Dinner was near ended at Bedford House many Thousand most insolent & dangerous Visitors were at the Gate. from that Time both Lord Sandwich & Halifax, in Danger of their Lives, exposed to Sticks & Stones, the Arms of an outrageous Mob, were on the one Hand using Every Means in their Power to Dissuade the mad Multitude

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from persisting in their Purpose; and, on the other, taking Every prudent & Spirited Measure to Secure themselves & their Friend from Fury & Rage. five Minutes Absence from so necessary a Duty might have been attended by the most fatal Consequences. but as soon as the Tumult was in some Degree appeased, Lord Halifax wrote his Majesty as full an Account of all that had passed, as it was possible to do in the State We then were, and in an House necessarily in such Confusion.

His Majesty will see by Justice Welch's Letter to Lord Sandwich the Intelligence received this Day with Respect to ye Intention of another Tumult. We hope it will prove false, & by the Enquiries we have made we have Reason to beleive so. but his Majesty will observe how fortunate it was that Justice Welch's Intelligence of Yesterday was attended to in Preference to that of Sir John Fielding, who had given his Grace assurance that he was in Safety & that nothing woud be attempted against him.

It is proper his Majesty shoud be informed that We have received Intelligence from Justice Cowley of the City, that he apprehends no Tumult till Tuesday next, when it is supposed his Majesty means to go to the House of Lords to prorogue the Parliament.

The Note has been delay'd some Time, till an answer coud be received from Bedford House, where all things are quiet.

No. 68—*Welbore Ellis to the King.*

Sir—In obedience to your Majesty's commands I beg leave to report to your Majesty that Capt D'auvergne came to me last night at twelve & reported to me that his troop was just returned to the Horse Guards that he left the second troop of Guards & the 1st. troop of Grenadier Guards & three troops of Ancram's in Bloomsbury Square. The 2^d^ troop of Grenadier Guards & a small party of foot guards were upon Ludgate Hill having been sent thither by the Secretarys of State at the requisition of the Lord Mayor of London. The additional Horse Guards & the remaining Squadron of Ancram's Dragoons had come upon the Secr^y^ of State's order after I had sent the letter which I had the honour to write to your Majesty. He also reported that soon after his arrival Justice Walsh read the proclamation & the Mob

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not dispersing thereupon, the Justice order'd his troop to charge upon them; which it accordingly did, but with orders to his men not to cut with their swords nor to draw a Pistol. This charge broke the Mob & threw many down & the rest ran into Courts & the openings of the streets, where, there being some houses rebuilding, the Mob with the Bricks pelted the Guards very severely & hurt several men & horses, but there was but one man of the first troop who was very materially wounded by a cut in his head from the stroke of a brick. That no one of the mob was materially hurt as had been heard of. I understand that some time after Capt d'Auvergne had drawn off, the remainder of the Horse had returned to their quarters; & there remained one hundred and seventy of the foot guards at Bedford House & the remainder of the night passed quietly. Between twelve & one I receiv'd a letter from Lord Sandwich enforcing a former letter requiring a strong party of Horse & foot to be posted in Moorfields, & informing me that it was judged absolutely necessary by the Ministers who had been assembled at Bedford House together with Lord Mansfield; & that upon information from the city & from the Westminster Justices they had given those Magistrates assurances that they shou'd be supported in the execution of their duty by a Military force. As there were no Horse or Dragoons which had not been on duty all day I answer'd that I wou'd order one hundred men of the Foot Guards to assemble & march to Moorfields, which I accordingly did, and between six and seven o'clock this morning Co^{l} Evelyn reported to me that they were assembled, & having since seen Lord Sandwich they are marched, & I am now preparing an order for them to be quarter'd there, & to remain 'till farther orders. I have just receiv'd a joint letter from the Secretarys of State informing me that as the Horse & Dragoons which had been on service yesterday were much fatigued they thought it expedient that Waldegrave's & Mordaunts Dragoons shou'd be drawn nearer London & so distributed as to be ready to support the civil Magistrate, if required. This letter was drawn in consequence of my letting them know that I cou'd not venture to issue such an order without your Majesty's express commands or a letter from their Lordships for my justification. I have sent for the Quarter Master Genl in order to consider of the distribution of these regiments in proper quarters close to London &

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Westminster for the execution of this service, unless your Majesty shou'd think fit to give me any other commands. I have not yet heard of the Mob reassembling this day.

I most humbly beg leave to add my most unfeigned concern for your Majesty's indisposition.

I am with the utmost Duty Sir Your Majesty's Most obedient and most devoted Servant and Subject W: ELLIS.

May 18th 1765 ½ *past Eleven* A.M.

Be pleased to turn over

Col Roy is just now come in & proposes the following distribution

Waldegrave's	1 Squadron at Islington 1 Squadron at Hackney &c
Mordaunts	1 Squadron at Knightsbridge & Kensington 1 Squadron at Paddington, Leesing Green and Marybone

No. 69—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[19 *May*, 1765].

No. 1.

Ld. Egmont, I must desire You to be here at Richmond tomorrow Morning at Ten o'Clock GEORGE R.

$\frac{m}{35}$*pt.* 9 P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

Notes of the Earl of Egmont written on the King's Letter.—No. 1.

Recd at a Quarter past ten ye same Night by me then at my House at Turnham Green viz Sunday 19. May. 1735

N.B.—On Monday ye 20th was with the King at Richmond pursuant to this Appointment & staid with him till half an Hour after eleven.

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Went afterwards to London.—and down to ye House of Lords —debates on y^e^ *Riots of ye Weavers*—duke of Bedford kept in his House guarded by the Troops ag^t^ Mobs—Lord Hallifax in ye House of Lords hinted at Rumours ye duke of Bedford was upon ye Point of being turnd out—who could dare to advise in so dangerous a State of Confusion to Advise ye King to turn out so great & deserving a Man, & make him a Victim to ye Rage of ye Populace &c—Lord Sandwich ye other Secretary affected to insinuate that these Riots were a Plot (of Lord Butes) to get y^e^ *duke of B* destroyd—or to colour his being displaced— a factious Committee of ye Lords appointed on Pretence to discover ye Authors of the Riots, but in reality to find Matter to Support their Insinuations—to keep ye faction of ye Ministry together, & to create a Pretence for not adjourning or proroguing ye Parliament—Mention of a Motion intended to Address ye King to Come from Richmond to reside in London— as a Reflection on his Retirement and to alarm ye People, as if the City of London & ye Kings Person were in danger—The House of Lords' this day atten^d^ by few except those of ye Ministrys Faction.

The King told me—That the day was now Come (w^c^ he had long expected) when the Honour of his Crown & Happiness of his Reign would wholly depend on me—It did now depend on my Resolution, whether I would or would not take upon me the Conduct of his Affairs—That the duke of Cumberland had been in Treaty for him with ye duke of Newcastles' Party, & told him the whole depended on Me—If I would accept they w^d^ all come in—If not there was nothing to be done—That the duke went ye day before to dine with Mr. Pit &c^a^ & w^d^ bring him his answer some time that day—That I was to be Secretary of State either for ye Northern or Southern department—That ye duke of Grafton as a young Man who might be traind by me was to be ye other Secretary — Ld Holderness to be first Lord of the Treasury—for a Time hinting that he m^t^ afterwards give place to me—Northumberland to be President of ye Council—&c &c— I mentiond my Health—but told ye King I wd. risque all remembring my Obligations to his Father &c.

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No. 70—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
Monday Morning May ye 20th 1765
one in ye Morning

Lord Halifax is much grieved to inform his Majesty that another Insult has been offer'd to the Duke of Bedford, the Particulars of which his Majesty will find in a Copy of the Letter Lord Halifax has just now received from his Grace. By the most exact Enquiry Lord Halifax has been able to make, The Weavers made no Part of the Riot. How far this Spirit will go, & what will be the Consequence of it God only knows.

In the present most dangerous state of Things his Majesty will determine how far it may be proper & safe for an Adjournment of The Parliament to take Place.

No. 71—*Lord Northington to the King.*

[? *May*, 1765.]

SIR—I have the Honor of Your Majestys Commands, with a Letter of the Earl of Halifax inclosed, by which I learn that another Insult hath been offerd to the Duke of Bedford, for the particulars of which Your Majesty is referred to a Copy of a Letter from the Duke to the Earl of Halifax, to the Contents of which, I am still a Stranger; otherwise than that the E of Halifax saith the Weavers were no part of the Riot. Your Majesty observes that Ld Halifax wishes the Parl^t^ adjournd. I submit to Your Majestys reconsideration His Expression. His Words are.

"In the present most dangerous situation of things His Majesty will determine how far It may be proper & safe for an Adjournment of the Parlt to take Place.

From which Expressions I shd collect He was against an Adjournment. It is impossible for Me to give any clear Advice in my Situation; But my informing Your Majesty of my intended Conduct may supply It, as Y^r^ Maj^ty^ will have an Opportunity of communicating to Me any Orders for altering It.

I understood Yesterday That Your Majesty only directed that the Adjournment of the Lords sh^d^ be to this Day Fortnight,

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but that You left the time of their adjourning to wait on the Business of the House & their own Judgment & on the State of Things. I suppose the like Directions are given for the House of Commons. I have no Idea of the House adjourning without an Address or of any Intention of that sort, as I agreed Yesterday with several Lords that It was proper to move one.

I must beg Your Majesty will pardon all my Failures, considering the insupportable Load I am under to advise in this storm without a Coadjutor; which is the dreadfull Situation of Y^r^ Majesty's Most Obed^t^ most dutifull Subject & Servant

NORTHINGTON.

I have sent to inquire the particulars & shall stay from Westm^r^ Hall to act for the best.

No. 72—*The King to* [*Lord Halifax ?*].

[? *May*, 1765.]

His Majesty will determine whether it may not be proper to appoint the M^s^ of Granby to the Chief Command of the Troops tomorrow, with the E. of Waldegrave (who offers himself as well as the D. of Richmond for the Service) or any other General officers his Majesty shall please to appoint Ld. Granby is a very popular Man & might save the lives of these deluded wretches which may be expos'd & sacrific'd by another Commander equaly well intention'd but less a favorite of the People.

No. 73—*The King to Lord Halifax.*

[20 *May*, 1765.]

Ld. Halifax—I will be at St James by twelve to morrow when I will receive the Address of the Lords through the White Staves. As to the directions I shall think necessary to give for appointing any Generals I will also talk of that when I shall see You at that Hour at St. James.

A Council must be order'd also for that Hour

The Regiment at Chatham must instantly be order'd to advance; You will therefore intimate this in my name to the Secretary at War.

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No. 74—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

[20 *May*, 1765.]

DEAR UNCLE—the very friendly & warm part You have taken has given Me real satisfaction but I little thought I should be so troublesome to You as the Conduct of the Men I have employ'd forces me; I in the whole course of the transaction had propos'd consulting You in particular on all Military affairs, but now I must desire You to take the Command tomorrow Morning as Captain General; I should think Ld Albemarle very proper to put Your orders in execution; I have sent this by one who has my orders not to deliver this to any one but Yourself, & to bring an immediate answer, & also Your opinion where & how soon we can meet for if any disturbance arises in the Night I should think the hour propos'd for tomorrow too late, I beg You will show the enclos'd Abstract of their very extraordinary paper to those whom You may think it may force to act a right part. I remain Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew

GEORGE R.

RICHMOND.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 75—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

[20 *May*, 1765.]

SIR—I shall ever obey your orders with obedience and readiness all I hope is I am only ordered and expected on this occasion

I dont imagine these reports ought to break a moment of Your Majesties rest I wish to God you had no more formidable Enimies than these poor wretches

I shall attend at eleven at St James with that zeal affection your Most humble dutifull & attached Unckle Servant & Subject

WILLIAM.

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No. 76—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[20 *May*, 1765.]

No. 2

DEAR EGMONT—had I a few such Men as You are I should not be in the situation I now am, whatever happens believe me incapable of forgetting Your handsome part Yesterday; the D. of Cumberland says he shall honour You whilst You live & wishes Your example could prompt others to follow it; be at St. James by half hour past Eleven at latest; I don't date this as I am unable to say when I can send it

Notes of Lord Egmont written on the King's Letter—No. 2.

Rec^{d} from the King at ye Admiralty on Tuesday Morning early—21. May. 1765.—Went at ye Hour appointed to St. James's—Carried in to ye Queen—King came to me in her apartment—carried me thence into his Closet Where ye Duke of Cumberland was alone—Proposed to take the Seals (as understood of both Secretarys of State) & that I sh^{d} instantly go down to ye House of Lords to move to Adjourn ye Parliament—difficulty to carry ye Question of Adjournment.—Then Considerd the Consequences & difficultys of Proroguing the Parliament for a fortnight—Neither well practicable—Sent at my Suggestion & Consent of King & duke of Cumberland for ye Chancellor—In ye Interval the duke told me he had seen Pit & Temple, they w^{d} not come in—The duke of Newcastle & his Party (not one of them w^{d} come in)—An Inquiry set on foot & furiously going on actually sitting to discover the authors of ye Riots—The Party of ye Ministry alone allmost all stoned [?]. A general Insurrection of the Weavers & Mob expected—all guards & Troops Employd—d. of Cumberland inclined at last against my taking the Seals immediately & going down to attempt an Adjournment as proposed—The Chancellor gave us little Satisfaction as to ye Practicability either of Adjourning or Proroguing on that day—and inclined to discourage ye Risque of proceeding in this Way—Having undertaken to do as the King sh^{d} resolve, I did not press it, nor advise against it leaving ye King to be determined rather by ye Opinion of ye 2 others than

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mine, w^c^ I could not have given against my Accepting ye Seals, & ye Task, without seeming to act double in affecting to venture for ye King, but at ye same Time giving Reasons w^c^ sh^d^ prevent my venturing, & this going out of the Kings Apartment I told ye duke of C—d, who understood me very well.—*N.B.* The Duke of Cumberland—told us at this Meeting w^c^ lasted above 2 Hours, that Greenville & his Brother Lord Temple were reconcild that Morning or ye Night before.—The King was in ye greatest Agitation at this Critical Meeting, & if not from ye diffidance of ye Duke of Cumberland would have sent me down at all Events— But ye Result of ye Meeting at last was only that ye duke of Cumberland shoud pass all ye Remainder of ye Day in seeing ye duke of Newcastle, his Friends, &c to try whether they could be brought upon a second Recollection [*sic*] knowing ye Crisis to Join with ye King—and it was agreed that he sh^d^ make a Report of his Endeavours to ye King that Night Tuesday.

No. 77—*Welbore Ellis to the King.*

Mr. Ellis humbly begs leave to inform His Majesty that he had written to Justice Welch at Bedford House before he dined to desire him to inform him what guard he required for Bedford House this night, to which he hath receiv'd the answer which Mr. Ellis begs leave to inclose, and if His Majesty is pleased to approve it, will give orders in consequence. He humbly proposes that one Squadron only may have orders to hold themselves in readiness, at Lambeth, at St Mary Le bon, & at Hackney, which with a Picquet of fifty foot guards at the Savoy & fifty at the Horse Guards, together with the hundred quarter'd in Moorfields & one hundred quarter'd in Spital fields may, as it is presumed, secure the peace of the town for this night. Mr. Ellis had given orders for all the Officers & men belonging to the Battalion in the Tower to repair thither, & most humbly desires to know His Majesty's pleasure whether all Officers of that Battalion shall be continued under these orders as there are not quarters there for above three, as Mr. Ellis is informed, but while there were such great commotions apprehended he thought it his Duty to secure that great magazine of arms. He also had given orders to receive into the tower the arms of the Middlesex Militia which

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have been receiv'd there accordingly, which had been sent to the Savoy by L[d] Northumberland but which Mr. Ellis did not think to be sufficiently secured there. All which is humbly submitted.

May 21st 1765
½ *past seven* P.M.

Mr. Ellis has just receiv'd the note which he takes the liberty to inclose from Major Gen[l] Urmston [?] at the Tower.

[*Below, in the King's handwriting.*]

Approv'd if the Adj: G. is of that opinion

Endorsed by the King.

No. 78—*Welbore Ellis to the King.*

Sir—I never can sufficiently acknowledge the gracious condescension and confidence which your Majesty was pleased to shew me this day nor can I express what I feel upon the present crisis. Patient as I am I have not temper sufficient to bear to see my Sovereign &, pardon the familiarity of the expression, my friend whom I love constrained to submit to either his servants or to unreasonable stipulations from those who have had the offer to become so. This is the harder to digest at a time when I know that both Houses are devoted to your Majesty. I am still of opinion that it will be prudent to temporise, if it can be done with honour, but I cannot persuade myself that there are not to be found men of sense & of honour who will serve their prince with spirit & fidelity if they are called upon; & I am confident that they will be supported in every thing reasonable by your Parliament. I shou'd have say'd more this day on the subject but I am sensible how lyable to the imputation of ambition any man in such a situation as I am must stand, & I shou'd be ashamed to be suspected of it on such an occasion, for I do most sincerely protest that I wou'd serve your Majesty in the station of your footman to procure you ease of mind or to promote the good of your affairs. Laying myself therefore totally out of the consideration, while I advise

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acquiescence as far as may consist with your dignity and reputation I wou'd humbly suggest to your Majesty that you need never consider yourself under an unavoidable necessity. Pardon, Sir, this presumptuous overflowing of a heart most devoted to your Service.

I am with the utmost Duty Sir Your Majesty's Most humble and most devoted Servant and Subject W: Ellis.

May 21st 1765
½ *past seven* P.M.

No. 79—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[22 *May*, 1765.]

No. 3.

My Dear Lord—I beg You will come to me as soon as You can, that we may talk over what has pass'd since I saw You come in Your undress.

$\frac{m}{20}$p^t 7. A.M.

Lord Egmont's Notes written on the King's Letter—No. 3.

Rec^d from y^e King then at the Queens House where he lay (by me at y^e Admiralty) at half an Hour after 7 o'Clock on *Wednesday Morning* 22. May 1765—The Duke of Cumberland having been with him on Tuesday Night & till one o'Clock on the Wednesday Morning, after having spent the greater part of Tuesday after we left the King's Closet in sounding the duke of Newcastles Friends &c a second Time—& seeing Lord Temple.

I went to Buckingham House According to this Appointment —Staid with ye King alone 2 Hours—He reported to me all that ye duke had reported to him ye Night before—The duke of Cumberland had told ye King that he c^d make no Impression upon any one Man of ye duke of Newcastles, and Confirmd ye Union of Lord Temple & Greenville :—and still seemd to think ye King could not proceed to make ye Change under all these difficulties.

The King in great distress after this pressd me for my advice & opinion whether any thing could yet be done—(all ye duke of C——d could do being very little more after these Refusals than

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to protest that In ye future he w^d^ ever be the Kings Man only) I then told him if he commanded my Advice, I sh^d^ (under all these Circumstances, & ye great disorders in ye City, w^c^ ye whole Army was still Employd to keep from breaking out in all Parts of ye City & Suburbs) think too hazardous for him to risque ye Change, unless he could by Some Means or other Oppose Party to Party, not by opposing one single Man against all Parties, who by refusing to join his Majesty seemd very little distant from joining all together.—or at least from Contributing (w^c^ ye activity of one, and ye Neutrality of ye Rest in this Crisis w^d^ equally Effect) to the defeat of his Majestys Intentions; and ye disabling any one Person who sh^d^ singly undertake his Affairs—That Therefore—2 Things only remaind to be done—1st to make a third Trial on ye duke of Newcastles Party, by bending to ye duke & offering him to make of his own Friends & such others as he sh^d^ entirely propose himself an Administration of w^c^ he sh^d^ recommend—& as I feard ye duke of Newcastle might be little & Jealous enough even to fear me, as perhaps succeeding Ld. Bute in his Majestys favour, in this Case, I desird ye King to convey to ye duke, that I expressly assurd him, I would fairly act with him—& take either any Place whatever in such System, or be wholly excluded out of it, but Acting without Place as strenuously as I could to support him—If this last overture was rejected, then to demand that Grenville &c (who was to be with him soon after I left him) sh^d^ that Night bring him the Terms & Conditions w^e^ they were to exact of him, if they continued in his Service—w^c^ after he had received he might seriously weigh that Night and Early ye next Morning—Thursday ye 23^d^—Longer than w^c^ in ye distracted state of his Affairs, it not safe for him to keep things in Suspense—and possibly the Terms might be of such a Nature & so Insolent, that when communicated either to ye Parties with w^c^ he had already treated—or Even to Parliament from ye Throne itself sh^d^ we be driven to that Extremity, it might create a Resentment either in Individuals, or in ye Publick, w^c^ might procure a very unexpected and Extraordinary Support from both.—After this & much other discourse for about an hour & an half (during w^c^ he wrote to Lord Chancellor to order him to come that he might Communicate also to him what he thought fit) I left him as I believe determind to follow both these Measures.—And he was to see ye duke of Cumberland that

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Evening, & me ye next Morning Thursday in Consequence of this.

N.B.—Grenville came to Buckingham House about 11. o'Clock soon after I left it—and made Proposals to ye King w^c^ he was to reconsider, & to come to ye King at St. James's with ye final Resoluti [*sic*] of ye Faction. The duke of Cumberland was to spend ye rest of ye day (Wednesday) in farther Trials & to report to ye King that Night what he could learn if any change sh^d^ happen in ye Resolutions of d. of Newcastle & his Friends.—I heard nothing more from ye King that day.

No. 80—*Lord Halifax to the King.*

GREAT GEORGE STREET
*Wednesday May y^e^* 22^d^ 1765
½ past Six P.M.

Lord Halifax dutifully sends to his Majesty the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to consider of the great Tumult at the Doors of the House of Lords on ye 15th: 16th: & 17th: of this Instant. They were reported today; and the Justices are order'd to attend on Friday next to receive a Reprimand from the Lord on the Woolsack.

No. 81—*Lord Northington to the King.*

SIR—I can not give any perfect Information to Your Maj^ty^. of what will be the Event of Your Proposal; When I went from St James yesterday I found the Duke of Bedford at the House & took Him with L^d^ H & M^r^ G into my Room there where He was informed by each of what had passed between Your Majesty & them. He was much Hurt with what had passed relative to the Change, & was very disinclined, to take a part in Government again. But on my representing a cool & deliberate Consideration as properest for the Subject, an Appointment was made at Bedford House in the Evening, & I was asked to make One which I thought proper to agree to.

A Meeting was had accordingly & I think every thing that passed, passed in temper & fair Consultation; but before any thing explicit was agreed, Y^r^ Majesty's Note called away Mr. G

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& broke up the Meeting; which was adj^{d} to 11 this Morn: at Mr G^{s} where I was going when I received Your M$^{ty's}$ Commands.

Whatever they resolve will come immediately from them to Your Majesty, as I have taken no part in the Measures, but only done my good Offices towards carrying into Execution the Commands of Your Majesty, as behoves Y^{r} Majesty's, most devoted Servt & Subject NORTHINGTON.

22 *May* [1765].

Endorsed by the King.

No. 82—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[23 *May*, 1765.]

No. 4.

LORD EGMONT—I have nothing new to say I sent for Greenville at twelve last night & answer'd his questions thus.

1^{0}. that Ld. Bute should not be consulted by me in Public Affairs.

2^{0}. that they might make use of other persons in the management of Scotch affairs than Mr. Mackenzie; but that as to his office I had when he obtain'd it refus'd the making it for life but had promis'd him that if ever I took patronage from him, I never would take the office also.

3^{0}. that after what had pass'd with the D. of Cumberland I was engag'd to put him alone at the Head of the Army, that the Duke had again reminded me of My promise, that I had seen Ld Granby who declar'd I could not in honour do otherwise.

4^{0}. that they may dispose of the Paymaster's Office & of the Lieutenancy of Ireland.

Notes of the Earl of Egmont written on the King's Letter—No. 4.

This Letter re^{c} Thursday Morning from ye King between 8 & 9 o Clock in ye Morning. 23. May 1765.

Went to St. James's at 12.—Grenville went in to ye King first, & was with him a very short Time—declared neither he nor d. of Bedford, Sandwich or Hallifax w^{d} retract from any of ye above Conditions—The King told him as to Mackenzies Place

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—When he gave it him he promised that he w^d never take it from him, & that he must break his Word if he did—but they might Employ who they would in Scotch Affairs—as to Ld. Bute he w^d not consult him on Publick Affairs—As to Pay masters Place they might give it to Ch. Townshend—& ye Lieutenancy of Ireland to Ld. Weymouth.—But as to ye Command of ye Army, if ever he gave it he had promised it to ye duke of Cumberland—*N.B.* It had been concerted that if they were to break they sh^d break upon this—The Person they mention for ye Command of the Army was Lord Granby—Upon sending for Granby, he behaved handsomely—avowd a friendship for Grenville but denied he had Ever been acquainted with Their Proposing him for ye Command, & that he w^d never take it but thro his Majestys Personal Favour.

Bedford, Sandwich & Hallifax all went in for a Moment, only signifying each that they adhered to ye Questions (as they calld them) put by Grenville to his Majesty—or in other Words the Terms insisted on as mentiond by ye King in his Letter.

The duke of Cumberland came soon after 12—before he went in to ye King (Grenville being then in with him) he went into an Inner Room & sent for me—He then told me had tried ye duke of Newcastles People again & in vain—I then told him Mackenzie had been with me to say he w^d give way, but hoped G w^d try to get him his Place for Life—The duke of Cumberland, seemd to think it reasonable, & said he w^d make the Faction themselves ask that (taking away his Power in Scotch affairs) he sh^d keep his Place & have it for Life—Tho *Qu.* whether he mentiond this to ye King—Immediately after Grenville being gone the duke went in—When ye duke came out he sent for me again to tell me the King had resolved to make a Stand upon ye Point of not giving ye Army to Lord Granby, but if insisted on to give it to him.—Tho he said of all wars the worst was that of Guerre de Pots de Chambre.—He then went away from Court, & I returnd into ye Kings ante Room—When all ye factious Ministers had been in to make their Declarations—The King came into ye Queens drawing Room as usual on Thursdays—W^c he made shorter than usual—and whisperd me going out to follow him.—He askd me whether ye duke had told me what had passd—he then began to tell me himself in great agitation—

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That he had submitted to all their Terms but that of Giving ye Command of ye Army to Granby—& that he was resolved if he gave it to any one it sh^d^ be as he had promisd it to ye duke of Cumberland—and nothing sh^d^ make him depart from that Promise—Tho he did not say that he w^d^ give it to him at all, but he w^d^ give it to no other—That Grenville finding this Point not to be carried, pressd ye King to promise that if the duke sh^d^ die he w^d^ then give it to *Granby*—The King said he w^d^ promise nothing of that Sort—and then greatly surprisd Grenville by telling him he had seen *Granby twice*, & he knew nothing of what they had proposed for him—That as to Mackenzie, he had treated Grenville with great Indignation—That he told him he saw Evidently that they were not satisfied with his parting with his Power, but that Nothing w^d^ content him, but his parting with his Honour too—Bid him take Notice what he told him—& Earnestly & in great Anger Bid him take notice of this—More than once—That he had forced him to part with his Honour—That as a King for the safety of his People he must submit—But that nothing inducd him to this—but the danger of ye Crisis—And dismissd him with bidding him to remember what he had Compelld him to do.

After this no more passd upon this Subject to my Knowledge. On Friday—Mackenzie & Lord Hotham were turnd out—I was at Levee—Charles Townshend kissd Hands—Most of ye duke of Newcastles Friends came to Court the Levee was very full out of Curiosity—The King Executed the Appointment for ye Regency sealed up—to Council where ye Kings Speech was Read—& on Saturday ye 25th. May The King went to ye House & prorogued ye Parliament.

No. 83—*Lord Northington to the King.*

Sir—In obedience to Your Majestys Commands I have drawn up an Appointment of Regency with as much Care & Consideration as the time will allow, It has received the Approbation of Y^r^ Majestys principal Ministers, & being revocable may be at any time rectified in any Defect, if there is such, which I hope not. The Blanks are left for Y^r^ Majestys filling up wth Your own Hand, & if Your Majesty's wants any farther Explanation

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You will receive them from any of Y^r^ Ministers or from Sir Y^r^ Majesty^s^ most dutifull & obedient Servt & Subject

NORTHINGTON.

23 *May* 1765
E. HALIFAX 8 P.M.

Enclosed. The instrument of Regency, signed by the King. Queen Charlotte's name is inserted in the King's hand as Regent, and, in case of her decease, the Princess Dowager of Wales.

No. 84—*The King to Lord Northington.*

[23 *May*, 1765.]

MY LORD—I thank You for this & every mark You have given Me of Your dutiful & disinterested Attachment; I should wish to receive information from You whether there is any regular form of words by which I am to fill up the Blanks, whether I name the Queen, the Princess my Mother, or any of those descended from the late King who are compris'd in the Regency Act.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Northington's letter of same date.

No. 85—*The King to Lord Chancellor Northington.*

MY LORD—So very extraordinary an affair has happen'd this day that I cannot help troubling You with it; the D. of Bedford came to ask leave to go for some time to Wooburn & then began a harangue complaining that tho I supported him & his Collegues, yet that I appear'd not to like them, consequently that He & they were resolv'd when He came again to Town to resign if they did not meet with a kind reception, & those they thought their Enemys were not frown'd upon; You will my Dear Lord easily conceive what indignation I felt at so very offensive a declaration, yet I master'd my temper & we parted with cool civility; can any one in their senses think this mode of acting the way to obtain favour? no, but his Grace has not much of

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that ingredient in his composition; I beg You will send Me a line in answer, whether any part of this was known to You.

RICHMOND LODGE
June 12th 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 86—*Lord Northington to the King.*

½ *past* 7
[12 *June*, 1765.]

SIR & SOVEREIGN—I have this Instant rec'd Yr Mtys Information to which I was before a total Stranger having not seen or heard from One of Yr Majesty's Ministers since I had the Honor of being last in Your Closet. I have recd a Summons, & was going in my Coach to a Cabinet when Yr Majesty's Servant stopped Me, upon what Business I know not. No Person can more sensibly feel any Uneasiness affecting Your Majesty than Your most dutifull Servant; But while Your Majesty preserves Your Temper, & exerciseth Your own very sound Judgment I trust & believe You will master the disagreable Situation of The times; that You may Sir is the Prayer of Yr most humble, Obedt devoted Servt & Subject NORTHINGTON.

No. 87—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

SIR—Being pretty well informed that the Duke of Bedford intends asking leave to resign and to recommend Ld Temple for his Successor I thought it would excuse this inpertinence.

Permit me Sir to hope that same manly *sang froid* may be continued on this occasion & that if Your Majesty think it fit to allow the Duke of Bedford to resign that you would be pleased not to grant the other as I am sure we can treat better with Mr Pitt.

I remain with the utmost duty zeal and affection Your Majestys Most humble obedient Servant Subject and Uncle

WILLIAM.

WINDSOR GREAT LODGE
June ye 12th 1765.

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No. 88—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

DEAR UNCLE—Your friendly hint concerning the Duke of Bedford's intentions calls for my warmest thanks; I perfectly agree with You in thinking, the receiving his Resignation with temper, tho rejecting the Successor he will propose, the only eligible mode of acting at this moment; I shall rather be surpriz'd if Mr. Pitt can be persuaded to accept Office on terms not entirely to my dishonour & to that of those worthy Men, Ld. Rockingham, the Dukes of Grafton, Newcastle & others; for they are men who have principles & therefore cannot approve of seing the Crown dictated to by low men; if Mr. Pitt should again decline, I hope the Parliament being Prorogu'd they & their friends will join amicably the few persons that have zealously stood by Me, & that the World will see that this Country is not at that low Ebb that no Administration can be form'd without the Greenville family; as You sent Your letter by a private hand I have follow'd the same Method in sending my answer I remain Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE
June 12th 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 89—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

DEAR UNCLE—Your very friendly concern for my situation will undoubtedly make You anxious to hear the fate of this day; the D. of Bedford came to ask leave to go to Wooburn, then he drew a Paper out of his Pocket & read it to the following effect that he found he & his Collegues had lost my favour that they would not serve without it that when he return'd in the course of the next Month if He did not find they were lik'd by me, & if those they look'd upon as their personal Enemys, & those who were in Opposition to them were not frown'd upon they would retire, many invectives against Ld Bute as his Enemy & as wishing any others in their places; he even intimated that perhaps Persons of more elevated Stations Might do them disservice, then He enter'd on the mode of his first accepting in

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Short I with difficulty kept my temper, but did master it, & let him retire without giving him that kind of answer that my own feelings dictated; things being in this situation, I beg You will redouble Your attention that something may be soon form'd, for in this state of things no business is carry'd on, I know my Ministers don't disguise to the Foreigners that I dislike them this will be soon known all over Europe, therefore no time ought to be lost in restoring order into Government; I beg an answer may be sent me by some means or other whether this has been safely deliver'd, as to the bearer of it, He will not wait for it to prevent suspicion; the Lord Cavendishes brought the D. of Devonshire to day, who seems a pretty behav'd Young Man I remain Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE
June 12th 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 90—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

SIR—Your Majesty gracious letter giving so ample, and exact an account of this days event was safely delivered into Ld Albemarle hands by the bearer who retired unnoticed.

I can assure Your Majesty that no Stone shall be left unturnd by me for the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown and for Your particular Satisfaction and ease of mind and Sir thank God I am not singular for there are at present some as faithfull Subjects as any Prince can have and who feel for Your Majesty personally as well as for the Support of the Crown.

If I have no orders to the contrary I shall venture to trepass so far as to call at Richmond Lodge to know whether Your Majesty has any commands for me next Tusday Evening.

I can not conclude this without rejoicing at this event being over without the impertinence of Your Servants having drawn any mark of anger that they might have laid hold of.

I remain with the utmost duty zeal & respect Your Majesties most obedient & humble servant Subject & Uncle WILLIAM.

WINDSOR GREAT LODGE
June ye 13th 1765.

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No. 91—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

DEAR UNCLE—I have this instant receiv'd Your letter & shall be extrem'ly glad to see You on Sunday Evening; I will not take up more of Your time now therefore conclude Dear Uncle Your very affectionate Nephew GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE
$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt. five* A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 92—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

DEAR UNCLE—As I am very anxious to know what Ld. Rockingham & others think of the proposal concerning an Alliance with Russia & Prussia, & what they have to propose if Mr. Pitt should decline Office without it; I am desirous therefore of seeing You if convenient at Richmond this Evening or here tomorrow about Eleven, I remain Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew GEORGE R.

QUEEN'S HOUSE
$\frac{m}{45}$ *past Eleven* A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 93—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

[20 *June*, 1765.]

SIR—In obedience to Your Majesties orders I shall not fail being at Richmond this evening I have taken the liberty to send for the Duke of Grafton out of the country to prepare him about Mr Pitt My Lord Rockingham is astonished but as yet our humble opinion has been that Mr Pitt can not nor will not care to refuse Your Service without a better pretext.

I have this moment his answer that he will be in attendance next Satturday at the Queens-house.

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I remain with the utmost zeal duty & affection Your Majesties most attached humble & obedient Servant Subject & Uncle

WILLIAM.

CUMBERLAND-HOUSE
Thursday past twelve.

No. 94—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

My Friend for so the part You have acted deserves from Me, think it not strange if in my present distress I wish to see You again, & have Your advice; many things have occur'd since You left Me I much want to have Your opinion about, & I will answer for You, You will give it without hesitation I wish to see You at ½. hour past Eleven after I come from the Review G. R.

RICHMOND
June 25th 1765 $\frac{m}{20}p^t$ 6. P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 95—*William Pitt to the King.*

SIR—With a heart overflowing with Duty and Gratitude to the most Gracious of Sovereigns, I will punctually attend Your Majesty to morrow morning according to Your Commands. too happy and too glorious the remnants of a poor life, cou'd I have been seconded in my unavailing Zeal, and Devotion to Your Majesty's Service, Honour, and Happiness. I am with the most profound veneration, Sir, Your Majesty's Most Dutifull and most Submissive Servant WILLIAM PITT.

HAYES, *June* 25 : 1765.
½ *past* 9. P.M.

No. 96—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

DEAR EGMONT—I purposely avoided seeing You this day at St. James's on account of the many lookers on, but would have You here at half hour past Nine tomorrow morning.

RICHMOND
$\frac{m}{40}p^t$ 9. P.M.

Minuted in pencil by Lord Egmont,
rec^d at Turnham Green
26th. June 1765—at 15 Min.
past 10' o'clock at Night

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No. 97—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

DEAR UNCLE—I wish much You would call on me a little after Ten tomorrow morning if convenient that we may talk over what is best to be done; I should have sent sooner this Evening but heard You was in Town, and I wrote to You there, & my Servant was sent from thence to Gunsbury, but You was already return'd to Windsor believe me ever Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE
June 28th. 1765 $\frac{m}{20}$ p^t *Eight* P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 98—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

SIR—I shall not faill in obedience to Your Majesties orders to be at Richmond-lodge a little after ten tomorrow

I remain with the utmost duty zeall & respect Your Majesties most obedient humble servant Subject & Uncle WILLIAM.

WINDSOR GREAT LODGE
June ye 28th 1765.

No. 99—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

[30 *June*, 1765 ?]

DEAR UNCLE—I am sorry You were not enable to come this Evening, & cannot help expressing my surprize that any Man will give credit to any false insinuations that have their birth from nothing but Ld Temple's lips I shall be glad to see You at seven tomorrow Evening at Richmond I remain Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew GEORGE R.

QUEEN'S HOUSE
$\frac{m}{35}$ p^t *Seven* P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 100—*Heads of My conversation with Mr. Pitt. June* 1765.

[In the King's handwriting.]

I am glad to see You; nothing but your Illness should have prevented my doing it long before: I am in a very painful situation, & I want the assistance of a Man of Your abilitys & worth.

I will not waste time by repeating the insolent treatment I have met with, unexampled before; had my wishes succeeded two years ago, these people would not have had it in their power to insult Me in this manner; that the late arrogant declaration of the D[uke] of B[edford] in the name of his Colleagues in which my favour was insisted on & my very deportment regulated, added to the prescribing the time when they were to resign has pushed my patience beyond bounds.

Hope everything from his duty & attachment, & mean most sincerely if He will act his part not only to take him as a Minister, but friend.

If he objects to my friends.

Mr. P. I am sure You value Men that have been faithfully attached to You, I esteem You for it & flatter myself You will not blame me for the same way of thinking; why will You wish to turn out Men that it would sting me to the quick if I could be brought to part with them; take them under You, whom they will not support the less firmly for having proved themselves attached to Me; if they fail, their fate shall be in your hands; but for God's sake let us heal all jealousys. I entreat it; if I am forced to displace Men who have been true to Me & take others I either dislike or am indifferent about, they will be jealous of Me, I of them.

Let You and I so understand each other that I may be easy & happy with Your Service, & You with Me; no Man shall come in between us. Ld. B[ute] has been earnestly wishing these two Years to see You the Minister of this Country; I will pledge my Word that there is not a Man in England on whose friendship You may more fully depend.

I am unable to go on dishonoured by what I have been forc'd to do; let me not change hands without recovering

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my character; You can name no Whig familys that shall not have my Countenance; but where Torys come to me on Whig principles let us take them. I think I recollect this to have been your own opinion; if I dismiss friends & take another set of Ministers it will appear to all the World as much against my Will as the continuing the last—let you & them begin with putting full confidence in each other, & let that appear by my seeing a Government that I can give my whole support to.

if he mentions G[renville] continuing.

You would soon feel the impossibility of going on with such confin'd yet stubborn Ideas, that if He could have been kept to the mere treasury, he would have done well, but I know that it is impossible; & that his treatment of Me was insolent as that of the D[uke] of B[edford], & it was his giving me warning that induced me to form another Ministry.

Not averse to Ld T[emple] in office.

If you attend to my honour and friends I shall certainly do the same to Yours but that I cannot in honour part with the C[hancellor], who will soon indeed think of retreat.

Ye D. of C[umberland] has acted a very affectionate part to Me, & wishes much as I do, that I & you, Mr P. may be cordial together.

Ld. B[ute] will undoubtedly wish to give any little support He can if You treat him [with] regard; that from his going out he was desirous to have done so with any ad—— I chose to form; but they persecuted him & accused him of meddling; when I can solemnly declare he never did; yet there is a very remarkable difference—his opinion was never with them but strongly with You & yet Ld. B[ute] when perhaps most at variance with Mr P. had constantly spoke with the highest personal regard of him. Mr. M[ackenzie] shortly that He must be reinstated in his office.

Ld. M[ansfield] has not attended any Cabinet Meetings these two years.

if it comes to the worst.

tho' I don't succeed I am not sorry to have made this effort, that I am not sensible I have refus'd You a single point You could with reason expect; but to change my Ad——n by betraying every Man or those who had been firm to Me by putting others tho' of birth yet not their superiors; the ramming

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Austria deeper with France & kindling a new War by unnecessary alliances are things I can neither answer to my God nor to my conscience; y^t^ in doing ye first he would doubt of my sincerity, that I lament it.

[Apparently an alternative paper to the preceding.]

His health.

Sent for him on purpose to prevent his taking ye trouble of coming to Court having been extremely sorry to see him do it before.

Another motive, also desiring to entrust him with a business of great consequence.

the Regency; directed my Servants to consider of it & took for granted no Honest Man but would be pleased with ye mark of my love for ye country.

According as He shall express himself. an opportunity taken to observe that I see with pleasure ye Heats & anomisitys so long subsisting on ye decline; wish for nothing more but to see people of consequence behave in such a manner as might justify me in giving them a share of the Crown favours, which might be the easier done as I have not reason to be satisfy'd with some of ye people I employ.

No. 101—*A Plan of a New Administration and a Disposition of Employments in the House of Lords & Commons.*

June 30th 1765.

Cabinet Council . . .	Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury
Lord Chancellor . . .	Earl of Northington
Lord President . . .	Earl of Winchelsea
Lord Privy Seal . . .	
Lord Steward . . .	Earl Talbot
Lord Chamberlain . .	
Groom of The Stole . .	Earl of Huntingdon
Master of The Horse . .	Duke of Rutland
Lord Lieu^t^ of Ireland . .	Earl of Hertford
Master of the Ordnance .	Marq^s^ of Granby

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First Lord of The Treasury	.	Marq^{s} of Rockingham
Secretaries of State	.	D. of Grafton, R. H. Chas Townshend
		[*Another copy substitutes* Honble Henry Conway *for* Townshend]
Chief Justice in Eyre	.	Duke of Leeds
First Lord of the Admiralty	.	Earl of Egmont
Spanish Chas Townshend [*sic*]	*Q*	Duke of Bolton
Cabinet Council	*Q*	L^{d} Ch : J. Pratt
First Lord of Trade	.	Earl of Hardwicke
Treasury	.	Marq^{s} of Rockingham
Chanc^{r} of The Exchequ^{r} & Cabinet Counc^{r}	.	Lord North
		[*Another copy substitutes* R^{t} Hon. Charles Townshend *for* North]
		Earl of Dartmouth
		Lord John Cavendish
		Mr. Dowdeswell
Admiralty	.	Earl of Egmont
		Lord Howe
		Mr. Thos Pitt
Mr. Stanley—Isle of Wight	.	Sir Chas Saunders
Dr. Hay	.	Adm^{l} Keppel
Lord Carysfort	.	Mr. Thos Townshend Junr
Lord Digby	.	Mr. Onslow
Board of Trade	.	Earl of Hardwicke
		Mr. Chas Townshend of Honingham
		Mr. John Yorke
		Sir Wm Meredith
		Mr. Thos Robinson
		Mr. Roberts
		Col. Barré
Paymaster of Marines	.	Mr. Offley
Vice Treasurers of Ireland	.	Earl of Ashburnham
		Mr. Oswald
	Q	Mr. James Grenville
Secretary at War	.	Genl Conway
		[*Another copy leaves this blank*]

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Paymaster Genl . . .	Earl of Scarborough
	Mr. Ellis
Treasurer of The Navy . .	Lord Midleton
	Mr. Fitzroy Scudamore
Gov[r] of Isle of Wight . .	Mr. Stanley
Q D. of Bolton . . .	
Paymaster of the Pensions .	Lord Gage
Vice Chamberlain . . .	Lord Villiers
Groom Porter &c . . .	Mr. Fitzherbert
Postmaster Gen[l] . . .	Earl of Bessborough
	Mr. Finch
Cofferer	Lord Lyttelton
	[*Two copies give* M[r] Prowse]
Green Cloth	Sir John Evelyn
	Sir Henry Bridgeman
	Mr. Simon Fanshaw
	Mr. George Brudenell
	H[ble] John Grey
	Sir Francis Vincent
Ordnance	
Master of The Ordnance. .	Marq[s] of Granby
Lieu[t] „ Do „ .	Lord Townshend
Surveyor	Sir Cha[s] Frederick
Mr. Rawlinson Erle . .	Mr. Ashburnham
Mr. Mackay	
Mr. Cocks	
Store Keeper . . .	Mr. Andrew Wilkinson—restored
Constable of The Tower .	Lord Berkeley of Stratton
Master of The Jewel Office .	
Master of Stag Hounds in Sherwood Forest . .	Lord Galway
Master of The Great Wardrobe & Cabinet Counc[l] . .	Duke of Portland
	[*One copy leaves this blank*]
Treasurer of the Houshold .	Lord Charles Spencer
	Lord Geo: Cavendish
Comptroller of the Houshold .	Mr. Tho[s] Pelham
Keeper of Records To be restored to His Salary & place in The Customs .	Mr. Shelley

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Treasurer of The Chamber .	Mr. Elliot
Capt of Yeoman of The Guard now Ld Visc^{t} Falmouth .	
Warden of The Stannaries .	Lord Edgecombe
Chan^{r} of The Dutchy . .	Lord Strange
Q Ld Geo: Cavendish .	
Attorney Genl . . .	Mr. Yorke
	Mr. Hussey
King's Serjeant—restored .	Mr. Serj^{t} Hewett
Contractors & Remitters .	Mr. Burton of The Bank
In the Room of all The Fonnereaus	Sir Geo: Colebrooke
	H^{ble} Thos Walpole
Mr. Touchet	Mr. Joseph Mellish
Sir Saml Fludyer &c	Mr. Nesbit &c

[*Two copies end here.*]

To be thought of, for The Bishoprick of Ely, when vacant	Dr. Cornwallis, Bishop of Litchfield
for The Dean'ry of St. Paul's	Dr. Ashburnham, Bp of Chichester
for The Bishoprick of Salisbury, when vacant.	Dr Hume, Bishop of Oxford.

[*Three copies, with slight variations.*]

No. 102—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

There is some reason to expect that the present Ministers either jointly, or severally, or by the mouth of one deputed from the rest, may enter into discourse soon with Your Majesty, upon the scituation in which they now stand. It may be therefore very Important for Your Majesty to be prepared against such an Event—To Consider how to improve it, if it should be attended with any Marks of Duty and Respect—or how to meet it with the most Prudence if Your Majesty should be addressed on that occasion in a different Stile.

July 1st. 1765. 15 *min. past* 9 *o'clock. a.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 103—*From the King to Lord Egmont.*

My Dear Lord—I am very much obliged to you for your kind hint this morning; I wish you would remain at home this Evening for after I have seen the Duke of Cumberland this Evening I shall send to desire you to come here, but cannot as yet fix the hour tho it will certainly not be till after Eight.

Inscribed by Lord Egmont,

five o'Clock Monday 1. July 1765—(at Richmond) from the King recd. at Turnham Green same evening 3 qrs. after 5 by Ld. Egmont.

No. 104—*List of Removals.*

[2 *July*, 1766.] 12.1765

CABINET COUNCIL.

President.

Duke of Bedford *Succeeded by* . Earl of Winchelsea.

Privy Seal.

Duke of Marlborough . . Duke of Newcastle.

Lord Chamberlain.

Lord Gower . . . . Duke of Portland.

~~Master of the Horse.~~

~~Duke of Rutland~~ . . . ~~Duke of Marlborough.~~

[*These are not deleted in another copy.*]

Lord Lieu[T] of Ireland.

Viscount Weymouth . . Earl of Hertford.

Mr. George Grenville — First Lord of the Treasury. Marquis of Rockingham. / Chanc[R] of the Exchequer. ~~Mr. Ch[s] Townshend.~~

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SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Lord Halifax . . .	Duke of Grafton.
	Charles Townshend.
Lord Sandwich . . .	~~Mr. Henry Conway.~~

FIRST LORD OF TRADE.

Lord Hillsborough . .	[*Another copy adds* Ld Shelburne *or* Lord Dartmouth.]

TREASURY.

Mr. G. Grenville	*First Lord*
	Marquis of Rockingham.
Lord North	*Chan^r^ of the Exch^r^*
	~~Mr. Charles Townshend.~~
Mr. T. Orby Hunter . .	Earl of Dartmouth.
Sir John Turner . . .	Lord John Cavendish.
Mr. James Harris . . .	Mr. Dowdeswell.

ADMIRALTY.

	[*Another copy adds here*
	Earl of Egmont.
	D. Haw.
	T. Pitt.]
Mr. Stanley	Sir Charles Saunders.
Dr. Hay	Admiral Keppel.
Lord Carysfort . . .	Mr. Th^s^ Townshend jun^r^
Lord Digby	Mr. George Onslow.

BOARD OF TRADE.

First Lord.

Earl of Hillsborough . .	
Mr. Soame Jennings . .	Mr. John Yorke.
Mr. Edward Elliot . .	Mr. Ch^s^ Townshend.
Mr. Edward Bacon . .	Sir Wm Meredith.
	Mr. Eliot: of Port Eliot.
Lord Orwell . . .	~~Mr. Thos Robinson.~~
	[*Another copy inserts,* Soame Jenings.]

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Mr. Bamber Gascoygne . . Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Jerem. Dyson . . Colonel Barré.
[*Another copy substitutes* Mr George Rice *for* Barré.]

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

Sir Francis Drake . . . Mr. George Brudenell.
Mr. Henry Thynne . . ~~Sir Henry Bridgeman.~~
[*Another copy substitutes* Mr. Fitzroy Scudamore.]
Mr. Richard Vernon . . Sir Francis Vincent.

VICE TREASURERS OF IRELAND.

Mr. Rigby . . . . Earl of Ashburnham.
Mr. Nugent . . . . ~~Mr. James Grenville.~~

TREASURER OF THE NAVY.

Lord Barrington . . . { Lord Midleton.
~~Mr. Fitzroy Scudamore.~~
[*Another copy inserts* Barré, *deleted* Wm Finch.]

PAY MASTER GENERAL.

Mr. Charles Townshend . . { Earl of Scarborough.
[*Deleted in another copy and* North *substituted.*]
Mr. Ellis.

POST MASTER GENERAL.

Lord Hyde . . . . Earl of Bessborough.
Lord Trevor . . . Mr. Edward Finch.
[*Deleted in another copy and* Ld Grantham *substituted.*]

VICE CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Edward Finch . . Lord Villiers.
[Edward *deleted and* W^m^ *substituted in another copy.*]

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SECRETARY AT WAR.

Mr. Ellis . . . . [*Another copy adds*
Lord Barrington.]

COFFERER.

Earl Thomond . . . Mr. Prowse.
[*Another copy adds*
Ld Littleton.
Ld Berkeley.]

PAY MASTER OF THE PENSIONS.

Mr. Neville Neville . . Lord Gage.

GROOM PORTER.

Mr. Wood . . . . Mr. Fitzherbert.

MASTER OF THE STAG HOUNDS IN SHERWOOD FOREST.

Lord Byron . . . . Lord Galway.

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE.

Lord Despenser . . . Lord Lyttleton.
[*Deleted in another copy and*
Ld Scarboro *substituted.*]

COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Powis . . . Mr. Thomas Pelham.

WARDEN OF THE STANNERIES.

Mr. Humphrey Morris . . Lord Edgecombe.
[*Deleted in another copy.*]

[*Another copy adds*

CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

Duke of Richmond.

To be restored to his place in full—SHELLEY.]

[*Three copies with slight variations.*]

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No. 105—*Lord Bute to the King.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN & MY MOST DEAR PRINCE—As I have heard things are now coming near a crisis, & that I tremble least your Majestys promise to my Brother should prove an obstacle; to what may be judged necessary for the establishing gov:^{nt}: permit me to lay my Brother and myself thus at your Majestys feet; & to implore you to accept the promise you so graciously made; we humbly desire to decline all office; rather than obstruct any arrangement your Majesty shall think expedient; happy in having it, in my power, to offer this poor sacrifice of my family, to my Sovereigns quiet; & to convince mankind (where it is possible to do so) that I have not a wish but what centres in my Dearest Princes Happiness; & in the permanency & Prosperity of the administration He shall please to make; putting my whole glory in every thought by the most adored of Princes unto my last minute His most dutiful & most affect:^{ly} devoted subject & servant BUTE.

LONDON *July 2nd* 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 106—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[3 *July*, 1765.]

DEAR EGMONT—I have just seen Ld. Albemarle at the Review who tells me things appear much fairer, but that the fate of the whole depends on me & you: on asking him how so; He said that it would never do unless you go from Me to Yorke; I wish therefore in the course of the Day You would see him, & tell him the opinion I have ever had of him & how much I wish him to support this new Ministry that my opinion had & still continued to be thinking Him attached solely to me & that I want to see the Purse in his hands, but that those I thought his friends wished that might not be till the close of the Session, that I might depend on my insisting on it then, & that as soon as He had declared himself I would myself see him: I beg you will call at Richmond about nine this Evening

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that I may know the effect this language will have; I own it has given some pleasure to learn that He looks up to me alone which Ld. Albemarle's message from the Duke portends.

ten o'clock.

Endorsed by Lord Egmont, 3 July 1765.

No. 107—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[5 *July*, 1765.]

My Dear Lord—I have just received the enclosed from the D. of Cumberland, which if you have heard nothing I beg you will return to me by the bearer; if you have anything material I wish you would call here at eight tomorrow morning, if not let me know that you need not come.

$\frac{m}{25}$ p^t 10 P.M.

Endorsed by Lord Egmont.

Friday 5 July 1765 R^{cd} at 11 p.m. at Turnham Green.

No. 108—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

Cumberland-house *past nine.*
[5 *July*, 1765.]

Sir—Untill this moment I hoped to have paid my duty at Richmond but there are still so many persons & things to be setled that I must give that honour up for this evening. On the whole I hope it possible to wait tomorrow morning on Your Majesty with a list for for Your aprobation, a list of good names Zeallous for Your Majesties Person & Government and who will I hope not be disgracefull to the Publick.

Charles Townsend is come to town & now with his brother but I shall either hear from him or see him this evening.
If I [have] no orders to the contrary I shall venture to pay my Court tomorrow past ten at Richmond.

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I am with the utmost zeall duty and attachment Your Majesties most obedient humble servant subject and Uncle

WILLIAM.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 109—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

[5 *July*, 1765.]

DEAR UNCLE—I shall be very glad to see you a little after ten tomorrow Morning; & to receive from Your hands a list for my consideration of Men that will be both zealously attached to my Person, & agreable to the Public I remain most cordialy Dear Uncle Your very affectionate Nephew

GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE

$\frac{m}{15}$ p^t 10 P.M.

No. 110—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

Lord Egmont has nothing to communicate to your Majesty since the morning, except that he has seen Mr. Yorke and Dr. Hay. The former renewd his assurance of attachment to your Majesty (and to your Majesty alone) in the most fervent manner, and went from the Admiralty as he believes to Charles Townsend with whom he hopes to have some Influence.

Dr Hay (to whom nothing was communicated regarding himself) condemned the Conduct of the present Ministers without Reserve, nor could any Man more earnestly, and explicitly declare his Intentions to support your Majesty in all Events, than he has done.

Lord Egmont has read the Duke of Cumberlands Letter with great Pleasure and returns it in obedience to your Majestys Commands. If any farther material should come to his knowledge before 8 o'Clock to morrow Morning (but not otherwise) he will pay his Duty to your Majesty at Richmond by that Hour.

TURNHAM GREEN—*Friday July 5th* 1765.

32 *min. past* 11. P.M.

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No. 111

" List of Removals humbly submitted for H.M's approbation."

[5 *July* 1765.]

CABINET COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

D. of Bedford *succeeded by* . Earl of Winchelsea.

PRIVY SEAL.

D. of Marl.[borough] . . D. of Newcastle.

LD. CHAMBERLAIN.

Ld. Gower . . . . D: Portland.

L[T] OF IRELAND.

Weymouth . . . . Lord Hertford.

Mr. Ge. Grenville — 1st. Ld. TREASURY. Mar. Rockingham.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Ld. Halifax . . . . D. of Grafton.
Ld. Sandwich . . . . Cha[s] Townshend.

TREASURY.

Mr. G: Grenville — First Lord Mar: Rockingham. Ch[r] Exch[r] Hen[y] Conway.
Hunter . . . . Ld. John Cavendish.
Sir J: Turner . . . Dowdeswell.
Ld. North . . . . ————.

ADMIRALTY.

Ld. Egmont.
Ld. Howe.
Th[s] Pitt.

Dr. Hay . . . . Sir Ch[s] Saunders.
Stanley . . . . Ad[l] Keppel.
Carisfort . . . . Mr. Th[s] Townshend jun[r].
L. Digby . . . . Mr. G. Onslow.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Ld. Hillsborough . . . Lord Shelburn or Ld. Dartmouth.
Soame Jennings.
Mr. Ed. Eliot of Port Eliot.
George Rice.
Ld. Bacon . . . . John Yorke.
Ld. Orwell . . . . Mr. Chs Townshend.
Bamber Gascoigne . . Sir Wm Meredith.
Dyson . . . . Mr. Roberts.

BOR. OF GREEN CLOTH.

Sr John Evelyn.
Simon Fanshaw.
John Gray.
Sr Fr Drake . . . . Ge Brudenell.
Mr. Thynne . . . . Mr. Fitzroy Scudamore.
Mr. Rd Vernon . . . Sir Fr. Vincent.

VICE TREASURER OF IRELAND.

Mr. Oswald.
Rigby . . . . Ld. Ashburnham.
Wm. Nugent . . . Mr. James Grenville.

TREASURER OF THE NAVY.

Barrington . . . . Ld. Midleton. Mr W. C. Finch.

P. MR GENERAL.

Charles Townshend . . { Mr. Ellis. / Ld. North.

POST MASTER GL.

Ld. Hyde . . . . Besborough.
Ld. Trevor . . . . Ld. Grantham.

VICE CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Wm. Finch . . . Ld. Villiers.

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SECRETARY AT WAR.

Mr. Ellis . . . . Ld. Barrington.

COFFERER.

Thomond . . . . Ld. Lyttleton* or
Ld. Berkley of Stratton.*

[* *These names are deleted in one copy and omitted in another, with the name* Prowse *substituted.*]

CONTAB^E OF TOWER GENERAL.

Ld. Berkely Straton . . D. of Richmond.

[*These names are deleted in one copy and wholly omitted from another.*]

PAY MASTER OF THE PENSIONS.

Mr. Neville . . . . Lord Gage.

GROOM PORTER.

Wood . . . . Fitzherbert.

MASTER OF STAGHOUNDS OF SHERWOOD FOREST.

Byron . . . . . Galway.

MASTER GRAND WARDROBE.

Despenser . . . . Ld. Scarborough.*

[* *This name is deleted in one copy and* Ashburnham *substituted. Another copy gives the name* Ld Lyttelton.]

COMP^R OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Ld. Powis . . . . Mr. Th^s Pelham.

[*In one copy is added*

WARDEN OF THE STANNARIES.

Mr. Humphrey Morris . . Lord Edgcumbe.

and in another

DEPUTY COFFERER.

Mr. Fitzroy Scudamore.]

[*Three copies with slight variations.*]

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No. 112—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[7 *July*, 1765.]

My Dear Lord—I have seen the Duke of Cumberland this morning, who came to beg me to see Ld. Townshend, I wish therefore You would send to him to be with me after the Drawing Room: I find James Grenville is not likely to take office; I beg you will see Mr. Yorke & tell him that those who are to take part in my Administration insist on Mr. Hay & the Attorney General not holding their Employments; that I will take care both shall know how generously he has acted towards them, & that I hope this will heal any delicacy he may have on the subject, & that I may see him in the Post of Attorney General; I beg you will call at the Queen's House at half hour past six to report his answer it is of the greatest consequence You should see him therefore for Godsake get hold of him, & by coming at that hour to me the Duke of Cumberland will hear from your mouth what Yorke has said for I will on no account loose that able & I think honest Man, for I can scarce think he has agreed to giving up Hay; if He has at the present juncture it would be happy.

twelve o'clock.

Inscribed by Lord Egmont.

Rec[d] by Messenger from the King on the Road from Turnham Green to London about one o'Clock. Sunday 7. July 1765.

No. 113—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

[7 *July*, 1765.]

Sir—With the utmost concern at not being able to obey Your Majesty's commands I must excuse myself untill tomorrow evening about seven when if I have no contrary orders I shall attend at Richmond.

It is but this moment that the Duke of Newcastle Ld. Rockingham & Albemarle and General Conway are set out for Claremont where a number of friends dine & who are to be sounded.

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I must not disguise but that Ld Temple['s] language does but too much harm & the *Person* to whose name they have tack'd so much odium, is so frighfull in the eyes of week, men, [*sic*] and so convenient in the hands of knaves that they overturn as fast as honest men can build.

I am ingaged from dutty & inclination & as long as the rope will hold I'll draw.

I remain with the utmost duty zeall and affection Your Majesties most obedient attached humble servant subject & Uncle

WILLIAM.

½ *past three*
Sunday WINDSOR G LODGE.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 114—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

[7 *July*, 1765.]

SIR—After all the perquisition we have been able to make I mean the Duke of Grafton and Lords Rockingham and Winchelsea and myself Mr Yorke being out of town and Sharpe of the Council also We found it impossible that Your Majesties new Ministers could kiss hands tomorrow and therefore in hopes of Your Majesties aprobation it is postpone to Tuesday.

Upon the report I made those Lords of both Ld Townsends & Mr Charles Yorkes behaviour they expressed their surprise but did not see it was at all a reason for droping the attempt they all beleaving Townsend would follow in great haste & much doubting Mr Yorke['s] obstinacy will or can lead him so contrary to his interest & reason.

As my presence in town tomorrow will in my humble opinion be more for Your Majestys service I shall deferr having the honour of paying my court till the evening.

I am with the utmost duty zeal and respect Your Majesties most faithfull obedient humble servant subject & Uncle

WILLIAM.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE
Sunday night ¾ *past eleven*

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No. 115—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

My Dear Lord—I desire You will call here at Nine this Evening.

Richmond Lodge
two o Clock

Inscribed, Rec[d] Sunday 7 July 1765.

No. 116—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

Sire—I cannot express to Your Majesty the Uneasiness I have felt from the Moment I left Your Majesty at the Queens House. I dread a numerous Train of Unhappy Consequences which I think must follow should Mr. Yorke persist in his Refusal to Accept.

To Avert these Evils if possible, as the last Effort on my Part, I have framed a Letter, under a flying Seal, which, if Your Majesty should think it proper, may be closed, and dispatched (with directions to say it was sent from me) by some Person not known to be Your Majestys Servant.

I beg Leave to submit to Your Majesty if the Letter should be approved, whether it should not be delivered to Mr. Yorke very early to Morrow Morning: Since I am much decieved, if it is not now as much desired by some, that he sh[d] be taken at his word, as it was very lately wishd by the same Persons that he should reassume his Employment.

Your Majesty will I hope graciously pardon this Presumption, proceeding as it does from that fervent Zeal, and true Attachment, with which I am and shall for ever remain, Sire, Your Majestys most dutyfull and most Faithfull Subject and Servant

Egmont.

Turnham Green
7. *July* 1765.
35. *min. past* 11. *p.m.*

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No. 117—*List of Removals, humbly submitted, for His Majesty's Approbation. July the 7:* 1765.

CABINET COUNCIL

President.

Duke of Bedford to be Succeeded by the Earl of Winchelsea.

Privy Seal

Duke of Marlborough . Duke of Newcastle

Lord Chamberlain

Lord Gower . . . Duke of Portland

Lord Lieut of Ireland

Viscount Weymouth . Earl of Hertford

First Lord of the Treasury

Mr. George Grenville . Marquis of Rockingham.

Secretaries of State

Lord Halifax . . . Duke of Grafton
Lord Sandwich . . Mr. Charles Townshend

Treasury

First Lord

Marquis of Rockingham
Mr. Geo: Grenville . . *Chanc^r of the Exchequer.*
Mr. Dowdeswell.

Mr: Th^s: Orby Hunter . Lord John Cavendish
Sir John Turner . . Lord Dartmouth
Lord North . . . Tho: Townsend or Onslow

Admiralty

Lord Egmont.
Lord Howe
Mr: Thomas Pitt
Dr: Hay . . . Sir Charles Saunders
Mr. Stanley . . . Admiral Keppel

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Lord Carysfort . . Mr: Thos: Townshend junr
Lord Digby . . . Mr: George Onslow

BOARD OF TRADE

Lord Hillsborough . . Lord Shelburn, *or*
Lord Dartmouth
Mr: Soame Jennings
Mr: Edward Eliot, of Port Eliot
Mr: George Ryce.
Mr: Edward Bacon . Mr: John Yorke
Lord Orwell . . . Mr: Charles Townshend.
Mr: Bamber Gascoigne . Sir William Meredith.
Mr: Dyson . . . Mr: Roberts

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH

Sir John Evelyn
Mr: Simon Fanshaw
Mr: Thynne
Sir Francis Drake.
Mr: John Gray . . Mr: George Brudenell
Mr: Richard Vernon . Sir Francis Vincent.

VICE TREASURERS OF IRELAND

Mr: Oswald
Mr: Rigby . . .
Mr: Nugent . . .

TREASURER OF THE NAVY

Lord Barrington . . Lord Midleton
Mr: William Finch

PAY MASTER GENERAL

Mr: Charles Townshend . Mr: Ellis
Lord North

POST MASTER GENERAL

Lord Hyde . . . Earl of Bessborough
Lord Trevor . . . Lord Grantham.

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VICE CHAMBERLAIN

Mr: William Finch . . Lord Villiers

SECRETARY AT WAR

Mr: Ellis . . . Lord Barrington

COFFERER

Lord Thomond . . Lord Scarborough

DEPUTY COFFERER

Mr: Williams . . . Mr: Fitzroy Scudamore

PAY-MASTER OF THE PENSIONS

Mr: Neville Neville . . Lord Gage.

GROOM PORTER

Mr: Wood . . . Mr: Fitzherbert

MASTER OF THE STAG HOUNDS OF SHERWOOD FOREST

Lord Byron . . . Lord Galway.

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE

Lord Despenser . . Lord Ashburnham

COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Lord Powis . . . Mr: Thomas Pelham

LORD OF THE BED CHAMBER

MEM Earl of Cornwallis.

Viscount Spencer to be created an Earl.
a Flag at Plymouth for Ld Edgecombe
the Restitution to the lower boards Ld Lieutenants of Counties.

[*Another copy omits the two last lines.*]

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No. 118—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

[8 *July*, 1765.]

DEAR UNCLE—I am not surpriz'd that things could not be settld so as that the Secretarys of State & the Treasury could kiss hands this day; when You come in the Evening I hope to hear that Ld. Rockingham has talk'd over the meeting of the Parliament with the Chancellor & that some expedient has been found to make Mr. Yorke easy on the subject of Dr. Hay; for I look on my service in the Law as but on a very weak foundation if a Man of Mr. Yorke's great worth & capacity is not in Office, I beg therefore that all those who are coming into Ministry may be convinc'd of the necessity of some inclination being shewn to him that may still gain him; for I repeat it again if Mrs Greenville, Townshend & Ld. George Sackville should oppose in the House of Commons Administration would not go on there pleasantly unless Mr. Yorke was hearty in their cause; I am asham'd at having given way so long to myself in spinning out this letter beyond the bounds I intended but Yorke is so essential to this New Administration that I could not refrain, therefore conclude Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew

GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE

$\frac{m}{5}$ *p*^{t} 8 A.M.

No. 119—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[8 *July*, 1765.]

MY DEAR LORD—I feel most strongly Your very warm feelings for me in this occasion & cannot express too much how I should be griev'd if Mr. Yorke cannot be prevailed on I am charm'd with Your letter to him which I beg may be instantly sent to him & that You will as early as possible acquaint Me whether it has not mov'd him the enclosed are a letter I have just receiv'd from the D. of Cumberland & my answer both of which beg to have back.

$\frac{m}{9}$ *past Eight* A.M.

Inscribed, Recd. by Ld. Egmont from y^{e} King at Turnham Green half past 8 o Clock July 8. 1765 Monday.

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No. 120—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[8 *July*, 1765.]

My Dear Lord—I wish You would contrive as soon as possible to see Elliot & Oswald, & to point out to them in my name how necessary it is for them if they have any Duty & attachment to me to support that Administration that I have been able to form, let them know how sorry I am for any people that suffer on this occasion but that the fatality of the times are alone the cause of it; this is the general heads on which I wish You would with Your usual weight & ability talk upon to these & any other Men You may think any ideas of mine may have a chance to influence; indeed My task at this hour is a very arduous one, but as I am come to it without any fault of my own I trust Providence will assist Me, & that a Man of Your worth & sincere attachment to me, will help to guide me honorably through it pray call here at Nine this Evening but write if any thing about Yorke comes sooner to Your knowledge.

$\frac{m}{48}$ p^t 9 A.M.

Inscribed, Rec^d Monday, 8 July 1765.

No. 121—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

It will be difficult to obey Your Majestys Commands this day both with Respect to Mr. Elliot & Mr. Oswald. The Latter residing usually out of Town, but Your Majesty may be assured that Lord Egmont knowing Your Majestys Ideas, will use his best Endeavours to prevail both upon those two Gentlemen, and others to hold a proper Conduct with respect to Y^r Majestys Administration.—Lord Egmont will set out in an Hour (Count Bentink being now with him) for London for this Purpose, and will pay his duty to Your Majesty this Evening at Richmond.

Turnham Green
8th *July* 1765. 32 *min past* 10. *a.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 122—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—I am but this Moment returnd from Town, having waited in hopes of seeing Mr. Oswald, & Mr. Elliot in Obedience to Your Majestys Commands. They were both in the Country, but expected as I understood in Town by Dinner, tho' neither of them came to their Houses at least before 5 o Clock this Evening. Being informed that Mr. Oswald will certainly lie at his House at Wandsworth this Night, I have wrote to desire him to call to Morrow Morning upon me here by 10 in ye. forenoon, and I think I shall not fail to see Mr. Elliot to Morrow also.

Mr. Yorke about 2 o.Clock sent me the enclosed letter, which I humbly beg may be returnd to me when I have the Honour to see Your Majesty.

If Your Majesty will be pleased to signifie Your Commands, by the Bearer of this Letter, whether I should attend Y^r^ Majesty this Evening, and at What Hour, I shall punctually obey; begging Leave in the mean Time to renew the Strongest Assurances of that Respect, & humble Affection with I am and shall continue ever to be Sire Your Majestys most dutyfull & devoted Subject and Servant EGMONT.

TURNHAM GREEN. 8*th. July* 1765
10 *Min. past* 6. *p.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

No. 123—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[8 *July*, 1765.]

MY DEAR LORD—I give You many thanks for Your very great activity at this critical hour, I beg You will call here about Nine; Mr. Yorke's letter I think shows he is coming right; but if I flatter myself too much on that head it is not to be wonder'd at for I think it a perfect overturn of every plan my mind can suggest if He is not gain'd, because You who know the inside of the Cards can see that at this hour if others will not grow reasonable I cannot do what I wish; the times are indeed very bad yet an honest mind must never despair.

$\frac{40}{m}$ *p^t^ Six.*

Inscribed, Rec^d^ Monday 8 July 1765.

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No. 124—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—Having this Moment rec^{d} the Enclosed from Mr. Yorke, I have presumed to send it to Your Majesty, as the Delay of one Hour in matter of Information at this Crisis may be of y^{e} utmost Importance.

Mr. Oswald is now with me, and I have the Pleasure to assure Your Majesty that no Man living can Express himself more, (as Your Majesty could wish Your most faithfull Servants to do) determined to support the Plan wch Your Affairs oblige You to pursue. Nor do I think any Man to be more depended upon for acting a proper, and an honest part at this Conjuncture.

I am instantly going to Town to see Mr. Yorke and Mr. Elliot, and will certainly take the Liberty of sending Y^{r} Majesty a faithfull Account this Evening, of all that may this day Occurr worthy of Y^{r} Majesty's Attention.

I am, Sire, with inviolable Truth and the most sincere & respectfull Attachment Y^{r} Majestys Most dutyfull Subject & Servant EGMONT.

TURNHAM GREEN.
Tuesday 9th *July* 1765
40 *Min past.* 10. *a.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

No. 125—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[9 *July*, 1765.]

MY DEAR LORD—I thank for Your attention in sending Mr. Yorke's letter to me; I desire You will by every possible means get him to acquiesce & drop that You think a Patent of Precedence above an Attorney General would be a means of healing every thing even to the most delicate mind besides that He ought to feel for my situation & lend himself to what the fatality of me [?] made necessary as I set him that example; I have just seen Ld Townshend who seems cooler & to set his Brother at Liberty to take the part He thinks fitting, I shall now see Charles, & therefore hope to gain him; what does not these horrid times make me stoop to; but no more of that;

$\frac{m}{25}$ p^{t} *M.*

Inscribed by Lord Egmont, Rec^{d} Tuesday, 9 July 1765 at 1 P.M.

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No. 126—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

May it please Y^r^ Majesty

I returnd about six this Evening from a Conversation of more than two Hours with Mr. Yorke, in which I recieved not the least Satisfaction upon the Point I was Commanded to enforce with him, by Y^r^ Majestys Letter of this Morning. He first declared strongly that he could never depart from his Resolution not to take the Attorney Generals Office, without the perfect Contentment of Mr. Norton. He then resisted if possible more firmly the Expedient of the Patent for Precedency—And finally, and with great Earnestness persisted to Advise, that all Persons and Things should be sufferd to rest exactly as they now stand with Respect to ye Law, till (after many other Changes should be gradually made) The Considerations relative to that Department might be reassumed.

When I told him, that I was confident Y^r^ Majesty had no desires of Y^r^ own to make any Changes of the Law Offices to Mr. Norton's Prejudice, but that nevertheless the State of Your Affairs seemd to render Mr. Nortons Removal a Measure wch could not be prudently avoided, or delayd; He replied that Your Majesty had it in Your Power absolutely to reject such a Proposal, and to prevent it, recurring so often to this Advice, and to the same Assertion, that I could not well understand his Meaning—But having at length got from him, that the Chancellor on Sunday last told him, it was Your Majestys Intention to make no Alterations in that Line; and as he acknowledged very unexpectedly a few Minutes before we parted that he had seen Lord Rockingham last Night at ten o'Clock, that he had talked to him very fully upon the Subject, and believed he made an Impression upon him, It struck me immediately that for some Reasons (whatever they may be) He hopes that the Persons with whom he has lately begun to Negotiate may now themselves perswade Your Majesty to yield to his Objections, tho they were not allowd to have any Weight before.

Should this be done, Mr. Yorke will be probably taught to suppose, that the difficulty imposed on him, and the design to sacrifice Norton, never really proceeded from the Quarter whence it sprung. And Norton (thus preserved) may be inspired with great Resentment to others, and great Gratitude to them:

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Turns of this Nature being not at all improbable in Times like these

I have humbly presumed to trouble Your Majesty thus at length upon this Subject wishing that Your Majesty may be prepared in all Events that may Occurr, & begging forgiveness if the Information should appear unnecessary, or the Suggestion prove ill founded.

Mr. Elliots Discourse has Edified me much more than that last recited. His Declarations of duty to Your Majesty were manly, without any Reserve, and such as would have Afforded Your Majesty great Pleasure to have heard from his own Mouth.

I am Sire With the most Profound Respect and the most unalterable Zeal Yr Majestys most dutyfull and most faithfull Subject & Servant EGMONT.

TURNHAM GREEN—*Tuesday. 9th. July* 1765
45 *Min past* 9. *p.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

No. 127—*Lord Northington to the King.*

10 *o Clock*
Tuesd: 9 *July* 1765.

SIRE & MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—I have this Instant the Honor of Your Majesty's Commands for Me "to order a Council" for to-morrow, & that I should in Your Majesty's Name order the two Secretaries & Mr. Greenville to attend Yr Majesty at 12 with their Seals, & that this Intimation should be sent them this Evening; I think It my Duty to inform Your Majesty that I apprehend I can not officially do this, & that my Authority would be resorted to on this Occasion & without an ostensible Order directing that alone. It would be an irregular Transaction the Order for a Council coming from the Secretary of State in absence of the Lord President, & the other Message absolutely requiring an *ostensible* Authority from Your Majesty. Most gracious Sovereign I think this proper to be submitted to Your Consideration; from Yr most dutifull & devoted Subject & Servant NORTHINGTON.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 128—*Welbore Ellis to the King.*

Sir—I must trust in Your Majesty's experienced goodness and condescension to pardon the presumption of my using this method of humbly laying myself at Your Majesty's feet and beseeching your patience to peruse this letter. I have with great concern thought that I perceiv'd for near three week's past an alteration in Your Majesty towards me, & I do most seriously protest upon the most carefull recollection of every word and action that I am not conscious of having say'd or done any thing to offend or distaste Your Majesty or any person for whom you are pleased to have a regard. I have neither intrigued or caballed, I have in a great degree secluded myself from company to avoid all suspicion & misrepresentation; & have rested with a most resigned confidence in your Majesty's goodness to me; & having assured Your Majesty that I was only yours, I have carefully avoided every other connexion and support. To whom therefore ought I, to whom can I have recourse but to Your Majesty on this occasion? I have been informed by report, but by very circumstantial report, that I am to be displaced, & that I am to be offer'd to be made a Joint Paymaster. If that be the intention, I most humbly beseech Your Majesty to protect me from that which must be the ruin of my credit & estimation in the World and greatly detrimental to my private fortune. My wish is certainly to continue to serve Your Majesty in my present station, but if it be necessary to your affairs to remove me, it is your own, Sir, I have neither right or inclination to murmur or complain. My present station wou'd give me claim in the expectation of the world to the Pay Office entire if it were to become vacant. I humbly beg leave to recall to Your Majesty's remembrance what I quitted to come into my present Office & stood an Election which without opposition cost me twelve hundred pounds & might have cost me much more. If I shou'd become Joint paymaster I shou'd receive eighteen hundred pounds a year & I must stand an Election at such a distance of time as must carry me to an expence which I cannot in common prudence stand. I have good foundation for what I say of the income of the Joint Paymaster for the late Mr. Potter, who held it, assured me upon his honour

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that it was no more; & Your Majesty must know that I have certain means to know what the revenue of that Office is in times of Peace. But, Sir, what affects me most nearly is the lowering me in the opinion of all mankind if, after having served, where I yet do, I shou'd go into this divided Office. If therefore Your Majesty wishes me out of my employment, I retire with resignation and submission; but if ever I found favour before you I beseech you, Sir, not to be offended if I preferr the retiring upon my private fortune to the becoming Joint Paymaster.

I beg leave to assure Your Majesty that I am with the utmost Gratitude and most profound Respect Sir Your Majesty's Most Faithfull & most devoted Servant and Subject. W: Ellis.

July 9th 1765.

No. 129—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[9 *July*, 1765.]

My Dear Lord—I thank You for Your very clear account of Mr. Yorke's conversation which I owne a little surprises Me as it is very different from what it is pretended He seem'd inclin'd to last Night but I shall soon now get to the bottom of it; *the Chancellor has quite convinc'd the New Ministers of the impropriety of Sumoning the Parl*t the D. of Grafton will receive tomorrow the Seals of both Provinces that Charles Townshend may have a little more time to get his Brother's leave to accept, his language to me (if it can be depend on) was very proper; pray be at the Queen's House by Eleven tomorrow.

$\frac{m}{40}$ *p*t 10 P.M.

Inscribed, Recd 9 July 1765 at 15 min. past 11 at night.

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No. 130—*List of Removals, Humbly Submitted for His Majesty's Approbation. July the* 9: 1765.

CABINET COUNCIL

President

D: of Bedford to be Succeeded by the Earl of Winchelsea

Privy Seal

D: of Marlborough . . . D: of Newcastle

Lord Chamberlain

Lord Gower . . . . Duke of Portland

Lord Lieu[T] of Ireland

Viscount Weymouth . . . Earl of Hertford

First Lord of the Treasury

Mr: George Grenville . . . Marquis of Rockingham

Secretaries of State

Lord Halifax . . . . Duke of Grafton
Lord Sandwich . . . . Mr. Charles Townshend

Treasury

First Lord

Mr. G: Grenville { Ch[r]: of the Exch[r]: Marquis of Rockingham / Mr: Dowdeswell

Mr: Hunter . . . . Lord John Cavendish
Sir J: Turner . . . . Lord Dartmouth
Lord North . . . . { Mr: Tho[s]: Townshend, or / Mr: Onslow

Admiralty

Lord Egmont
Lord Howe
Mr: Th[s]: Pitt.

Dr: Hay . . . . . Sir Charles Saunders
Mr: Stanley . . . . Admiral Keppell
Lord Carysford . . . . Mr. Tho[s] Townshend *jun[r]*
Lord Digby . . . . Mr. George Onslow

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Board of Trade

Lord Hillsborough . . . Lord Shelburn, *or* Lord Dartmouth.

Mr: Soame Jennings
Mr: Ed: Eliot of Port Eliot
Mr: George Ryce.

Mr: Ed: Bacon . . . . Mr: John Yorke
Ld: Orwell . . . . Mr: Ch: Townshend
Mr: B. Gascoigne . . . Sir W: Meredith
Mr: Dyson . . . . Mr: Roberts

Board of green Cloth

Sir John Evelyn
Mr: Simon Fanshaw
Mr: Thynne
Sir Francis Drake

Mr: Gray . . . . . Mr. George Brudenell
Mr: Richard Vernon . . . Sir Francis Vincent

Vice Treasurers of Ireland

Mr. Oswald.

Mr. Rigby . . . . .
Mr. Nugent . . . . .

Treasurer of the Navy

Lord Barrington. . . . Lord Midleton
Mr. Wm. Finch

Pay Master Gen^{L}

Mr. Ch^{s} Townshend . . . Mr. Ellis
Lord North

Post Master General

Lord Hyde . . . . Earl of Bessborough
Lord Trevor . . . . Lord Grantham

Vice Chamberlain

Mr. William Finch . . . Lord Villiers

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SECRETARY AT WAR

Mr. Ellis . . . . . Lord Barrington

COFFERER

Lord Thomond . . . . Lord Scarborough

DEPUTY COFFERER

Mr. Williams . . . . Mr. Fitzroy Scudamore

PAY MASTER OF THE PENSIONS

Mr. Neville Neville . . . Lord Gage

GROOM PORTER

Mr. Wood . . . . . Mr. Fitzherbert

MASTER OF THE STAG HOUNDS OF SHERWOOD FOREST

Lord Byron . . . . Lord Galway

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE

Lord Despencer . . . . Lord Ashburnham

COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSHOLD

Lord Powis . . . . Mr. Thomas Pelham

Mem: Earl Cornwallis to be a Lord of the *B*: *Ch*^{r}:
Viscount Spencer to be created an Earl
a Flag at Plymouth for Lord Edgecombe
a Restitution to the lower Boards
Lord Lieutenants of Counties.

No. 131—*The Duke of Cumberland to the King.*

[10 *July*, 1765.]

SIR—At the joint desire of the Duke of Grafton, and Marquis of Rockingham I am obliged to trouble Your Majesty again it would have a better apearance in the world if both the Sealls are disposed this day as they fear, (and in that also I join with them) that staying for Mr Charles Townsend is needless as My

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Lord Townsend is more and more averse to the whole arrangement, that Mr Townsend assures them he will do the same service, & take any post allotted him in the House of Commons with the utmost chearfullness I hope Your Majesty will forgive the further trouble from one who ever is with the utmost duty zeall & affection Your Majesties most humble & obedient Servant Subject and Uncle WILLIAM.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE
Wednesday past 12 ^{oc}

Endorsed by the King, 10 *July* 1765.

No. 132—*The King to the Duke of Cumberland.*

[10 *July*, 1765.]

DEAR UNCLE—I have this instant receiv'd Your letter & will see whether Mr. Townshend declines the Seals this day if He does I will instantly give them to Lt Gen. Conway.

I remain Dear Uncle Your most affectionate Nephew

GEORGE R.

ST. JAMES

$\frac{m}{20}$ p^{t} *one* P.M.

No. 133—*Memorandum relative to the* 10*th of July.*

PRESENT

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland
The Duke of Grafton
The Duke of Newcastle
The Marquis of Rockingham
The Earl of Winchelsea.

Memorandum of what appears to Us, as the properest Steps to be taken on Wednesday the 10: of July.

It is humbly hoped that *His Majesty* will be pleased to order the Secretaries of State & the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to have their Seals forth coming.

That, if it Shall please *His Majesty* to receive back the three

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above mentioned Seals of Office & to give them to the new Secretaries of State & Chancellor of the Exchequer; nothing after that will be further necessary than for them to be Sworn in, at the privy Council; the Lord Chancellor presiding 'till the new Secretaries of State are Sworn in.

It will not be necessary that any further Business be done at this Council.

It is humbly Submitted whether the Earl of Winchelsea Should not appear at this Council, to give time for *His Majesty's* Secretaries of State to write to the Duke of Bedford, to acquaint him that *His Majesty* has no further Occasion for his Services, as President of the privy Council.

No. 134—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

May it please Y^r^ Majesty

Though my Lord Despencer told me yesterday that he had seen Y^r^ Majesty, yet I think it my duty to transmit his Letter to me, in return to that wch I wrote to his Lordship by Your Majesty's Commands.

I hope Your Majesty will Excuse my farther Presumption in enclosing a Letter wch I recieved last Night from Mr. Yorke, in Consequence of which I have appointed to meet him at the Admiralty this Afternoon about 3 o'Clock: Because Y^r^ Majesty being probably acquainted with those new Circumstances he mentions, and of which I am at present uninformed, may perhaps think proper to prepare me by some New Instructions & Commands previous to my Conversation with him.

Lord Townshend pressd me yesterday in a very earnest Manner to remind Y^r^ Majesty of Mr. Vernon L^t^ of ye Tower, and to beg Y^r^ Majestys Protection for him. I told him that in the present Scituation, it would be highly improper for me to Approach Your Majesty upon any Subject not immediately relative to the Business of my own Department—But recommended that he would signifie his desires humbly to Your Majesty himself; and that he would then take the Opportunity to hold the same Language, which he held then to me, & which was different from what he had held before, being clear, and express that he should keep himself unengaged from any Influence of past Connexions.

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I have had lately a very long and Confidential Conversation with the Duke of Bolton, which I believe Your Majesty will think it my duty to Communicate without Loss of Time, as I understand that he is to attend Your Majesty to morrow. He told me frankly that His Brother the late Duke had attached himself to Lord Temple & Mr. Pit entirely by his Management and at his Instigation: But that both his own Scituation, & that of the Publick are at this Time entirely changed. That he considers himself now totally freed from all Connexions, & for the future will avoid all Engagements of that kind with any Subject, or any Party whatsoever—That his Attachment shall be to the Crown only—That he sees how Contemptible, & weak it is for a Peer of England independent as he is, and with a great Estate, to be draggd along in the Suite of any Private Man or Set of Men whatever; and to become the mean Instrument of their Views, their Faction, or Ambition.—He gave me Leave to say that these were his Sentiments where I thought proper to say it, wch I took as a hint to report the Conversation to Y^{r} Majesty & to your Majesty only. It will therefore rest in Your Majestys Judgment, how far (without seeming to know anything from me) Y^{r} Majesty may think fit to give him an opportunity for a like declaration of his Sentiments personally to Yourself, if he should wish so to do.

I am Sire With the Most Inviolable Attachment and the most profound Respect Y^{r} Majestys most dutyfull & most faithful Subject & Servant EGMONT.

TURNHAM GREEN
Saturday 13. *July* 1765
32. *Min past* 9. *a.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

No. 135—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

May it please Your Majesty

There was nothing wanting to complete the Measure of my Concern for Your Majestys Scituation, and the Condition of this Country, but to know by the Strong Evidence of the Letter with wch I have been honourd this day, how sensibly Y^{r} Majesty is Yourself affected. It would be cruel and unworthy in me

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under such Circumstances to expatiate upon any of those Topicks on wch Y^r^ Majesty in Your unparrallelld Goodness and Confidence has been graciously pleased to Communicate with me. My Part henceforwards, shall be to make the best of what is past; and I most humbly beg Leave to Assure Your Majesty that I will bear with Things the most painfull to myself, and most repugnant to my Nature, and even my own Judgment, so long as I can hope to do You the least Service, to relieve the Uneasiness of Your Mind, or to ward off the Smallest Inconveniencies to Your Majestys Affairs—And I mean to do this as chearfully, and as far, as in Honour, and in Conscience It may be in my Power to do.

I left Mr. Yorke after 3 hours Conversation at half an Hour after 5 this Evening—He appears to me hurt upon the new Event beyond Expression, and says there is not a Man of Eminence in Westminster Hall, who will not be hurt likewise—He told me in how pityfull a Manner, the D—— of N—— e first broke the News to him by a Note on Thursday Evening—He talks of it as a most humiliating Circumstance to himself—He hinted at many future Consequences, and spoke plainly not only of the Timidity, but of the Folly, and want of Foresight in his former Friends—This Event he says has confirmd him ten Times more strongly, in the determination to persist in his Advice that no Alteration sh^d^ be made now in Westminster Hall—That the Place of attorney General pursuant to many Precedents, needs not to be filld up in a Considerable Time—Above all he hopes none may be made as proposed to him, wch would be construed by all the World as a Step submitted to by him to facilitate the other Measure, and as a kind of Bargain on his Part for that Purpose, wch he had allways suspected it was intended to be—But having vented himself in this & much more of the like discourse, In ye End with the most Earnest Professions of Zeal to Your Majesty—He prayd of me to assure Your Majesty in ye most positive Manner—1st That No Circumstance whatever should deter him from pursuing a dutyfull and proper Conduct in Publick, so far as in Honour and Conscience he could possibly go—2dly He begged of Y^r^ Majesty (if any Arrangements in the Law must be made) to forgive his Resolution to give no Answer till every thing proposed of that kind was done and over—3dly he commissioned me to let Your Majesty know, that so soon as Every Thing of that kind was over, He would then humbly give an Answer relative to Himself, and

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pay such Obedience to Your Personal Commands, (but to Y^{r} Majestys Commands only) as sh^{d} be consistent with what he had professd; and give full Evidence of his duty, and Respect.

I think Your Majesty may now depend upon it, that no other Answer will be obtained from Mr. Yorke—But I believe Y^{r} Majesty may equally depend upon his proper Behaviour, and that some Time hence, by Y^{r} Majestys own positive Injunction he may be induced to Accept either the Patent of Precedency, or perhaps even the Place of Attorney General—Though of this, (for some Reasons wch he gave me too long to be mentiond at present to Your Majesty) he seems to have a very great abhorrence.

Lord Townshend has sent me a Letter on behalf of General Vernon, wch he desires of me to lay before Your Majesty, and which I therefore most humbly presume to enclose.

I am Sire with the deepest Sence of Gratitude and Respect Your Majestys most dutyfull, most faithful & most Obliged Subject and Servant EGMONT.

TURNHAM GREEN
13. *July*. 35. *Min*. past 9. *p.m.*

Endorsed by the King.

No. 136—*Lord Hillsborough to the King.*

BRISTOL *July* 22^{d} 1765.

SIR—I humbly hope Your Majesty will pardon the liberty I take in presuming in this manner to express my most gratefull acknowledgements for the Honour Your Majesty has done me by the very gracious Message, Your Majesty has been pleased to send me by My Lord Barrington. It is impossible to be more happy, than I am made by Your Majesty's condescension in letting me know that my removal from the Board of Trade is not the effect of Your Majesty's Displeasure, but on the contrary that I have been successfull in my endeavours to obtain Your Majesty's Royal approbation of my conduct in that Office both with regard to Your Majesty and to the Public. Give me leave Sire, to add my most humble thanks for Your Majesty's great Goodness to me, in expressing a most gracious Wish and Intention to admitt me again into Your Majesty's Service; an Honour I

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shall be very ambitious of, if my poor abilities can ever be of use to Your Majesty's Affairs; and I entreat Your Majesty to accept of my Assurances that I will make it, the principal Object of my Life, whether in or out of Office, to give Your Majesty every Prooff in my power of the entire Devotion and most respectfull Attachment with which I have the Honour to be Sir Your Majesty's Most Obedient, Most Obliged and Most Dutyfull Servant and Subject HILLSBOROUGH.

No. 137—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

BOND STREET *July* 30th 1765.

SIR—According to the Commands with which I was honored, I presume to send your Majesty the Substance of the Conversation that passed yesterday with Mr Andw Mitchell, & at which Mr Sec: Conway was present.

We first explained to him the Intention of your Majy: to open an Intercourse with the Court of Berlin by such means as should be consistent with your Majesty's Dignity & Honor; & said that we applyed to him as a person experienced in the knowledge of that Court as well as of the particular Character of the King of Prussia, to hear from him the most eligible method to answer that end as well as the good Understanding, which might (according to Circumstances) hereafter become desirable. He thought that Mode of any Felicitation on the event of the Marriage would be a Step too forward, especially as he had omitted on a much greater Occasion sending your Majesty an Embassy of congratulation: an omission which Mr. Mitchell wholly attributed to the Ministers who had neglected putting their Master in mind (in so bustling a time) of the propriety of such a ceremonial.

He imagined also that any Letter from him either to the King in person, or to his Ministers would always be considered as Overtures from your Majesty's Servants, &, if boasted of as such, would by no means suit your Majesty's Intentions: that, should Mr. Burnet be applyed to from Mr. Mitchell to deliver any Message it would still be construed as coming from the same Source, as it would be well known that neither of them would dare even to hint so far unless they had authority from hence.

Gen: Conway, Sir, is in constant Correspondence with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who retains a real friendship for him.

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it was therefore agreed by us & is now submitted to your Majesty's Decision, whether by a *private* Intimation to him from Gen: Conway this Affair may not be brought about to your Maj:$^{y's}$ Satisfaction, & preferably to the various Schemes we had hitherto thought of, & which carried with them many & the strongest Objections.

I am with the most profound Respect Sir Your Majesty's Most dutiful & Loyal Subject & Servant GRAFTON.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 138—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

Copy of my Answer.

D. of G. I have seen by Y. letter ye very honest Advice Mr. M has given, & it occurs to me y^{t} Mr. Sec. Conway's writing to P. Ferd. is much ye most eligible method as yet pointed out; but ye letter cannot be too carefully worded to prevent if ye K. of Prussia should decline any correspondence My honour being wounded by it. G. R.

RICHMOND LODGE
July 30th 1765.

No. 139—*Memorandum by the King.*

1.

[*August*, 1765 ?]

ye whole transaction of the Change of the Ministry in July must appear so very extraordinary to those who were not in a situation to know the true springs & causes of it; that perhaps justice to myself requires the putting it on paper; my chief care shall be to state nothing but what is most exactly agreable to truth, & not to give way to that heat which the very uncommon usage I met with might in some degree authorize.

To state the whole with accuracy it will be necessary to look back to My first mounting the Throne on the 25th. of Oct. 1760; I then confirm'd those in the Administration of Public Affairs who had been so plac'd by my Grandfather, & addopted the same measures; the usual jealousys that have subsisted between Ministers appear'd so between the D. of N. & Mr. P. this occasion'd the former's applying to me in the Feb. following

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that I would remove the E. of H. then Secretary of State for the Northern Department, & prevail on the E. of Bute to accept that Ministerial Office; this I agreed to & the E. of B. very honorably accepted as it was the opinion of my most confidential Ministers, & not objected to by Mr. P. of Ld. T. tho His own private feelings made him prefer the Court line; thus things continu'd till in Oct; when Mr. P. & Ld T. on the rest of my Counsellors not adopting their opinion yt. War should be instantly declar'd against Spain, retir'd; on this Mr. G. was offer'd the Seals who tho He accepted the carrying through the Public business in the H of C. yet declin'd the Office, as He thought it not delicate to step into the Shoes (as He express'd it) of his Brother in Law; therefore press'd that the E. of E. whose sister He had marry'd might have it; & the D. of B. who six months before had resign'd the Lieut^{y} of Ireland became Privy Seal; ye. E. of H . .x was on this resigning appointed to the Lieut^{y} thus the Ministry continu'd till in April, when the D. of N. resign'd the T——y. because the Majority of his own board refus'd to apply to Parliament for an additional Million, which conduct was addopted by the majority of ye. Ministry; then ye. E. of B. was appointed at ye. Head of the Treasury, & Mr. G. whose delicacy had made him decline the Seals before, from the same cause thought He must succeed to the Seals of the Northern Department tho his Brother in Law kept the other Seals; on some disagreement in Sep^{t} on the Peace it was thought most advisable to give the Seals held by Mr. G. to the E. of H.x. who on the Death of Ld. A. had been put at the head of the board of Ad^{y} & Mr. G. went to the presidency of that board; Mr. F. took the department of the H. of C. in April; the E. of B. thought his health too much impar'd to continue in the Ministry & shew'd his very great moderation, in declining at the same time any post of dignity; the very real affection & opinion I had of him, made me consult him as to his Successors, & I appointed Mr. G. to the treasury, who with the two Secretarys form'd the Consilliabilum [*sic*]; the E. of B. went to Harrowgate for His health in May, till which time they were desirous of his opinion on all affairs; but on his return their minds were canker'd with the most violent jealousys against him, which soon broke forth very indecently even against me; for on the death of the E. of G. I thought the abilitys & Character of the

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E. of H. the best suited for the Presendcy [*sic*] of the Council, this tho they at first gave into, soon after shew'd their apprehension of such a measure, being then resolv'd to have alone my confidence, & feeling the superiority of that Great Man to them; their illhumour was so much encreas'd in Augt that the last time I saw the E. of E. we were on the worst of terms & I was thoroughly resolv'd to Change my Ministers, on his death; I saw Mr. P. & attempted to get him again into Office but did not succeed I therefore offer'd Mr. G. cordial support if He would act firmly & would do My business well; He press'd to my great surprize for the E. of S. to succeed his Brother Law this Surpriz'd me much for part of their illhumour in May was owing to my appointing that E. 1st Ld of the Ad^{y}. He persuaded the D. of B. to be President of the Council who but a fortnight before had declar'd to me the Kingdom ruin'd if Mr. P. did not come into Government, nay said I ought to give him *Carte blanche*, & now said his insolence was so great that every honest Man ought to join to keep him out of Office; the E. of B. to shew he did not interfere in Ministerial Affairs chose to pass that whole Winter at his new purchase of Luton; & this D. when the E. return'd in March had the face to declare that that was a breach of agreement, poor Man He was so frenchify'd y^{t} lettres de Cachets run in in his head; thus He & his Collegues continu'd whenever they thought themselves in danger from Parl——y opposition they were submissive, but when once they thought themselves secure of y^{t} then their whole attention was confin'd not to ye advantage of their Country but to making themselves masters of the Closet & estranging those whom they thought not subservient to them; no office fell vacant in any department yt. Mr. G. did not declare he could not serve if the man he recommended did not succeed a very strong instance of this insolence appear'd in his sending for Mr. W. the S. of the W. & abusing him for my having curtail'd the painters Office, & He us'd this very remarkable expression, that if Men presum'd to speak to Me on business without his leave that He would not serve an hour; had I follow'd my own inclinations I certainly should have dismiss'd him the moment I heard this, but I knew the great detriment it would have been to the public affairs had any change taken place during the time that the National business was transacting I therefore

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stifl'd my sensations; when the E. of N. wish'd to decline from his State of health returning to Ireland, yet, D. of B. in a slight manner named Ld. W. as a man He thought might do well in that station, but added He thought I alone could judge who was fit for that office; I instantly objected to him as not calculated for it, & gave my reasons; a few days after I was seiz'd with the complaint that so long confin'd Me; when I had seen Mr. G. a coupple of times He toutch'd on ye. necessity of naming the Lt. of Ireland I said I agreed to y^{t} but y^{t} a proper subject must be recommended; He express'd ye D. of B. warmth y^{t} it my [might] be Ld. W. I cooly ask'd him if he knew ye. Character of ye. person nam'd, He said no, on which I gave him it very exactly; to which He reply'd it might be so but whoever ye. D. of B. recommended He would support. thus we parted & not much satisfy'd with each other; when I had maturely weigh'd with myself ye. confusion y^{t} would have arose if I had dyed there being no provision made on such an event for the Administration of Government; I resolv'd to see y^{t} regulated before ye. end of the Session, & knowing yt. Mr. G. would be but too happy to call this his measure; I resolv'd to open My ideas to ye. Ch^{r} previous to ye. acquainting him with it; having done y^{t} & also to ye D. of B. who I must do justice receiv'd it with apparent joy & gratitude Mr. G. on ye. contrary was rather grave & thoughtful; ye next time I saw him He loudly complain'd to Me of want of confidence for not having consulted him on this; I treated his suspicions with contempt, & shew'd him yt. in Ministerial affairs He might perhaps have a colour tho no reason to complain if not the first consulted, yet in affairs of a family concern & wherein the good of the Nation at large was concern'd that was not so; during the different Stages of the Regency Bill through ye. H. of : L every Iron was in the Fire to thwart it; & in ye H. of C. things were brought back in some degree not by the Ministers but independent Men; on Ld. N. having express'd to Me the D. of C. wish to assist Me in getting such a Ministry as might be capable of the great trust repos'd in them, I saw the D. ye Treatying for that purpose was begun but Mr. P. declin'd at that time taking office, & ye other Gentlemen did not chuse to risk engaging unless under his banner; this drove Me to ye most cruel of all necessitys the keeping those Men y^{t} I thought neither from the weight,

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abilitys, nor dutiful deportment worthy of their Stations; they demanded terms before they would consent to continue; being at that time by the conduct of all dissabl'd from resenting this fresh insolence, I acquies'd in their terms which were

1°. y^{t} Ld. B. should not be consulted either as to Men or measures.

2°. y^{t} Mr. Mack. should not only loose the patronage of Scotland but be dismiss'd from his nominal Employment, tho they knew I had promiss'd him never to remove him.

3°. y^{t} Ld. H. should be remov'd & Ch. T. succeed him.

4°. y^{t} Ld W. should be appointed Ld. Lt. of Ireland.

Tho not able to remove them I could not be so wanting to myself as to treat them otherwise y^{n} as Jailers, this coldness to them added to a similar conduct with regard to their familys & Dependents, made the D. of B. come before He went out of Town & draw a paper out of his pocket wherein He declar'd yt. the coldness I shew'd him & his followers, & the countenance I shew'd Men He did not like made him & his Collegues resolve to retire if I did not by the time He return'd to Town treat them with cordiality & frown on whomever they did not like; this insolence was too great to be brooked I therefore by ye. advice of the D. of C. sent for Mr. P. with whom I had too [*sic*] very satisfactory conversations, who would have taken Office if Ld. T. by declining accompanying had not in his opinion disabl'd him from accepting then ye D. of C. persuaded the present Gentlemen to accept; on dismissing the late Ministers in July; Out of Justice to my much injur'd friend Ld. B. I told Mr. G. y^{t} whatever He might think that Ld. had no personal share in his dismission & yt. He had never interfer'd either in measures or Men, from the day He had retir'd from Ministry; I express'd this also to ye. D. of C——d, to Ld. T——t, Ld. M——d. Ld L——d & others at different times, & in addition to this on the formation of the present Ministry produc'd also Ld. B. very handsome letter wherein He gives me back my word with regard to the promise I had made his Brother, & added that He would not meddle either as to persons or measures in the Closet.

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No. 140—*Memorandum by the King.*

[*August*, 1765 ?]

As I mean to state with perspicuity the various causes that occasion'd the change of the Ministry in July last, it will be necessary to begin the account, from the unhappy Epoch when the Earl of Bute from an ill state of health as He alledg'd, chose to retire from public affairs; He shew'd on this occasion a most uncommon moderation by declining any Post of Dignity; the very great affection & confidence I place in him, which his tallents & high notions of honour, added to the long series of Years I have known him, make him very worthy of, inclin'd me to consult how I could best form my Ministry; with his advice I brought Mr. Greenville from Head of the board of Admiralty to that of the Treasury, who in conjunction with the Earls of Halifax & Egremont the two Secretarys of State was to take the lead in all State affairs; the Earl of Bute then went to Harrowgate for the benefit of that effecacious Water, till which time these Ministers sought his advice; but on his return their minds were already fill'd with jealousys against him, nay they even begun to be insolent to Me; for on the Earl of Granville's death I thought the late Earl of Hardwycke from his Character & Abilitys the best suited for the Presidency of the Council; tho they at first appear'd to relish it, yet soon shew'd marks of apprehension least it should lessen their personal weight, from feeling his great superiority over them; their ill humour encreas'd to such a height in August that the Earl of Egremont parted from Me the day preceding his sudden death not very amicably; which event encourag'd Me to attempt a coalition of partys, I saw Mr. Pitt twice but could not come to any agreement; I therefore offer'd Mr. Greenville cordial support if provided He acted firmly & with that defferance He ow'd Me to my utmost astonishment He press'd to my great surprize for the Earl of Sandwich as Successor to the Earl of Egremont; as my having appointed him to the Head of the board of Admiralty in May was at the time alledg'd as one of the first causes of dissatisfaction; this Earl instantly persuaded the Duke of Bedford to accept the Presidency of the Council who but a fortnight before had declar'd to Me the Kingdom ruin'd if Mr. Pitt did not come into Office,

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nay even advis'd the giving him Carte blanche, yet now he term'd Mr. Pitt's propositions, insolent & that it was the Duty of every honest Man to stand forth to prevent his ever coming into the Administration.

The Earl of Bute that the World might see the truth that He no more would meddle in ministerial affairs pass'd the greatest part of the Winter at Luton; on his return in March the Ministry, but most particularly the Duke of Bedford declar'd that a breach of the agreement at his entering Office; whenever Opposition allarm'd them they were very attentive to Me; but whenever releas'd from that their sole ideas were how to get the Mastery of the Closet; no Office fell vacant of ever so little value, or in the Department of any other person, that they did not claim it, & declar'd that if not comply'd with they could not serve; the conduct of Mr. Greenville to Mr. Worstley on the determination I took of curtailing the Office of Painter was so remarkable that it deserves a place here; On the Surveyor General's reporting to him my intentions; He had the insolence to say that if People presum'd to speak to Me on business without his previous consent, he would not serve an hour; had I given way to My feelings on receiving this account He would have been instantly dismiss'd; but I thought it detrimental to the business of the Nation to make any alteration during the sitting of Parliament.

On the death of the Primate of Ireland it was deem'd expedient to reexamine the State of Ireland; the Earl of Northumberland very honorably threw out a doubt whether he should by his health be permitted to return there; within a day or two the Duke of Bedford came & drop'd to Me the necessity of early fixing on a proper subject to fill that Office, & nam'd Lord Weymouth, I instantly gave reasons why I dissapprov'd of the idea, He ended with saying, He recommended My examining the List of the Peerage, & that He knew I should fix on the most proper person; my illness soon follow'd, which confined me very long, after which the two Secretarys of State in a Slight manner recommended Lord Weymouth for the Lieutenancy of Ireland; on my objecting to it they were silent; Mr. Greenville soon after press'd it with eagerness, I coolly ask'd him if He knew the Person he so warmly espous'd, He said no, I then gave him very weighty reasons why that Lord was not calculated for the office, to which

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He dryly reply'd, that as the Duke of Bedford wish'd it, He must support him.

On maturely reflecting on the confusion that would arise if it should please God to put a period to my life during the Nonage of the Successor to my Crown, there being no provision for the administration of Government in such a case; I resolv'd not to end the Session till that salutary measure was effected; knowing that Mr. Greenville would be but too ready to take the merit of it to himself, I opened myself to [*unfinished*]

Draft.

[There is another identical draft, which ends in the middle of the sentence about Mr. Worstley.]

No. 141—*Memorandum by the King.*

To state with perspicuity the various causes that occasion'd the change of the Ministry in July last, it will be necessary to begin the Account from the unhappy Epoch when the Earl of Bute from an ill state of Health chose to retire from Public Affairs; He shew'd on this occasion a most uncommon moderation by declining any Post of Dignity; the very great affection & confidence I place in him, which His tallents & high notions of honour added to the long series of Years I have known him, make him very worthy of, inclin'd me to consult how I could best form my Ministry; with his advice I brought Mr. Greenville from Head of the board of the Admiralty, to that of Treasury, who in conjunction with the Earls of Halifax & Egremont the two Secretarys of State was to take the lead in all State affairs; the Earl of Bute then went to Harrowgate for the benefit of that effecacious Water, till which time these Ministers sought his advice; but on his return their minds were already fill'd with jealousys against him, nay they even began to be insolent to Me; for on the Earl of Granville's death, I thought the late Earl of Hardwycke from his Character & Abilitys the best suited for the Presidency of the Council; tho' they at first appear'd to relish it, yet soon shew'd marks of apprehension least it should lessen their personal weight, from feeling his Superiority over them; their ill humour encreas'd to such an height in August that the

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Earl of Egremont parted from Me the day preceeding his sudden death not very amicably; which event encourag'd Me to attempt a coalition of partys, I saw Mr. Pitt twice but could not come to any agreement; I therefore offer'd Mr. Greenville cordial Support provided he acted firmly & with that defferance He ow'd Me; to my utmost astonishment He press'd for the Earl of Sandwich as Successor to the Earl of Egremont, as my having appointed him to the Head of the board of Admiralty in May was at the time alledg'd as one of the first causes of dissatisfaction; this Earl instantly persuaded the Duke of Bedford to accept the Presidency of the Council, who but a fortnight before had declar'd to Me the Kingdom ruin'd if Mr. Pitt did not come into Office, nay even advis'd the giving him Carte blanche; yet now he termed Mr. Pitt's propositions, insolent, & that it was the duty of every honest Man to stand forth to prevent his ever coming into Administration.

The Earl of Bute that the World might see the truth that He meant no more to meddle in Ministerial affairs, pass'd the greatest part of the Winter in Luton; on his return in March the Ministry, but most particularly the Duke of Bedford, declar'd that a breach of the agreement at his entering Office; whenever Opposition allarm'd them they were very attentive to Me; but when releas'd from that their sole ideas were rested on ye. best method of getting sole possession of the Closet; no Office fell vacant of ever so little value, or in any other department, that they did not claim it, & declar'd that if not comply'd with they could not serve;

To prove the hight of Mr. Greenvilles insolence it may not be improper to mention his language to Mr. Worstley on My determination of curtailing the Office of painter; When the Surveyor reported to him my intentions; He say'd if People presum'd to speak to Me on business without his previous consent, he would not serve an hour; had I given way to my feelings on receiving this account, He would have been instantly dismiss'd; but I thought it detrimental to the business of the Nation to make any alteration during the sitting of Parliament. Mr. G. conduct on ye. death of ye. late Primate of I. was not less extraordinary, for tho way was given to his desire of offering y^{t} great Pref^{t} to two Eng. Bish: yet on their declining it, He was much nettl'd at it's being conferr'd on a very worthy Irish Bish. as He wish'd

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to hawk it about till He could by it have made a vacancy on ye. Eng. Bench; the Earl of Northumberland very honorably threw out a doubt whether he should be by his health permitted to return there; within a day or two the Duke of Bedford came & drop'd to Me the necessity of early fixing on a proper subject to fill that Office, & nam'd Lord Weymouth, I instantly gave reasons why I disapprov'd of the idea, He ended with saying He recommended my examining the list of the Peerage, & that He knew I should fix on the most proper person thus He left it quite at large; illness soon follow'd, after which the two Secretarys in a slight manner recommended Lord Weymouth for the Lieutenancy of Ireland; on my objecting to it they were silent; Mr. Greenville soon after press'd it with eagerness for the same person, I cooly ask'd him if He was thoroughly acquainted with the Lord whose cause he so warmly espous'd, He said no, I then gave him weighty reasons why that Lord was not calculated for the Office propos'd, to which He gave the most extraordinary reply, that ever was avow'd by a Man who pretended to make the advantage of the State his only rule of action that as the Duke of Bedford wish'd it, He must support it. On maturely reflecting on the confusion that would arise if it should please God to put a period to my life during the Nonage of the Successor to my Crown; there being no provision for the administration of Government in such a case; I resolv'd not to end the Session till that salutary measure was effected; knowing that Mr. Greenville would be but too ready to take the merit of it to himself, I open'd my idea to the Chancellor & Duke of Bedford previously to him; who both in the warmest & most unaffected manner express'd their gratitude & approbation of the measure; Mr. Greenville on the contrary seem'd grave & thoughtful when acquainted with it; & the next interview loudly complain'd of want of confidence, because not spoke to before any of his Collegues; this I treated as absurd, & declar'd that tho in affairs of State He might have more colour, tho no reason for claiming more ample confidence than the other Ministers, yet in an affair of so delicate a nature as this, & which could only take rise from my own feelings for my Children & Subjects, it would have been improper; during all the Stages of this affair through Parliament He & his Collegues lost no opportunity to thwart it as much as they could;

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Lord Northumberland having express'd to Me the Duke of Cumberland's wishes to be an instrument of obtaining Me a more efficient Ministry; the conduct of my Ministers made me with joy to embrace this offer, for added to the very improper conduct they on so many occasion shew'd Me, the American affairs & indeed every other except those which Mr. Greenville thought tended to his acquiring Popularity were neglected; for the complaints of the most serious kind came from the new Conquer'd province of Canada against their Chief Justice, I never could get the affair examin'd into; & Mr. Greenville's great system of Finances, was the starving the different Services of the State in short ruining the fleet, that He might have the popularity of raising but small supplys; these weighty reasons I repeat made me empower the Duke to sound Mr. Pitt, who declin'd, & no other Person being willing to engage; I was from necessity, & the joint opinions of the Duke of Cumberland the Chancellor, & the Earl of Egmont obliged to continue that Ministry I with so much reason was anxious to displace they demanded terms before they would consent to continue which were

1°. That Ld Bute should not be consulted either as to Men or measures.

2°. That Mr. Mackenzie should not only be dismissd from the Scotch Patronage but also from his Employment, tho they knew I had promiss'd him y^{t} tho it should ever be convenient for my affairs to alter the patronage, that the office I never would take from him.

3°. Ld. Holland to be remov'd & Succeeded by Mr. Townshend.

4°. Ld. Weymouth to be Ld Lieutenant of Ireland.

Tho unable to remove them, I could not be so wanting to myself as to omit every time I saw them shewing them by the coldness of my manner the real dislike I bore of them; this drove the D. of Bedford to take the most improper step of coming to Me a day or two before his going to Wooburn, & taking a paper out of His pocket which he read to the following effect; that the very visible distance he & his friends met with, & the regard shewn to Men he dislik'd had occasion'd Him & his Colegues resolving to retire when He return'd to Town; if they were not treated with cordiality & those with frowns who they thought their Enemys; nothing but stone could have bore this

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fresh insolence, I therefore by the advice of the D. of Cumberland sent for Mr. Pitt with whom I had two very satisfactory conversations, who was ready to have taken Office had not Lord Temple declin'd accompanying him, which in his opinion dissabl'd him from accepting; then the D. of Cumberland persuaded the present Gentlemen to accept.

On dismissing the late Ministers justice to my much injur'd friend Lord Bute made me assure Mr. Greenville that He had no personal share in the Change of the Ministry & that he had not interfer'd during the course of that Administration either as to Persons or Measures; I express'd the Same to the D. of Cumberland, Lord Talbot, Ld, Litchfield & others at different times, & at the formation of this Ministry I produc'd the very handsome letter Ld Bute wrote me wherein He freed Me in his own & Brother's Name from the promise I had given Mr. Mackenzie not to remove him to the late D. of Cumberland, the Chancellor, Ld. Rockingham & others.

All the advantage I expect from this account of What has pass'd, is that honest Men will feel for Me & will see that it was impossible for me either as a King or Man to bear any longer the Usage I met with, & that necessity not choise has made Me take several Steps that cut Me to the Soul.

No. 142—*Memorandum by the King.*

[*August*, 1765 ?]

As I mean to state the several causes that occasion'd the change of the Ministry in July last, for the greater perspicuity it will be necessary to go back to the unhappy Epoch when the Earl of Bute on account of an ill state of health as He alledg'd retired from public affairs; on that occasion He shew'd a most uncommon Moderation by declining any Post of Dignity; the very real affection & confidence I plac'd in him which his own abilitys & good qualitys added to the many Years I had known made him very worthy of made me consult him how I could best form a Ministry; with his advice I brought Mr. Greenville from the Head of the Admiralty to that of the Treasury who in conjunction with the Earls of Halifax & Egremont the two Secretarys of State, was to take the lead in all public affairs;

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the Earl of Bute then went to Harrowgate for the benefit of the
sought
Waters, till which time these Ministers desir'd his advice; but on his return their minds were already fill'd with jealousys against him nay they even grew very insolent to Me; for on the Earl of Granville's death, I thought the late Earl of Hardwycke from his Character & Abilitys the best suited for the Presidency of the Council, tho they at first appear'd to relish it yet soon shew'd marks of apprehension least it should lessen their personal weight, from feeling his great Superiority over them; their illhumour encreas'd to such a height in August that the Earl of Egremont parted from Me the day preceeding his sudden death not very amicably; which event encouraged Me to attempt a coalition of partys; I saw Mr. Pitt twice but could not come to any agreement I therefore offer'd Mr. Greenville cordial Support if He would act firmly & with that defferance ow'd Me; He press'd to my great surprize for the Earl of Sandwich as Successor to the Earl of Egremont, as my having appointed him to the head of the board of Admiralty in May was at the time alledg'd as one of the first causes of dissatisfaction; who instantly persuaded the Duke of Bedford to accept the Presidency of the Council who but a fortnight before had declar'd to Me the Kingdom ruin'd if Mr. Pitt did not come into Office, nay even advis'd the giving him Carte Blanche, yet now he term'd Mr. Pitt's propositions insolent & that it was the Duty of every honest Man to stand forth to prevent his ever coming into the Administration; the Earl of Bute y^{t} ye World might see ye truth, y^{t} He no more would meddle in Ministerial affairs pass'd ye greatest part of the Winter at Luton on His return in March the Ministry but most particularly the D. of Bedford declar'd his return a breach of the agreement at His entering office, & had so entirely adopted French ideas that He seem'd to esteem the Earl as under a lettre de cachet; whenever the Ministers were fearful of opposition, they were very cringing & fawning to Me, but whenever releas'd from that dread they gave way to their plans of being Masters of the Closet; no Office fell vacant of ever so little value, or in any other department that they did not claim it & declar'd that if not comply'd with they could not serve; the conduct of Mr. Greenville to Mr. Worstley on the determination I took of curtailing the Office of Painter was so remarkable that it

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deserves a place here; on the Surveyor General's acquainting [*unfinished*]

No. 143—*Memorandum by the King.*

[*August, 1765 ?*] obviously July 1766 negotiations discussed here.

On Saturday July 12th Mr. Pitt came to Me, his language was to the following effect, an ardent desire of serving Me, that He wish'd as far as it was possible to dissolve all factions & to see the best of all partys in Employment, that that was the only means of carrying on affairs with any degree of utility; that no Man was an honest Man that recommended none but his own friends, as that must be to form a Phalanx to disable the Crown from dismissing them when it judg'd it proper; but that so great was the difference between partys at present that the effecting this entirely was not to be done at present, that therefore He should recommend taking the Subsisting administration as the basis & making such alterations in it as would give it more stability; that He ardently wish'd the assistance of Lord Temple & that He might be 1st Commissioner of the Treasury; that He could not well be the person employ'd in sending for yt Lord, as yt would be the means of perhaps preventing its succeeding; on this I said yt. before I could take any part in what concern'd Ld Temple I must expect two questions were solv'd Me, 1o whether He (Mr. Pitt) knew whether yt Ld was willing to come into Office, & if not 2o whether a declining from that quarter would put a stop to his accepting Office; He answer'd very fairly, that He did not know whether He would accept; but yt as to the 2d question He himself after my unparalleled goodness to him should think himself at all events oblig'd to proceed; on yt I reply'd yt yt remov'd all my doubts; ye Chancellor was pitch'd on as the best person to Summon him; I then enter'd on ye Subject of Ld Bute Mr. Pitt said my declarations of last Year yt Ld Bute should not interfere in Political Matters made him quite easy on yt head; but that Ld Bute's very dignify'd conduct in declining the strange engagements offer'd last Winter added to his Speech in Parliament yt He never meant again to come into any Employment; made him See the line drawn that it was that of a private friendship & that he would every where a vow his pleasure that I thought so very becomingly of Ld

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Bute, whom He highly respected as a Private Man & Man of honour, & hop'd I should frequently have the comfort of his conversation; that He hop'd the Crown would ever See those they like & not allow Ministers to presume to meddle with their private acquaintances of their conduct. I then said as I wish'd to see him Mr. Pitt come into my Service with happiness to himself & that I might have also nothing disagreable on my mind, I must see my Word restor'd to Me in the case of Mr. Mackenzie He said no Man was more for y^{t} y^{n} Himself but might it not be wiser to do it in some other Office, I said I could not see yt. then I nam'd Ld. Northumberland, Norton, Ellis, Ld Despencer, as Men I wish'd brought again into Office, He said He did so also, but that I must remember that the making the present Administration the basis many must be remov'd to make places for all of these, which would perhaps disgust all & y^{t} I was only changing one party for another, yt. Norton's Name was not one much esteem'd but yt. He gave Me his word yt. He would either now or as opportunity should offer try to shape something agreable to that Gentleman whom He did not look upon in the bad light others did; that as to Ld Northumberland, Ld. Dispencer & Ellis they were very fit persons as openings Might come, but as they brought no share of abilitys with them they must wait a little that y^{t} might be obtain'd thus we parted.

On Tuesday July 15th I saw Ld Temple who made many professions of duty but He remain'd very guarded, I owne his letter to ye. Chancellor convinc'd Me He would not accept, therefore I kept in generaly. He said He had seen no one since He was come to Town; upon yt. I told Him my wish was to see him in the Treasury, & yt. He should in conjunction with Mr. Pitt prepare a plan of Administration to be laid before Me for my approbation, that whatever He & Mr. Pitt could agree on I did not doubt but would be reasonable, but if they could not the affair of the Treasury was at an end, I mention'd the present administration as the basis, He upon that declar'd his resolution of obliterating all that had pass'd, yet flew out into the strongest invectives against all now in Office & thus we parted.

On Thursday July 17th It was impossible He could come into Ministry as He & Mr. Pitt could not even agree on the very out lines; y^{t} He had wish'd Ld Lyttleton President, & Ld Gower in

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a efficient Cabinet Office with room made for the Bedford's in other places that this He found did not suit Mr. Pitt's ideas, that therefore if He could not be *at least* equal to any Man in my Service He would not accept, & yt. He would not come in *as a Child* & go out as a *fool*, thus we parted & declining any other answer but sorrow He & Mr. Pitt could not agree.

On Wednesday 23d Mr. Pitt was enough recover'd to come to Me, He painted the disagreement with Ld Temple in a very different light, He said He had declar'd a desire of obliterating every disagreement with Ld. Temple, & had said that He would not recommend any Man whom Ld Temple could say He did as having differ'd with him, therefore He beg'd Ld Temple would do ye same, but to Mr. Pitt's astonishment He begun with insisting on Ld Lyttleton for President, yt. He (Mr. Pitt) had said his old friend was not of magnitude for yt. but yt. He should be glad to see him in a House of Lords Employment & a nominal Cabinet Counsellor, that this had not done, yt. on finding they could not agree He had begg'd no farther names might be nam'd for that the rejecting was odious, yet Ld Temple to make a merit with Bedfords, said Ld Gower must have been Secretary of State. His plan was that Ld. Northington having in the handsomest manner offer'd to make room for Lord——, [Camden] the latter Should be Chancellor; the former President, Mr. Pitt Created Earl of Chatham, Privy Seal, the D. of Grafton 1st Commr of the Treasury, Charles Townshend Chancellor of the Exchequer, if Ld. J. Cavendish resigns which is expected Sir G. Yonge, a Lord of the Treasury. Ld Shelburn Secretary of State in the room of the D. of Richmond, Mr. J. Greenville a V. treasurer of Ireland in lieu of Ld G. Sackville, & Barr [Barré] have the vacant One; Mr. Mackenzie restor'd to Privy Seal of Scotland, Stanley on a foreign Commission those I had recommended shall as things open be plac'd, it is not as yet known who mean to retire with Ld. Rockingham no idea of removing any but perhaps if some don't quit here & there a Man must be set a side.

Friday July 26th Saw Mr. Pitt again the whole to be declar'd on Wednesday.

Draft.

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No. 144—*Welbore Ellis to the King.*

Sir—I most humbly ask Your Majesty's pardon for the great presumption of laying myself humbly at Your Majesty's feet in this manner to recall to your memory the very gracious and strong assurances Your Majesty condescended to make to me of your interposition with Lord Hertford, when he shou'd be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to take my nephew the Dean of Kilmore for one of the two domestick Chaplains which the Lord Lieutenant usually carrys with him from hence. Your Majesty was pleased to add that you thought I might depend upon this being attended with success as you cou'd rely on Lord Hertford for complying with any hint which shou'd come from you. I had written a letter to his Lordship to Paris to ask this favour of him before I had the honour to mention it to Your Majesty. To this letter I receiv'd no answer till late last night, in which he very civilly declines the granting my request. As among the many great affairs before Your Majesty this small one may have escaped your memory, & as the time presses, for the Lord Lieutenant usually appoints his two Chaplains speedily to prevent sollicitation, I humbly hope that Your Majesty will not be offended at this great liberty as I know not to whom I can apply but to Your Majesty & confess that want of success in this will add to that depression which must necessarily attend my late, I hope unmerited, disappointments & misfortunes.

I am with the utmost Duty & most profound Respect Sir Your Majesty's Most obedient, most faithfull & devoted Subject and Servant W: Ellis.

Twickenham
Augt 3^{d} 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 145—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

London 10 *Aug*: 1765.

Lieu^{t}: Gen: Conway humbly presumes to Submit to his Majesty's consideration, in absence of the Duke of Grafton whether in so critical a situation of Affairs as is represented in Sir

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John Goodricke's letters of the 23d July herewith inclos'd, it wou'd not be proper without any loss of time (the whole of our interest in Sweden seeming to depend on it) to give Sir John Goodricke an order to advance a sum of Money on this occasion as far as Two or Three Thousand pounds at least, at his discretion?

If it has his Majesty's approbation & his commands are signified, a Messenger shou'd be dispatch'd this night to Sir John Goodrick to acquaint him therewith.

His Majesty will also see by Mr. Titley's letter in this Pacquet that the future conduct of the Court of Danemark will probably depend upon the Resolutions of the Swedish Diet.

No. 146—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Sir—In Obedience to the Orders which I had the Honour to receive this Morning from Your Majesty, I should immediately have sent a Messenger to Ld Chancellor but doubted whether it would be necessary after the Step I took upon Mr Yorke's coming from Your Majesty's Closet on Friday ye 9th Inst: Mr Yorke then informed me that he had accepted & in Consequence I sent to Ld Northington & received the Letter which I now lay before Your Majesty.

I must humbly request Your Majesty's Forgiveness for having forgot to lay the enclosed Letter before You, which indeed I ought to have done earlier, both in duty to Your Majesty & in Justice & Regard to Ld Northington.

The manner of proceeding which Ld Chancellor advised has been punctualy followed & Mr Chs Yorke writes to him tonight.

I have the Honour to be With the Most Profound Respect & Attachment Your Majesty's Most dutiful Subject & Servant

Rockingham.

Saturday Ev: 8 o'Clock
Augt ye 17th 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 147—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

BECKETT *September the* 22^{d} 1765.

SIR—Above a year ago, Mr. Grenville acquainted Doctor Barrington (who by your Majesty's goodness is a Cannon of Christ-Church) that you intended he should be Dean of Windsor, when Doctor Booth should dye: I have this moment heard he is dead. I had not the least hand in this Application, being determin'd never to trouble your Majesty about my self or family, who have been much favour'd already by the Crown. Mr. Grenville has long known and loved my brother, which alone occasion'd his being mention'd to your Majesty for the Deanery of Windsor.

In the present state of things, it may probably be inconvenient to your Majesty that this your gracious intention should take place; I therefore most humbly implore in my brother's name as well as my own, that you will not consider any former arrangement, so as to occasion the least difficulty in the present course of your Majesty's business.

I humbly hope Sir you will be pleased to pardon my well meant presumption in writing this Letter; and permit me to add that I am with the utmost duty & respect Your Majesty's most humble most obedient & most devoted Subject & Servant

BARRINGTON.

No. 148—*Geo. Pitt to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

HALF MOON STREET *Sept*^{r} 24th 1765.

SIR—You will not be surpris'd, after our late conversation, that I trouble you once more upon my Business: 'Tis much against my inclination, nor shall it be my fault if it be not for the last time.

From a few Words that fell from you a fortnight ago, intimating a supposition that I might soon be releas'd by the performance of His Majesty's *Promise*, as well as from your general Character, I can have no doubt that you, Sir, would be glad that I should be enabled to depart for Turin, upon such

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Terms as in justice I cannot but expect, and depend on. Under this persuasion, and from your being that Minister with whom I am more immediately connected, I beg leave to address to you what I find necessary to oppose to what dropd from Lord Rockingham Sunday last. If I misapprehended his Lordship, or if the stress I shall lay upon some of my Arguments be not warranted, I must beg it may be imputed to the Zeal with which I cannot but prosecute the only pursuit of this kind I have ever had, or shall have.

In answer to the whole of my reasoning, Lord Rockingham's only Argument was that *the Door must not be open'd*, from which I am much concern'd to foresee that I am not to expect any assistance from his Lordship. It is, however, fair, and manly to speak explicitly, and I shall imitate what I cannot but approve.

If it be meant that the Door is not to be open'd to Claimants of dormant Peerages, I must beg leave to ask a few questions upon this Head. Can a Right exist to a dormant Peerage? If it can, may not the Court of Chancery be as equitably shut against a Suitor for his Estate? Will the Commons of England hear with patience such a Doctrine, and, whatever his intentions may be, can that Man be in fact the King's Friend, who would advise that so valuable a Branch of the Prerogative should be lost to the Crown? This Argument holds equally against a Reference of such Cases to the Lords, after a full, and favourable Report from His Majesty's Attorney General; such a Reference being but a less odious method of *shutting the Door*, a direct Infringement of the Rights of the Crown, and a most unjust obstruction to those of the Subject. I can, from the best authority, insist upon the Legality of this Doctrine, when, as in the present Case, the King is authoris'd by the Report of his Law-Officer to confirm immediately the Right of his Petitioner.

If the Argument of *opening the Door* can be meant in opposition to a Creation, can it be justly urged against a Man who has patiently seen the Creation of at least five Peers since he was absolutely promis'd to be the next, and who now for the first time, takes the liberty of claiming that Promise? Can any, who may now ask for this Dignity, plead such an Argument, or shew a Right to two Baronies in Abeyance? Could Lord Digby be

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better entitled to success, and must a Man, with better pretentions, have that Door shut upon him, which his Lordship has open'd, least others should ask what, perhaps, they have no right to expect? Am I, and my Family, to whom the King has been most graciously pleas'd repeatedly to promise His Royal Protection from any injurious Decision, to be so signally punished because others may be unreasonable? I pretend not to be honour'd with the Friendship of any of the present Administration, nor am I conscious of having merited their Enmity; without the latter, however, the above Arguments would naturally suggest themselves as a very sufficient answer to any, who may expect success in consequence of mine. I beg leave, Sir, to address these Reflections to your Head, and your Heart; lay aside the Minister, and consider candidly whether in my unexpected, and I hope undeserv'd situation, you yourself would act, or think otherwise. To postpone again my just Expectations, after so long a delay, and during my intended absence abroad, must be look'd upon as a refusal of them; a Stroke of Cruelty, and Injustice, which it is absolutely impossible that the best of Kings should conceive, or His present Ministers advise: They, I am confident, are as watchfull of their Master's Honour, as of their own, nor could His Majesty have found those, who, from their Rank, and Character, promise fairer to be the faithfull Guardians of that sacred trust. Tho' of little consequence myself, this Honour is as dear to me as to others, and if I were not interested in the performance of the Royal Promise, and had the same opportunity of obtaining it for another, I should be sorry not to look on it as my Duty. Upon this Principle, therefore, I should be both faithless to my Sovereign's Honour, and weak to my own interest, if I departed from my just Expectations: Of these I have talk'd freely to every body, and of the reason for shewing my Claim in Abeyance: It has been my duty to be very open to the County I represent, and needless to be less so in general. Insignificant as the subject of this Business may be, the Eyes of many are upon it, and I must beg leave to say, that I have heard but one slight Argument against the many serious Reasons that exist in my favour: If these succeed not, I must conclude that some misconduct of mine will soon be made appear to justifie their being disregarded; and 'till this be done, I must tell you, Sir, calmly, but firmly. that after pro-

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ducing, by the King's permission, and Commands a clear Right to two valuable Baronies, and being honour'd with the most gracious encouragement to hope for the possession of them; after silently seeing at least five Peers created since I had an absolute Promise of the next Patent, and after the kindest, and strongest Assurances that I should succeed to my wishes at all Events; I say, Sir, after such very cogent Reasons to depend upon some Mark of His Majesty's Favour, nothing but His own absolute Commands shall make me desist from my pretentions. I shall wait as patiently as possible 'till I am releas'd, and will candidly confess to you (what His Majesty already knows to be my resolution from the dependance I have upon His Royal Word) that I shall defer setting out for Turin, 'till I have had the honour of kissing His Hand for a Title: 'Till then I shall be detained from my Duty, for it would be insulting Justice to fear the being discharg'd from Employment, because I have dared to ask my Right, to trust to the Assurances, and to depend on the Promise of the best of Kings, and Masters: This would flatly contradict His repeated Gracious Declarations that nothing should happen to injure me, and it would be an Insult to suppose it possible. Believe me, Sir, I say this with perfect calmness, and temper, and from no other Spirit than of that Candour, Openness, and Firmness, from which, as long as I am a Man, I hope never to depart.

I have the honour to be with great esteem, and consideration, Sir Your most Obedient, and Most Hum: Servant GEO. PITT.

To The R^t Honble General Conway.

No. 149—*Geo: Pitt to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

Copy of a Letter to General Conway, *Sept^r* 25th 1765.

SIR—I am very sincerely concern'd that what I intended should be purely Argumentative, should appear to you to proceed from warmth, I must confess that the Expressions of my last Letter are not destitute of strength, but it is because they are not destitute of reason. Whenever you will do me the Justice to read them cooly under a persuasion that I wrote them

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in that temper, you will give to it's proper Cause what, I am sorry, carries the appearance of improper Heat: You will perceive also, that I lament the not being honour'd myself with the Friendship of the present Administration, and have not been impertinent enough to give the least insinuation that I should not be extremely happy if they would do me the honour to accept of mine.

I am, Sir, extremely oblig'd to you for the manner in which you laid before His Majesty my first Pretentions, as I also am for the kind Advice you now offer me: You cannot suppose that *I should choose you should tell His Majesty that I cannot go to Turin without the Peerage;* but it is my humble Request that you do me the Justice to lay before His Majesty that Letter from which you infer that this was my Wish: And so high is my opinion of your Candour, and Honour that I will entertain no Apprehensions from any Comments or unfavourable Constructions, that many in your situation would be tempted to make in the temper which the suppos'd warmth of my Letter would naturally have left them. Your Generosity, and your opinion of the justice of my Cause may perhaps occasion your hesitating at this Measure from the continued persuasion that I express myself with warmth, and that that may be of disservice to me with His Majesty: I have so entire a Dependance upon the excellence of His Heart, and Judgment as to entertain no such apprehensions, and, therefore, without farther Consideration I repeat my wish that you would lay before His Majesty, both that Letter, and this Note, tho' written, as you must observe, in the utmost hast, and without any consideration: Having express'd this my wish, I hope, Sir, you will understand that I submit it totally to your better Judgment, and pleasure, and that I shall be perfectly satisfied with whatever you shall think fit to do in this Business.

I have the honour to be with great respect, and regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient, and most humble Servant GEO: PITT.

To The R^{t} Honble General Conway.

&c &c &c

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No. 150—*Geo: Pitt to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

Copy of a Letter to General Conway, *Aug*^{t} 28th 1765.

Sir—As I have the honour of being in your department, and as I flatter myself you would not be displeas'd if I succeed in my present pursuit, I think it incumbent on me to give you all possible insight into it's present situation, that you may seize any opportunity His Majesty may afford you of expressing those Sentiments, which I am persuaded your love of justice will dictate, however little I may suppose myself personally entitled to your interposition in my favour.

I followed your kind Advice, and so far conquer'd my dislike of troubling His Majesty with a recollection of His most gracious Promise of a Peerage as to obtain from Him a repetition of it, with the kindest Assurances that I should succeed *at all Events*: Upon the strength of such Assurances, of near five Years date, and the just Claim I have shewn in Abeyance to two antient Baronies, should I not be guilty of injustice to the best of Characters, if I could harbour the least doubt of success? Upon this just Dependance I ground the following Arguments, which I beg leave submit to your consideration.

I have labour'd at a great Expence of Time, Ease and Money to prove my Right to a Peerage, with no other intent than to enable His Majesty to perform His most gracious Promise, in the manner I thought would be most agreable to Himself. My Petition was receivd with such evident Marks of Favour, and Encouragement that I could have entertain'd no fears from any of those Claimants, of whose existence I inform'd the King, had I not even been fortified with the Promise already mentiond. I could not have the least suspicion that, in such flattering Circumstances, a strong, and favourable Report from the Attorney General would have avail'd nothing, and I can truly assure you that, had I not depended upon immediate success (and that by being convinc'd by my Lord Chancellor, as well as Sir Fletcher Norton that His Majesty's ordering a Writ of Summons, without any Reference to the Lords, would depend upon the Report) I should not have prosecuted my Claim, but have ask'd a performance of His Majesty's Promise of a Creation.

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The advice to His Majesty to refer must have proceeded from those who are ignorant of these, and other Circumstances I shall mention, and, therefore, I must hope that it will be no longer insisted upon. The King's Right to confirm my Claim, upon the Authority He has before Him, is not to be question'd, nor can there be an Instance better calculated for the exertion of it. A Claimant in His Majesty's Family; for several Years in His Service at a foreign Court; kept from his Residence there by the suspence in which this matter holds him, and one to whom, at *all Events*, His Majesty is engag'd by His Royal Promise of a Peerage. Should this have no weight, let me, Sir, appeal to you whether, if all such Claims must for the future have the sanction of the Lords, it would not be more consonant to the just, and tender Disposition of His Majesty to spare a Subject all that anxiety, and Expence which must attend a full, tho' unnecessary examination of his Claim by an Attorney General. Could it have been the original, and genuine Intention of such a King, as we have the happiness of serving, to embarrass, and distress the lowest of His Subjects, in the prosecution of his Right, by obliging him to pass a rigid examination of two successive Tribunals, when by a favourable Report from the first, He is lawfully authoris'd to grant his Petition? And if this Argument has any force in general, does it receive no additional Weight from the Circumstances of the present petitioner? I venture to state this in full conviction of the impossibility of it's proceeding from the Royal Breast, and whatever Advice may first have suggested it, I cannot but flatter myself that my Case will not be chosen as the unfortunate Precedent for such Proceedings: I say Precedent, for by Mr. York's Report, in Lord Botetourt's Case, The King could not well avoid a Reference, in mine he is authoris'd to act without any; and in this I am supported by my Lord Chancellor's Opinion, who repeatedly assur'd me that my being spar'd a Reference to the Lords would depend upon the Report, to which he added, the Day before he left Town, that I need not be allarm'd at his absence, as Messengers were often coming down to him, and that he would seal the Writ whenever it should be sent him without delaying me four Days. The Lords indeed may claim the Right of placing a Peer whom His Majesty has thought fit to summons, and the Claimant in question will not dispute this Right, but satisfie himself with

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any Place they, in their Candour, and Justice, shall allot him.

Thus, Sir, I have troubled you with my Arguments against a Reference, and I must now confess to you that for weighty considerations I owe both to myself, and my Posterity, I have resolv'd to withdraw my Claim rather than submit it to the Decision of the Peers, and have taken the liberty humbly to make this request to the King.

Having been honour'd, even at my last Audience, with the strongest, and most benevolent assurances that I shall have a Seat at all Events; let me call upon your good Sense, and Candour either to second, or condemn what I am going to submit to you.

After shewing a clear Right to two antient Titles to facilitate the Kings gracious Intentions, can a Creation to a new Barony only be adequate to my just Expectations? Would it not encourage other Claimants to sue for that Right, which I may hereafter see them in possession of to my prejudice? and would not this occasion that multiplication of Peers which it is intended to avoid? On the other Hand, would a Creation, in consequence of a failure of my Cause in the House of Lords, serve even to alleviate the heavy Expence, and Disgrace that would necessarily attend it? Can you suppose, Sir, that His Majesty's benevolent Intentions of *Favour* can be fulfill'd to the satisfaction of His own generous Breast, by either of these Alternatives? I am convinc'd they cannot, and must beg leave to say for myself, what in the same circumstances common Sense, and Justice would oblige me to say for another, that I can never be persuaded that the King in His known Equity, and Generosity can order me (obedient as I ever shall be to His Royal Will) to relinquish such very strong Pretentions as both His promise of *Favour*, and my own Claim entitle me to, for less than their Value, and there never was a Case which calld more loudly for an immediate favourable Decision, by ordering a Fiat for a Writ of Summons to the Baronies in question. At all Events, I shall wait with humble Patience whatever Mark of Favour it shall please His Majesty, from His great Goodness, and Equity to honour me with, since the Expectations of all my Friends are rais'd even without being as yet acquainted with the whole of these Arguments, and since the Eyes of all who know me at home, in the

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County I serve, and at my Residence abroad are too much fix'd upon this Event for me now to recede from, or postpone my just sollicitations.

You must be too sensible of the importance this matter is to me, and my Family not to pardon the trouble I give you, and will I flatter myself be persuaded of the sincere esteem, and consideration with which I have the Honour to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient, and Most Humble Servant GEO: PITT.

To
The R^t Honble General Conway.
&c &c &c

No. 151—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

Lt. Gen. Conway I have just received Y. packet but cannot help expressing some surprize at ye great coyness of ye K. of Pr; I should have expected a different answer to ye friendly & I may say indulgent part I have acted on this occasion towards him; but I would feign hope this is owing to y^e falacious accounts he has receiv'd from B; if He expects y^t I am to go all y^e way & y^t He is only to receive me if He pleases He is much mistaken for I think y^e C. of G.B. a more useful Ally to y^e K. of Pr. $\frac{n}{y}$. He ever can be in return; & I here repeat what Y. heard Me express to y^e D of G. at y^e opening of this affair y^t if y^e K. of Pr. means a new to live well with Me I shall have no objection to do so with him, but if He expects I am to express any sorrow for what has passd betwixt us, y^t is impossible for I could not act otherwise $\frac{n}{y}$. I have done if my sole object was y^e interest of my Country, which I should not be an honest Man if I at any time neglected for other concerns.

R. *Sept^r* 28th 1765.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 152—*Copy of a Letter from Dr. Brown to Dr. Dumaresque at St. Petersburgh in Russia.*

NEWCASTLE
1 *October*, 1765.

REV[d] SIR—The Proposal which was made me from Lambeth was very agreable; as nothing can give me so true a Pleasure, as that of assisting in any Respect in the Improvement of the Morals of Mankind:

The Honour that is done me by your Letter, & the particular Account you have given me of the noble Intentions of Her Imperial Majesty, have animated me not a little to the Consideration of this great Subject; & have interested me much in the Success of it. I have, indeed, for some Years past, turned both my thoughts & Studies towards the general Subject of Legislation: which has at length engrossed my Attention so much, that I now regard other Arts & Sciences, only as they stand related to This, which I think Supreme. But as every Nation is distinguished from all others, by some peculiar Circumstances of Climate, Manners, Policy & Religion; so, the Application of general Principles to any particular Community can only be Just, so far as it is founded on the Knowledge of these peculiar Characters.

On this Account, I fear, that while I am at such a Distance, it will be impossible for me to be very particular, without incurring the Imputation, or at at least running the Hazard of seeming to be chimerical & romantic; by proposing things perhaps impracticable, thro' a Want of a true Knowledge of the Country. I have allowed myself a few Days, since the Receipt of yours, to think on this Undertaking; & to look into the Books I have which relate to the vast Empire of Russia. As I am desirous of treating this Subject in it's most comprehensive View, I will now give you the first general Result of my Reflections, which I regard as the Foundation of All that may follow.

1st I consider the unlimited Sovereignty & Power of Her Imper[l] Majesty, as the chief Corner-Stone of this Design; without which its progress must be for ever obstructed by the Ignorance, Prejudices & Vices, of Those whom She would reform.

2. I regard the Greek Church, established in Russia, in it's clear essential & salutary Principles, founded on the Gospel, &

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subject to the Authority of her Imperial Majesty, as the Rule by which all Improvement in Religious Knowledge & Practice is to be directed.

And I regard these, as the two great Engines of Power, by which all other Reformations are to be accomplished.

3. It gave me particular Satisfaction to find, that her Imperial Majesty regards a very early Education (even from the Infant State) as the only solid Foundation of moral & religious Improvement. As I have been very large on this Subject in three Sermons, which I published, & which expressly treat of this particular Period and Branch of Education, as well as several Sections in the late Thoughts on Liberty & Licentiousness, I shall say no more at present on this Matter; but refer you to These.

4. It follows from these Principles, that a proper Education of the Female Sex is one of the very first Steps to be taken, for the effectual Improvement & Civilization of the whole Empire. For Children fall inevitably into the Hands, & under the Care of Women, in their infant State: Therefore their first & strongest Impressions will be good or bad, salutary or destructive, according to the Morals, Character & Conduct, of those Women under whose early Tuition they may fall.

5. Again it follows, that an Improvement in the Knowledge & Morals of the Clergy is another of the first & most important Steps that should be attempted, towards the general Civilization of the Empire. For as they are the general & authorized Teachers, & come armed with the Power of religious Principle, the Influence of their Doctrine & Example must ever be Great. Therefore, 'till a Reformation in These (supposing any to be wanting) Shall in some considerable Degree take Place, the religious Power, which ought to co-opperate with the noble & gracious Intentions of her Imperial Majesty, will hang for ever as a dead Weight upon them; will always counteract & in a great Degree frustrate the Success of her Endeavours.

6. Next to Those who are authorized Teachers, that is, the Clergy; the Improvements in Education might seem to be best employ'd on the great Lords & Gentry of the Empire. I understand, there is some Distinction of that Kind among the higher Ranks, tho' I know not in what it consists. However That be, 'tis certain, that the Influence & Example of the higher Ranks is universally so great, that it will in many Instances overbear the

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united Power of Policy & Religion; and therefore ought always, if possible, to be thrown into the same Channel & made to co-operate with them.

7. It seems to me, that the general Civilization of the whole Empire will flow most effectually from these Sources. The Imperial Power, as the great & commanding Spring of Action, directing the Conduct of the Female Sex, the Clergy, the Lords & Gentry, to the designed Ends of public Happiness; & to the Improvement of the Children & People who are under their immediate Influence. If the Plans of Civilization be at a lower Point than This, they never can rise higher; no more than Water can be forced by Pipes to rise above the Level of the Fountain Head. All attempts to improve the inferior Ranks will meet with perpetual Obstructions, & in the End must prove abortive.

8. All the Plans of national Education & Policy in Europe are so miserably defective, that in my humble opinion, very little is to be learnt from them; & therefore no great attention ought to be paid to them, as Models of Legislative Wisdom. They were all occasionally begun, and (by Starts) independently of each other established, amidst the Darkness of barbarous Ages: and in consequence of This, are palpably defective in Three great & capital Circumstances; those of *Utility*, *Connexion* & *Permanency*.—They teach many things that tend to obstruct instead of promoting the true Wellfare of the respective Countries where they are established. They are so far from having any general or sufficient Connexion (a Circumstance which alone could render them truly efficacious, by giving a Capacity to the great political Machine to work by it's own internal Power) that their several parts often clash, oppose & destroy each other. They have no permanency, because there are no sufficient *Checks* provided, such as might effectually prevent the Inroads of Irreligion, false Honour, Selfishness, excessive Luxury, Vice & Profligacy; which are the natural Enemies of all civil Society, & have an unalterable Tendency to it's Ruin.

9. As therefore her Imperial Majesty hath conceived a Design so far surpassing any thing that hath been attempted or thought of in modern Europe; I apprehend it will be a Matter of the highest Importance, that in the first great Outlines of a general Civilization, these three capital Circumstances of general

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Utility, Connexion & Permanency, be most carefully attended to. That nothing be admitted or taught, but what hath a clear Tendency to the real & general Welfare of the Empire: That the several Establishments may have such a mutual Consistency & Connexion, that they may sustain, assist, & forward each other in their operations: and that such Checks may be provided, as may give them a Permanency or Duration; by effectually preventing the Inroad of such ill Principles & Morals, as may tend to their Destruction.

10. If I might presume in any thing to question the Conduct of so exalted a Character as that of Peter the Great; I would propose it as a doubt, whether the Want of such a general & connected Plan of Civilization was not a leading Cause of that Inefficacy & partial Success, which attended many of his best intended Institutions.

11. The principal & most important Establishments, to be built on these Foundations, & supported (as far as possible) by a correspondent Education of Children thro' the Empire, may seem chiefly to relate, 1. To Morals. 2. To Religion. 3. To Laws. 4. To Agriculture. 5. To Commerce. 6. To Arts. 7. To Sciences. 8. To Population. 9. To Defence of the Empire.—I perceive, that Peter the Great had formed some very wise Establishments relative to Religion & Laws; & likewise touched occasionally upon some other of the Articles above mentioned. So far as these Establishments can be brought in, or improved, so as to make a Part of such an extended Plan as is here proposed, it will be highly proper (on many Accounts) to retain & adopt them. But the Formation of a *general* Code which should be consistent with itself, & in all these essential Articles, & should tend to their mutual Support, & to the Utility & Permanency of the Empire through succeeding Ages, can only be the Result of a personal Inspection and Experience in the present leading Circumstances and Characters of the Russian Empire.

12. Such a Code ought not only to respect the present State of the Empire; but ought also to be so framed, as to expand & suit itself to every Degree of Improvement and Civilization which future Times might produce: Containing in itself likewise all possible Securities, which might check the Progress of Things, should they ever arrive at that Point, which (if not

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guarded against) is the sure Fore-runner of national Misery & Ruin.

Such, then, is the general Outline of the Plan which I should presume to propose for the Accomplishment of the great Designs of her Imperial Majesty. And it appears to Me, that the Russian Empire is at present in that State of Manners, Policy & Knowledge, which renders it most susceptible of such a general Improvement & Civilization, as is here pointed out. I will add, that I know of no other that is so. For most other Nations are either too much sunk in Barbarism, or too deeply tinctured with prior Institutions, or want the great connecting Imperial Power, which alone can bind the whole together. But the Russian Empire hath (in Part) so far emerged from Barbarism, as to be sensible of it's own Defects; & yet hath not so strongly or universally received any discordant Institutions or Impressions, which may not gradually be rooted out, or melted into the general Plan of Civilization. While the great Fountain of Power & Connexion, Her Imperial Majesty, leads the Way in this Undertaking.

But if this Plan should be so far beyond what has been thought of, as to be adjudged totally impracticable, I shall with pleasure communicate to you any Thoughts which your last Letter or any future one may suggest, towards a less enlarged Scheme of national Education.

Believe me to be, with true Esteem Dear Sir your most humble Servant (sign'd) T. Brown.

Copy.

No. 153—*Dr. Dumaresque to Dr. Brown.*

Sir—I determined to translate your Letter into French, and to transmit it to Her Imperial Majesty, who might best judge of it. His Excellency, Monsr de Panin, whose exalted Character, you doubtless, are acquainted with, & who acts in this Empire as first Minister in Foreign Affairs, delivered that Translation into Her Imperial Majesty's own Hands.

The Empress was much pleased, in general, with y^{r} Letter: and in Consequence of it, I have been commissioned by his Ex^{cy}, Monsr de Panin, to inform you from Her Imperial Majesty, that

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as your Letter contains many things which deserve Attention, but are such as you cannot well know, at that Distance, whether they are suitable to this Country; and, as she has a very favorable opinion of you, & would confer with you; therefore, it will be very agreable to Her, if you will come over to St. Petersburgh, as soon as convenient may be, to consider farther of these Matters. My private Affairs calling me back to England at this time, it has been given me in Charge (but in very general Terms) to concert Matters with you There, in Relation to your Voyage.

No. 154—*Geo: Pitt to Lord Rockingham.*

HALF MOON STREET *Oct*^{r} 5th 1765.

MY LORD—After the very candid, and effectual method I have taken to give Your Lordship the perfect Knowledge of my Claim, and just Pretentions to a Seat in the House of Peers, I look upon myself as entitled to expect that Your Lordship will grant me one Favour: This is, that I may fairly, and explicitly be acquainted with Your Lordship's Opinion, and Intentions, previous to the taking any farther Step in this Business.

General Conway having inform'd me that he communicated to Your Lordship my Letter to him of the 24th of September, which I desired him to lay before the King, I beg leave to refer to it for all I have to say upon this Subject, and to assure Your Lordship that in Justice to myself, and to every Branch of my Family, I shall most firmly, and religiously abide by every Article of that Letter.

I shall hope for the favour of an Answer to this, and have the honour to be with great respect, my Lord, Your Lordship's most Obedient, and most Humble Servant GEO: PITT.

To
The Marquis of Rockingham.

Endorsed. An interview in consequence of this note gave Mr Pitt clearly to understand that he was to expect nothing but opposition from the Administration.

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No. 155—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

In Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, I made all the Enquiry I possibly could yesterday & this Morning, relative to the Unhappy Convict Turbot—& have now the Satisfaction to acquaint Your Majesty, that the Object is not improper for the Extension of Your Royal Mercy.

Sir R^d^ Aston who tried him inclined to save him from death & in his Charge to the Jury hinted to them that they might bring in the Value *under* 40^s^ or that they might leave out *Privately*-Stealing, but imagines that the Stealing of Silver Mugs from Taverns being of late become frequent It occasioned the Jury to condemn for Example. this Morning I was with Ld Mansfield, who thinks upon the above Grounds—& Compassion for the Youth of the Malefactor—Your Majesty may, if it so pleases You, indulge the Humanity of Heart, for which Your Majesty is so Conspicuous.

If Your Majesty so directs me, I will immediately signify Your Majesty's Commands to Genl: Conway, to change the Sentence of death to Transportation.

I am Sir With the Most Respectful Duty & Attachment Your Majesty's Most devoted Subject & Servant

ROCKINGHAM.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Monday 2 P:M: *Oct ye* 7th 1765.

No. 156—*Gen: Von Spörcken to the King.*

SIRE—Penetré de la plus soumise reconnaissance de la trés Gracieuse aprobation de Votre Majesté de ce que jay pu faire pour Son Servisce, et pour le bien des Trouppes, jose mettre mais trés humble remerciment aux pied de Votre Majesté et di joindre les assurance que cette nouvelle grasce m'encouragera tant plus d'emploier le reste de mais jours pour son servisce, assuré que sous cette haute Protection, je surpasserai toutte les obstacle qui pouront se rencontrér.

le General Major Braun travallie a projetter le Reglement pour l'aconomie de L'Artillerie, il doit prendre pour Modell cellui de l'Infanterie qui ne fait que d'avoir l'approbation de Votre

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Majesté. ce que le General Major de Freytag ma fait savoir de la part de Votre Majesté me servira de direction. jetais sur que ce dinge Officier remplirait la bonne opinion que Votre Majesté a eu de lui, et jespere quil sera encore bien utile pour le servisce etant avec la Soumission la plus respectueuse Sire de Votre Majesté le plus humble et le plus Soumis

FRIDRICK VON SPÖRCKEN.

HANNOVER
le 18 *Octb:* 1765.

No. 157—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

Mr. Secretary Conway & myself read over the different Reports from the Lord Justice Clerk & that from the Solicitor General of Scotland as also the Lord Advocates on the Case of Lieut. Patrick Ogilvie with the greatest Attention, & we presume to recommend to your Majesty to take the Opinion of a *Cabinet Council* upon it, particularly as your Majesty's Law Servants in that Part of great Britain are not absolutely of one Opinion, & that Your Majesty has thought proper to decide on this Point contrary to the Recomendation of two of the three Reports above mentioned. I have received the Lord Chancellors Concurrence this morning to recommend this Step to your Majesty, & we humbly submit it, whether Thursday next would not be the most proper Day for the Cabinet Council to be held, as the time would then allow a farther Respite to go down (if judged right) & that your Majesty might by appointing that Day have the Additional Assistance of Ld. Mansfield as the Term begins on the preceding Day. GRAFTON.

WHITEHALL *Nov.* 2^{d} 1765
$\frac{m}{10}$ p^{t} 1 P.M.

No. 158—*Welbore Ellis to the King.*

SIR—Upon a carefull recollection of what passed yesterday at the audience which Your Majesty was so gracious as to grant me, it occurred to me that I had made use of an expression of a dubious meaning which, if misunderstood by Your Majesty,

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might lead you to think, that I had proceeded upon very weak & idle grounds in asking that audience. I therefore most humbly request your pardon for this sort of interruption for a few minutes to set myself right in Your Majesty's opinion by laying before you upon paper clearly and precisely my inducements for the trouble I gave yesterday. The expression I allude to was this, " that there were appearances of my being put again into the Office I had formerly come from "—It struck me that Your Majesty might possibly have understood by that expression, that I was speaking of the War Office & not of the Vice Treasurership of Ireland. Of the first there was certainly no appearance, of the last, I beg leave to mention what induced me to think, that there was a probability. It wou'd be highly indecent and injurious to entertain the least doubt of that good opinion, of that good will nay of that kindness towards me of which Your Majesty had condescended frequently to give me assurances as strong as words can convey; they are written upon my heart & I do beg leave to assure you that I was not, that I am not guilty of such an offensive doubt. It was natural therefore when sore with all the same strokes which disgrace usually inflicts to look round for the effects of that kindness & for the means of shewing it which presented themselves. The resignation of one of the Vice treasurers was previous to the day of my final dismission, the other I believe came to hand within two days after. Beside these general reasons for applying in my mind Your Majesty's gracious intentions towards me to this object, there were some more particular. On the day of my final dismission Your Majesty among other gracious expressions was pleased to say that You hoped soon to have other orders to give me which if not quite agreable might however be not unacceptable. At a subsequent audience upon the matter then depending with Lord Hertford, you was so good as to return to the subject of my own situation & you was pleased to say that you had Irons in the fire for me, that you shou'd not let your Ministers rest upon that head, & that you shou'd not be easy yourself untill you had put me in a situation to make me happy. At the audience in which I took leave of Your Majesty to go into Hants you was pleased to say that you might possibly disturb me, but if you shou'd, that it wou'd not be disagreably or some such expression of the like import. I

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hope I do not mistake Your Majesty's words, indeed I do not mean it. During all this time there were no vacancys but the Vice treasurers to which I cou'd in my mind direct these expressions, & during all this time the universal report of the Court, & of the most qualify'd there, was, that one of the Vice treasurerships was destined for me. I had been too long about a Court & too long in it not to know the distance there is between the Anteroom & the Closet, but when I lay'd all circumstances together I was inclined to give credit to the report. But when it came round to me from those who had access to your Majesty's Ministers that some of them had say'd "that good care was to be taken of Mr. Ellis;" & that it had been drop'd even that this particular place was destined for me, I no longer doubted, but that the report had some substance; for I cou'd not then see any obstacle in the way of those kind dispositions in Your Majesty of which I cou'd entertain no doubt. I had indeed say'd to myself, if it be intended, why not do it? The revenue continues to be pay'd to the gentlemen who have resigned untill a new Patent issues which wou'd have contributed greatly to ease the expense of a heavy election & this I supposed Your Majesty to know. In answer to this I suggested to myself that perhaps it wou'd not be declared untill a proper person was found to fill up the other vacancy. Report say'd that it had been offer'd to a Gentleman then abroad, that his answer at length arrived & in the negative. When I arrived in London I found the opinion still alive that one was destined for me. The long prevalency of this report indicated the sense of men that it was reasonable, & experience suggested that no instance occurred of a man dismissed from a great office with the favour of his Prince & who was not involved in close connexions with the displaced Ministers, for whom ample provision was not made & full compensation for that loss which was not the consequence of disgrace but is a more convenient arrangement. These considerations confirmed my belief of the probability & I then concluded that it cou'd not be imputed to impatience if after so many months elapsed & within so few days of the Session & under such urgent reasons arising from Parliamentary situation for having some preparation I beg'd to know my fate. Your Majesty has been pleased to tell it me clearly.

I beseech Your Majesty's pardon for this long letter, probably

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the last presumption of this kind; if I have made my motives appear clear and reasonable to Your Majesty, it is sufficient.

I beg leave most humbly to assure Your Majesty that I am with the utmost Duty & most profound Respect Sir Your Majesty's Most obedient, most faithfull and devoted Subject

W: Ellis.

Saturday Decr 7th 1765.

No. 159—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton begs leave to submit the Draft inclosed to Monsr Bruhl in answer to one he received yesterday from that Gentleman together with a *Memoire*, in order that his Majesty's Pleasure should be known upon it.

The Duke of Grafton's View in sending it to day is in order that Count Fleming should not think that it is to be negociated here & that he may know the contrary by tonight's Mail.

Whitehall *Dec^r^* 10th 1765

$\frac{m}{40}$ *past Eleven* A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 160—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes according to his Majesty's Directions to enclose the List of the Peers who were present at the reading of the Copy of his Majesty's Intended Speech.

The Number of Peers present was Sixty, which at this Time of the Year is reckoned a very full Meeting. Ld Rockingham is informed that the Number of the House of Commons at the Cockpit was 200.

Ld Rockingham thinks it his duty to acquaint his Majesty that there is some Ground to surmize that there will be an Attempt in both Houses of Parl^t^ to add some Words to the Addresses.

The Address originally proposd for the House of Commons had been somewhat altered in order to accomodate it more to some Persons in his Majesty's Service, but It is now thought that the Alteration made will not be thought sufficient by them.

The Lords of his Majesty's Most Secret Cabinet Council who were here—before reading the Address—determined to abide by

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the Words first intended for the Lords' Address. Which it is hoped will meet with his Majesty's Approbation as Indeed Nothing can be more Essential for his Majesty's Service than that those whom his Majesty honours with Trust should act with firm decision.

Ld Hardwicke moves the Address & the Duke of Manchester Seconds.

The Duke of Bolton moves & Ld Scarborough seconds the Congratulatory Message to her Majesty.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Monday Night Eleven o Clock
Dec: ye 16th 1765.

Enclosure.

1. Duke of Grafton.
2. Duke of Bolton.
3. Duke of Argyl.
4. Duke of Newcastle.
5. Duke of Portland.
6. Duke of Manchester.
7. Duke of Dorset.

1. Marquess of Rockingham.

1. Earl of Denbigh.
2. Earl of Peterborough.
3. Earl of Winchelsea.
4. Earl of Cardigan.
5. Earl of Litchfield.
6. Earl of Holdernesse.
7. Earl of Scarborough.
8. Earl of Albemarle.
9. Earl of Cholmondeley.
10. Earl of Dartmouth.
11. Earl of Tankerville.
12. Earl of Pomfret.
13. Earl of Ashburnham.
14. Earl of Harrington.
15. Earl of Harcourt.
16. Earl of Hardwicke.

1. Viscount Townshend.
2. Viscount Falmouth.

1. Lord Berkley.
2. Lord Delamere.
3. Lord Masham.
4. Lord Monson.
5. Lord Edgcumbe.
6. Lord Sandys.
7. Lord Ponsonby.
8. Lord Grantham.
9. Lord Boston.
10. Lord Lovel & Holland.
11. Lord Montague.
12. Lord Digby.

1. Archbishop of Canterbury.
2. Archbishop of Yorke.

1. Bishop of London.
2. Bishop of Bath & Wells.
3. Bishop of Rochester.
4. Bishop of Litchfield & Coventry.
5. Bishop of Worcester.
6. Bishop of Chichester.

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17. Earl of Ilchester.
18. Earl of Talbot.
19. Earl of Northington.
20. Earl of Spencer.
2. Earl of Eglinton.
1. Earl of Morton.
3. Earl of Abercorne.
4. Earl of March.
5. Earl of Marchmount.
6. Lord Cathcart.
7. Bishop of Norwich.
8. Bishop of St. Davids.
9. Bishop of Landaff.
10. Bishop of Lincoln.
11. Bishop of Exeter.

61.

Remarkable absentees.

D of Leeds.
D of Ancaster.

E. of Coventry.
E. of Orford.
E. of Buckinghamshire.
E. of Cornwallis.
E. of Radnor.

Lord Abergaveny.
Lord Bottetourt
Lord Vere
Lord Mansfield
Lord Sondes
Lord Beaulieu.
Lord Camden.

Bishop of Durham.
Bishop of Chester.
Bishop of Oxford
Bishop of Peterborough

No. 161—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

PRIVY GARDEN
17 *Dec*^{r} 1765.

SIR—in obedience to Your Majesty's commands I have the honour to acquaint Your Majesty with the names of the Speakers & some few particulars of this days debate in the house of Commons. I thought it might have been improper or troublesome to wait upon Your Majesty in person; or cou'd have enter'd more fully into some details than I can venture to do in this,

Mr Greenville began the debate after the Mover & Seconder by Proposing a Long Amendment fuller of words than matter merely to declare that the Provinces were in Rebellion, & compared it to the Rebellion of 1745—he also told us the Fort of N. York was taken *by storm, sword in hand,* & that Your M's

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Governor was *Prisoner in their hands.*—He said he wou'd not Arraign but came very near it.—He said the Address seem'd as if it was Drawn by the Captain of the Mob.—he blam'd it's being read or propos'd at the Cockpit *by a Gentleman out of Parliament.* & was surpriz'd to be contradicted by Ld George Cavendish, who said he himself had Read it.

Mr Cooke: Answer'd but said nothing very material except asking Mr Greenville if he call'd the Spital fields Mob a Rebellion.

Mr Ch. Townshend follow'd & spoke exceedingly well; & in the fullest handsomest & strongest manner against the Amendment—Sr Fletcher Norton & Mr Wedderburn did the same For the sake of Unanimity. which was the Effect as Mr Greenville afterwards withdrew his Motion & the Address part in the words I had the honour to shew Your Majesty Nem. Contradicente. I am with the most profound respect & Duty Sir Your Majesty's most Faithful & Devoted servant H. S. CONWAY.

Endorsed by the King.

Speakers in the debate on the Address.

Pro	Lord George Cavendish	Mover
P—	Lord Palmerstone .	Seconder
Con	Mr Greenville	
Pro	Mr G: Cooke	
P—	Mr Ch. Townshend	
C—	Lord F. Campbell	
P—	Mr Elliot	
C—	Mr Forrester	
P—	Mr Beckford	
C—	Mr Nugent	
P—	Sr F. Norton	
P—	C. Onslow	
P—	Mr Burke	
P—	Mr Wedderburn	
C—	Mr Greenville to explain	
P—	Mr Dyson	
P—	Mr Greenville to withdraw	
P—	Mr Whately the same who had seconded Mr Greenville	
P—	Ld G. Sackville	
C—	N. Calvert	

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No. 162—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

WHITEHALL $\frac{m}{50}$ *past* 8 P.M.

[17 *December*, 1765.]

The Duke of Grafton takes the Liberty to acquaint his Majesty, that on the Duke of Bedford's having sumoned the house for Thursday, & being told by his Grace that it was for all Papers relating to the Stamp Act, & which his Majesty had already signified his Pleasure upon, The Duke to save that days Discussion, & thinking it would have a better appearance, presumed to answer that he had already received your Majesty's Comands on the Subject, which will prevent that Address coming up to His Majesty, & hopes he has not taken upon him any thing contrary to the King's Intentions.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 163—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

[17 *Dec.* 1765.]

Lord Rockingham humbly informs his Majesty that an Amendment was proposed by Ld Suffolk which after long debate was rejected by the Lords

The Numbers for the Amendment were 27.
Against the Amendment . . . 80.

The Mover of the Amendment was Ld Suffolk & in Support of it—Ld Sandwich—Ld Gower Ld Hallifax—D: of Bedford—Ld Buckinghamshire & Ld Mansfield who rather favoured the Amendment but wished no division—& reccomended that either the Amendment should be withdrawn by the Mover or Accepted—& did not divide.

Ld Hardwicke moved the Address very Ably & his Grace the duke of Manchester seconded very well.

The Duke of Grafton spoke first against the Amendment—Ld Dartmouth—Ld Shelbourne & Ld Chancellor & Ld Pomfret against it.

Lord Rockingham is ashamed to inform his Majesty that he did not attempt to speak upon this Occasion.

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Ld Rockingham humbly congratulates his Majesty on the Appearance of Support to Measures in the House of Lords—& also that the Events in the House of Commons of this day have so flattering an Appearance. Ld Rockingham wishes that there had been a division in the House of Commons—as He is fully persuaded that the Numbers in Support would have exceeded even Sanguine Expectations.

Ld Rockingham humbly hopes for his Majesty's Permission to attend his Majesty at St. James tomorrow for a few Moments previous to his Majesty's Levee in order to give his Majesty Every Information that he can of any Circumstances relative to this day. Ld Rockingham has delayed sending his Majesty an Acc^t till the Moment he received the Account of the Peers present & has mark'd with asterisks the Peers—in Minority—but at present does not know exactly the whole 27. those that are mark'd are certain.

Inscribed by the King, Dec. 17th 1765.

No. 164—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Ld Rockingham humbly acquaints his Majesty that he has seen Ld George Cavendish & has signified to him His Majesty's Orders for the House of Commons to attend his Majesty tomorrow with the Address. Ld Rockingham thro' Ld George Cavendish has let the Speaker know his Majesty's Pleasure.

Ld Rockingham would have sent a Sketch for her Majesty's Answer but was assured by the duke of Grafton that his Grace had already prepared one & would send it this Evening.

Ld Rockingham humbly presumes to congratulate his Majesty on the Event of this day in the House of Commons. Nothing could be more disgraceful than the Attempt made—It was received in the House in the Manner it deserved & will be most generally blamed & resented.

Ld Rockingham has presumed to transmit to his Majesty the Minutes of the House of Lords relative to the Message to her Majesty & also a Copy of the Message with a proposed Answer.

Wednesday Night
12 *o Clock Dec. y^e* 18th 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 165—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

PRIVY GARDEN
Wednesday evening [19 *December*, 1765.]

SIR—I beg Your Majesty to excuse the liberty I take in troubling You; but having this moment heard some News from the House of Commons which I thought wou'd not be unacceptable to Your Majesty; I thought it my duty to acquaint Your M. with it.

A Motion was most insidiously & I may say indecently made to call for the American Papers which Your Majesty promis'd the Parliament.

The motion was Made by Mr. Rigby, & Seconded by M: Geo: Greenville: the rest spoke in the order inclos'd.

There was some heat I hear & a good deal of Ribbaldry: Beckford, Dyson, Sr W. Baker, Oswald; Sr G. Saville & T. Shelly distinguish'd themselves against the motion.

I am with the greatest Duty & Submission Sir Your Majesty's Most Devoted Humble Servant H. S. CONWAY.

Endorsed by the King, 19 *Dec.* 1765.

Enclosure.

A Motion to call for the American Papers which His Majesty had promis'd.

Speakers for & Against the Motion.

P.	Mr Rigby Mover	Some of the Voters	
P.	Mr G. Greenville 2^{der}	*Pro*	*Con.*
C.	A Beckford	L Thomond	
C.	Sr W. Baker	Wood	
C.	Col. Onslow	Harris	
P.	Ld North	Hunter	
C.	Dyson	Whately	
P.	Wedderburne	S^{r} Ch. Hardy	
C.	Oswald	Penmure	
P.	Ongley	L Garlies	
C.	P. Burrel	Loundes	
C.	R. Fuller	Bacon	
C.	T. Shelly	Numbers	
P.	Birt	Pro . . .	Con
C.	Sr G. Saville	35 . . .	70

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No. 166—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[5 *Jan.* 1766.]

My Dear Lord—I desire You will immediately come to Me; for I must by a Quarter Eleven be preparing for Church.

$\frac{m}{4}$. *past ten* A.M.

No. 167—*Lord Northington to the King.*

[? 6 *January*, 1766.]

Sire—I am most happy in Your Majesty's being persuaded of the Zeal I now do & shall ever entertain for your Service, & that I am truly devoted to promote whatever may contribute to Your Majesty's Ease Glory and Happiness. I am indeed overwhelm'd with the strange News confirmed and particularised to Me by the Duke of Grafton this Day; Your Commands for me to use all my best Means to prevent the other Resignation, are not more my Duty than my Inclination, & I shall execute them to the Extent of my Power. I can answer but for One, whom Worlds could not tempt to relinquish Y^r^ Royal Goodness while Your Majesty wanted or desired his Service. I will attend Your Orders Wednesday at 12, being Y^r^ Maj^tys^ most dutiful & devoted Subject & Servant Northington.

Mond. 11 P.M.

No. 168—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham has presumed to delay executing his Majesty's Orders in regard to sending his Majesty the Sketch of the Speech, & from some more Consideration which it will require. Ld Rockingham hopes his Majesty will excuse its not being transmitted this Evening.

Another Meeting of his Majesty's Confidential Servants is appointed for tomorrow Evening at Lord Chancellors, where the Matter will be under Consideration. Ld Rockingham will venture to presume to send his Majesty the Copy early on Wednesday Morning.

Grosvenor Square
Monday Ev: 9 *°Clock*
Jan: *ye 6th* 1765.

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No. 169—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[? 7 *January*, 1766.]

My Dear Lord—I must desire You will come here in Your frock with all possible dispatch.

$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 7. A.M.

No. 170—*The King to Sir Joseph Yorke.*

Sir Joseph Yorke—You will probably be not a little surpriz'd at the receipt of this letter, but the subject of it is of so delicate & private a nature that tho I have the fullest confidence in my Ministers I chuse to entrust no One but Yourself with the contents of it;

My Sister has frequently expressed to me a desire of seeing the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick in the Dutch Service; I have reflected much on this & am of opinion that the acquiring so able an Officer will be of great utility to the Prince of Orange on his approaching Majority, the Dutch Troops [*sic*], & by shewing to the World on the Majority this most evident mark of regard from the P. of Orange to Me in receiving so near a relation of Mine at my recommendation; which must please the true friends of the Statholder; for these reasons I would have You sound P Lewis whether He does not think the measure advisable that I have it much at heart, that I leave it to his choise whether he prefers to be himself the proposer of this measure in My Name to the P. of Orange; when You have thus pav'd the way & can report to me the manner in which P. Lewis receiv'd this communication (which I doubt not will be very agreable to him) You will write me word of it giving Your letter to the Hanoverian President, with no other Direction than *Au Roi*; then I will open this affair to my Ministers & You shall have orders for Your publickly recommending the Hereditary Prince in my Name; I wish You could let me know in what manner the Empress Queen recommended Pr. Lewis as that may in some measure point out the best method for my conducting Myself;

Draft, unfinished.

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No. 171—*The King to Sir Joseph Yorke.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan. 7th.* 1766.

SIR JOSEPH YORKE—You will probably be not a little surpriz'd at the receipt of this letter, but the subject of it is of so delicate & private a nature that tho I have the fullest confidence in my Ministers, I chuse to entrust no one at this moment but Yourself with it.

My Sister has frequently expressed to me a desire of seeing the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick in the Dutch Service; I have much reflected on this, & am of opinion that the acquiring so able an Officer would be of great utility to the P. of Orange on his approaching Majority; besides when avowedly recommended by Me it would be the most evident mark to the World of that Good understanding between myself & the Stadtholder that every lover of the only stable Alliance (that of England & Holland) must rejoice at.

I would have you therefore open my ideas to P. Louis on this Subject, accompany'd with even expression of regard for him, painting strongly that what I wish is that the Hereditary Prince should serve under him; be particularly careful to prevent any suspicion that an equality with him is meant, for that is void of foundation; consult with him on the manner he thinks most eligible for my openly recommending this affair, in short add everything that Your own experience and ability may suggest as most likely to assist this affair; as to Your addressing Yourself to the Stadtholder, that must entirely depend on Your own Judgement; I desire You will write me word how P. Louis receives the first intimation; & that You will not omit acquainting me with the farther progress of the affair; I desire You will deliver Your letters to the Hanoverian President with orders to transmit them through the Same Channel by which He will receive this.

When you have brought this business to Maturity I will order the Secretary of State to authorize Your acting.

I cannot conclude without expressing my entire approbation of Your very honourable conduct when Your family was in a very unpleasant situation; tho I make no doubt that the Attorney General who knows perfectly my opinion of You,

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has acquainted You with it; indeed I value all Your Brothers for their ability; but more especially for their probity both which eminently appear'd in that great & good a Man the late Earl of Hardwicke.

Draft.

No. 172.—*Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to the King.*

SIRE—The very day I took the liberty to adress to Your Majesty, my last, dated January the first, died the Pretender at nine o'klok in the evening. This death occasioned a great talk between the people & the inhabitans of Rome, and a great quarrel betwixt the Pope and the Ambassador of a certain Southern Court near to England. The Pope not having the least inclination to acknowledge the son as King, this Ambassador went to court and declared that, "if the Pope woold not acknowledge the "young one He the Pope most [*sic*] fear the two ideal Princes "the Cardinal and the others's changing religion and doing "mistchief to the throne of St. Peter, and that he the Ambassa- "dor woold endeavour to do all his possible to force the Pope to "it." This is the declaring of the Ambassador, (as I am informed) and I believe he made this declaration by ordre of his Court, (notwistanding the most part believe he did by his owne without any ordres) because it seemes me to be a little to *hardy* to do such things of tho great a consiquance as this without any ordres. The common believing here is that the Pope will not acknowledge him not withstanding this declaration, and I believe the are not in the wrong, because yesterday when they burried the Pretender, they put him in the coffin with the crown at his head and [*sic*] him up in this manner, which I believe is a Signe they intend to let finish and burrie the crown with him.

This are all the informations I possibly could git of this affair, for Rome is a place full of intrigues and where the most part of the inhabitans do not know what thing it is to be Sincere.

I hope Your Majesty will be so gracious as to pardon this liberty I took, as well as to excuse the faults of ortographie of wich this letter is full, but I never lerned to write it and all I know of it are the Grammer, English Newspapers and a Spelling Dictionary who lerned me it.

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I finish this, desiring Your Majesty most humbly to continue me the gracious goodness Your Majesty has had for me since now, and to be assured of the most humble respect and submission I am with for ever, Sire, Your Majesty's most obedient devoted humble servant GEORGE AUGUSTUS. Pr of Meck^g Stz

ROME *January the 8th.* 1766.

No. 173.—*The Duke of Newcastle to the King.*

NEWCASTLE HOUSE, *Jan^ry 8th.* 1766.

Minute of what I propose to say to The King,—upon Mr. Thomas Townshend's Report of His Conversation with Mr. Pitt.

Your Majesty has heard from My Lord Rockingham; & Mr. Townshend has since confirm'd it to me, The Declaration, That Mr. Pitt had made to Him; That He could not act, or set at Council, with the Duke of Newcastle; and, That the Duke of Newcastle was now The *Sole Obstacle*, That remained, to His Coming into Your Majesty's Service.

Your Majesty knows, how desirous I have constantly been, That Your Majesty should have Mr. Pitt's Service; The Liberty I very lately took, To propose it to Your Majesty, in the most Submissive, but the most Zealous Manner; I therefore humbly hope, That, If there is, or shall be, no other Obstacle to it, but what regards me, Your Majesty would, in That Case, suffer me To remove That Obstacle, by The Resignation of My Employment. I shall, as a Private Man, & most Loyal, Dutiful, and Affectionate Subject, always endeavour to serve Your Majesty; promote, as far as in My Power, Your Majesty's Honor, Ease, and Satisfaction, & The True Interest of Your People, in all Parts of Your Dominions; I shall ever retain a just Sense of Your Majesty's Goodness in The Gracious Manner, in which Your Majesty was pleased to re-admit me into Your Service; and The Countenance you have been so good, as To honor me with, since I returned into it.

I understand by Mr. Townshend, That Mr. Pitt had said to Him, That there could not be *Two Ministers*; That, If The Duke of Newcastle remained in Office, He must, from His long Experience, Services, & Connections, be Minister, to a certain Degree; That Sir Robert Walpole, when He quitted The Adminis-

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tration, went out, & had Nothing to do; That The Duke of Newcastle should do the same; That He was willing to do any Thing, That The Duke of Newcastle might wish, To make His Retirement easy, & agreable to Him; & for any of His Relations, or Friends: But Your Majesty's Service, & Your Ease, are Considerations Sufficient, To make me endeavour To remove any Obstacle to The Settlement of Your Administration, To Your Majesty's Satisfaction.

Some Other Circumstances were mentioned; But, as They don't relate to Myself, I do not trouble Your Majesty with Them.

NB—I read This Minute to Mr. Thos. Townshend Junr., who said, That That was what had passed relating to Myself.

CLAREMONT *Jan^ry 8th.* 1766.

The above Minute, I gave His Majesty, who read it, in my Presence; & express'd Himself very graciously to me upon it.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

No. 174.—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham presumes most humbly to acknowledge his omission this morning in not having laid before Your Majesty a Copy of the Idea for his Majesty's Speech and also for the Address of the House of Lords. Ld Rockingham flatters himself that his Majesty will graciously attribute this omission to the Agitation which Ld Rockingham felt on the present circumstances.

In the Address—as proposed—there is also at present no Mention of the Proper Sentiments of Condoleance to his Majesty on a late Unfortunate Event. This Part will immediately be added—but as it is now near nine o-Clock Ld Rockingham feared that any further delay in sending the Speech and Address would add to the Impropriety of his Conduct this Morning.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Wednesday Ev: 9 *o Clock*
Jan: *ye 8th* 1765.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 175.—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE, *Jan* 8th 1766.

LD. R.—I return You yr. Speech & Address of yr. Lds. which I think will do perfectly well; I am not surpriz'd yt. at so very serious a moment they should have escap'd Your memory ys. morning. I have revolv'd most coolly and attentively ye. business now before me, & am of opinion yt. so loose a conversation as yt. of Mr. P. with Mr. G. is not sufficient to risk either my Dignity or ye. continuance of my Administration by a fresh Treaty with yt. Gentleman, for if it should miscarry all public opinion of ys. Ministry would be destroyed by such an attempt, I shall therefore undoubtedly tomorrow decline authorizing ye. D. of G. to say any thing to Mr. P. & don't doubt yt. when I set ye. example of steadiness most of You will see ye. propriety of yt. conduct & will follow it also; I wish therefore You would be at St. James's by One tomorrow yt. I may talk ys. affair over with You previous to my seeing ye. two Sec. of S. ye. D of N. conduct ys. day was very handsome & dignify'd.

Draft.

No. 176—*The King to the Lord Chancellor.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan.* 8th 1766.

My Ld. ye. D. of G——n appear'd confus'd on coming to me ys. day, shew'd an inclination of speaking, yet remain'd silent, I thought it therefore best to mention ye. account I had receiv'd from Ld. R——m. & Mr. C——y of Mr. P. language to Mr. Th. T——d. on ys. He told me He was in ye. greatest distress how to address himself to Me, but yt. as both his Duty & inclination prompted him to lay at my feet his most secret thought if I permitted it He would as briefly as He could; ye. colour of what He said was yt. He saw a very great prospect of Mr. P. being now ready to accept, yt. He thought no other person (not so much from his superior abilitys as from his popular name) able to carry on ye. National affairs; therefore yt. He wish'd I would see him & form such an Administration as yt. Gentleman should think equal to ye. very great difficultys of ye. times; but

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if I thought this idea inadmissable, yt. to act consistent with his most private language as well as his public one, He should see himself in ye. unpleasant situation of desiring to resign ye. Seals; yet yt. He would support Administration nay not decline any Office yt. should not be of a Ministerial kind.

upon ys. I told him I had never shew'd any dislike to their drawing Mr. P. towards $\frac{m}{y}$ but yt. driving ye P.S. out, insisting on an offer of ye. Ty. to Ld. T. and new modelling ye. S——s of S. was a total change of Administration, yt. I thought as I had invariably supported $\frac{m}{y}$ I had a right to expect they should continue; yt. if private honour prompted him to try to get Mr. P. into Office it ought also to remind him yt. He was not a liberty to displace ye. D. of N. & Ld. R., $\frac{n}{y}$ G.C. gave his opinion to ye. following effect; yt. He owned He agreed in general with ye. D. of G. but thought yt. tho it was greatly to be wish'd yt. Mr. P. should take Office, yt. He ought by ye. D. of G. to be acquainted yt. as to removing ye. D. of N. or ye. Try it was impossible yt. tho I should gladly receive him I could not make any great changes; Ys. ye. D. of G. had no objection to provided I told Mr. P. so myself but did not like to be ye. Messenger of it himself; in short we parted I strongly supporting what I have above said; He means to press for a final answer tomorrow, I must only add yt. he was very respectful in all he said, seem'd to think yt. Ld. R. & ye. others of yt. party He differed with had chang'd their ground, not He his I next saw Ld. R. I cannot enough express how very handsome and firm his language was; He seems willing to continue tho ye. D. of G. should retire if He can see daylight for carrying on my business; $\frac{n}{y}$ ye. D. of N. who very properly offered to retire if yt. could assist my affairs; but shew'd manifestly a desire yt. things might go on.

I have now given You pretty nearly ye. marrow of all their conversations & now call on Your advice at ys. very critical moment; my own opinion I confess is if possible to keep this Administration on foot; if others thought as I do of both ye. S s. of S. in point of abilitys there would not be many long faces

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on their retiring; would it not be best to tell the D. of G. yt. I remain of ye. same opinion I did this day; & yt. I don't see ye. hurry of sending any message at all to Mr. Pitt I must desire some answer ys. Evening for every hour is of consequence; Ld. R. drop'd yt. Ld. A. had said ye. best way would be ye. sending ye. D. of G. to Bath with such a message as G. A. proposed, & yt. perhaps Mr. P. would $\frac{n}{y}$ talk so absurdly yt. it might open ye. D. of G. eyes; one reflection & I will conclude, ye. various unpleasant scenes teach me who act from principle & who not, & they rather increase my natural firmness; for as I have no one wish but what is for ye. advantage of my Country, I have no temptation to submit to any of ye. humiliating steps yt. are recommended.

No. 177—*Lord Northington to the King.*

Most Gracious Sovereign — I am honored with Your Majestys most clear & summary Account of the Audience, You were pleased to give to Your Ministers this Day, on so important & so delicate a Subject; & upon the Result of which Your Majesty is most graciously pleased to require my Sentiments. It is my Duty to present them, such as they are, bearing the only merit of coming from the Heart, of one, ardently zealous for Your Majestys Glory & Happiness; & You will be graciously pleased, to apply them to this Immediate Chrissis, as every Day may vary the Expediency of them as well as the Propriety, in the present untoward Situation of Affairs.

Your Majesty will forgive Me, if I submit my thoughts, with total Humility, concisely & explicitly.

1st I am of Opinion, It is too much for Your Majesty to commit Yourself to a second Treaty with Mr. Pitt, on no better Foundation, than the vague & general Report brought by Mr. Townsend; because those ineffectual Conferences may derogate from Your Royal Dignity; Your Majesty too will be acting without Light; & because I think (and I wonder Your Ministers do not) that a fruitless End to such a Negotiation, must render them, incapable of resuming, & Serving Your Majesty.

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I therefore think, with Your Majesty, that the greatest Regard & Condescension You can shew the D of Grafton is to permit him to lay before You from Mr. Pit, His proposed Arrangement & Ideas, that Your Majesty may be able to judge how far they are suitable, for Your Majesty to accede to them. I am certain a Person of the D. of Grafton's Rank Honor & Integrity, is a fit Intervenor on so important a Subject, moving too from himself, I can't think a Person of much less, would.

Secondly, I must also think Your Majesty must be precisely informed, of the part Mr. Pitt alone, or with His Instruments is on this Occasion to assume in Government; For if He comes alone, It will not be I presume (as an invalid) into a burthensome Office. If in arrangement Lord Rockingham & others must retire; and tho' I see around Me in the World, many Dwarfs, I see no Giant.

Lastly Sire, I think, if the Resort proposed becomes necessary for Your Majesty (which a few days will probably shew) a Regulation of Service, would come more Royally from Your own Motion, with more weight of feeling, & with more public Approbation, than while Your Majy. is hamper'd with so many embarrassing Circumstances.

I confess myself Sire a very inadequate Adviser & have confined myself to the present time; But in whatever else I may be wanting, I hope I cant be so in that disinterestedness, Duty & Zeal which is due from Your Majestys most devoted Subject & Servant NORTHINGTON.

½ *p* 9
8 *Jan.* 1766.

No. 178—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[? 9 *January*, 1766.]

MY DEAR LORD—I expect the Chancellor every minute but as You seem to apprehend his being uneasy if remov'd from the Seals, which I am not less so, I will only talk in generaly [*sic*] to him but beg You will come also as soon as possible.

$\frac{m}{30}$ *pt.* 10 A.M.

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No. 179—*The King to Lord Northington.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE. *Jan. 9th.* 1766.

MY LORD—I very sincerely thank You for Your most kind opinion last night, & am happy yt. my own entirely concurrs with it; I wish to see You at St. James's this day at about half hour past twelve, that I may have a little conversation with You previous to the Seeing any of my other Ministers; I owne I think if proper vigour is now shewn, it will be the only means of preventing those constant changes of Administration yt. have enervated the Executive power; & that if not now stop'd will soon anihilate it; as I always look whether some good may not collateraly arise from any evil that cirrounds Me I confess I expect that those of the Ministers who remain, will open their Eyes, & act with You in particular & others in a more liberal & open manner $\frac{n}{y}$ they have heretofore & not be continualy squinting to a quarter from whence they have now met with such personal contempt. & I confess ye. whole of ys. transaction has if possible given in my mind an additional weight to ye. maxim yt. in business it is not right to move till one knows what ye. subsequent step must be. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 180—*The King to the Chancellor.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan. 9th.* 1766.

MY LD.—I told ye. D. of G. yt. I would not on reflecting on what He had laid before Me Yesterday, deviate from ye. opinion I $\frac{n}{y}$ gave him, yt. therefore I thought Mr. P. language to Mr. T. was a clear proof yt. He felt himself under difficultys, & would not come to assist Administration, but expected to form a new one; yt. I had ever declar'd I would support $\frac{m}{y}$. yt. therefore I now call'd on $\frac{m}{y}$ as Men of Honour to do their part;

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He receiv'd it coolly, but talk'd of ye. necessity He should be under of retiring $\frac{n}{y}$ broach'd whether I would not permit him to write to Mr. P. yt. I wished to see him, & hear his opinion of ye. American question, on ys. I said yt. whether I would talk yt. matter over with Mr. P. if He was in Town, was matter of consideration, but yt. I undoubtedly would never authorize him to invite Mr. P. from Bath; yt. they had asked his advice on yt. point & yt. He had in plain English refus'd to give it $\frac{m}{y}$ tho He had added He was ready to speak with Me, yt. therefore I did not see as they were out of ye. question what advantage could accrue to $\frac{m}{y}$ from my taking so extraordinary a step; thus ys. affair has concluded; as to Ld. R. He held ye. same language as yesterday, & seems in earnest to keep his ground if possible G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 181—*Lord Northington to the King.*

Most Gracious Sovereign—Permit Me to throw myself at Your Majestys feet, with my most humble Acknowledgments, for Your gracious Condescension in acquainting Me with what passed in Your Closet to-day; as It affords Me the Pleasure (ever to Me the greatest) of admiring & applauding the Wisdom & Royalty of Your Sentiments which are great & just in every Point.

I found to-day Mr. Secy C.'s Language much changed, but still harping on the same Key; I observed to Him Your Majestys Grace, [was] more attentive to the Honer of Your Ministers, then they, for their own.

The Result of the Event is in my humble Opinion a matter more of curiosity than importance, as staying or going in such a dissenting Temper, is immaterial to the Rest, much more so to Your Majestys Service.

The most gracious Acceptance Your Majesty hath given

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to the Effusion of my Zeal & Duty, must be my only Apology for the Freedom of my Sentiments on Men & Things.

I am Yr. Majestys most devoted Subject & Servant

NORTHINGTON.

9 *Jan.* [1766]
8 *o Clock.*

No. 182—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly acquaints his Majesty that having seen the Duke of Grafton & Genl. Conway & conversed with them—The Idea of writing to Mr. Pitt immediately is laid aside.

Ld. Rockingham is to see the D. of Grafton & Genl: Conway tomorrow Evening & shall have the Honour of attending his Majesty on Sunday. Ld. Rockingham much fears that this Matter will not end so well as Ld Rockingham's Wishes every thing might where his Majestie's Service is in any degree concerned.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Friday Ev: 8 *°Clock Jan*: *ye* 10*th* 1766

Endorsed by the King.

No. 183—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

LORD ROCKINGHAM—You have very properly put an end to the idea of writing to Mr. Pitt; if You continue firm I don't doubt of Success but if You in the least seem to hesitate the inferiors will fly off.

QUEEN'S H.
Jan. 10*th*. 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 184—*The King to the Lord Chancellor.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan* 11*th*. 1766.

MY LD.—As I desire to inform Y. L. of every step of every extraordinary affair before us; ye. D of G. & Lt. G. C.—wanted Yesterday permission to write in my name to Mr. P. yt. I should have no objection to hear his opinion on ye. American Affairs whenever He came to Town; on talking over ys. proposition with Ld. R. I authoriz'd him to quash it; now I suppose ye. D. of G. will make one attempt more to get me to see him when he comes to Town, I hope Y. agree with Me yt. after what has pass'd it would be much below me to stoop to such a measure; Ld. Al. came & spoke very respectfully & declar'd yt. there were no men of honour if I was to be given up for so audacious a proposal; he told Me yt. ye. D of G. conduct was solely bias'd by a resolution of retiring, for yt. he said if Mr. P. proposal had come to any thing, He would have retired! Y. language to E. had perfectly satisfy'd him. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 185—*Lord Northington to the King.*

[11 *January*, 1766.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—I found by my discourse with Ld Rm. yesterday, that the two Secretaries were yesterday to ask Your Permission to send Mr. Pitt word in Your Name "that "You had no Objection to hear Mr. Pitt's Opinion on the "American Affairs whenever He came to Town; I condemned the Measure to Ld Rm, to Ld W to Ld Egt.——on the general Principle that Your Maj^{ty} had Royally supported them they were giving up Y^{r} Majestys Service & themselves.

I am most clear in my Opinion that Your Majesty's seeing that Gentleman in Your Closet now, & upon these Motions, is very improper & too condescending for You; with Respect to all but the two Secretaries, it is eminent Ignominy & political Destruction.

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I must repeat S^r^ what I have said in Your Majestys Closet, that with the Sec^s^ or without them, It will not subsist; but I who have no wish but for Your Maj^ty^ & my Country (& I know them to be One) desire that according to Your own most solid Judgment You may stand quite unembarrassed.

I am with all Humility Zeal & Duty Y^r^ Maj^tys^ most devoted Subject & Servant. NORTHINGTON.

a Q^r^ past seven.

No. 186—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan* 11*th*. 1766.

MY DEAR LORD.—I have entirely rejected the Duke of Grafton's plan of writing to Mr. Pitt, & am strongly of opinion that it would be *both below me & impolitick to see him alone when he* come to Town; pray see Ld. Rockingham previous to his coming to me tomorrow, & *keep him steady*; for I fear least the Secretarys should stagger him; all I desire is that they will act firmly till the arduous business of the American Colonys is over, then I can stand upon my own feet. GEORGE R.

Endorsed by the King.

Draft and Fair Copy.

No. 187—*The King to the Lord Chancellor.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan* 12*th*. 1766.

MY LD—Ye. enclos'd is a petition I received ys. day from a poor Woman yt. is Daughter to ye. late very infamous E. of Anglesey, whether yt. Ld. had not another Wife living when He marry'd ys. Woman's Mother is a subject of doubt till it is clearly proved in a Court of Law; ye. reason of my sending it is, yt. as any application for a Writ of Summons must be made to You by Him yt. styles himself E. of Anglesey, Y. will be a judge whether ys. petition deserves being regarded. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 188—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

ARLINGTON STREET *Jan*^{y} 13*th*.
½ *past* 4 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton thinks it his Duty to acquaint his Majesty that in Consequence of a Letter from the Lord Chancellor, he has presumed to delay taking any Steps with Lord Weymouth, as the Lord Chancellor, informed of the Step towards Lord Mansfield, has taken it in so proper a manner, as to take off any apprehensions there might have been in leaving the Great Seal in his Lordship's hands, from convenience, a day or two.

The manner in which his Lordship has spoke of it will be approved of, in the Duke of Grafton's humble Opinion, by his Majesty, to whom it will save many disagreeable Circumstances.

No. 189—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to enclose to his Majesty a List of the Peers who were here this Evening.

The Number last Time was 60.

The Chancellor not being quite well was not here & Both the Archbishops are laid up in the Gout.

Upon Comparing the Former List & the one of this Evening there appears about 14 here this Evening who were not at the Former.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Monday Night 10 *°Clock*
Jan ye 13*th* 1766.

No. 190—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

[13 *January*, 1766.]

LT.-GEN. CONWAY—I have receiv'd Your account of Yesterday's division on the Scotch Petition of an undue Election; by

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what Ld. Rockingham drop'd to me of both the persons being good Men, I did not know that Administration meant to take an active part as such on this occasion ; I am sorry any of the 13th Regiment of Dragoons have taken to robbing on the Highway ; & when brought to conviction shall be of opinion that the Law must take its way for Soldiers have a maintainance & therefore have no plea of distress.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

List of Peers at the Meeting for reading the Speech. *Jan.* 13*th.* 1766.

[In the King's handwriting.]

1. D. of Grafton.
2. D. of Bolton.
3. D. of Argyle.
4. D. of Ancaster.
5. D. of Newcastle.
6. D. of Portland.
7. D. of Dorset.
8. Marquess of Rockingham.
9. E. of Exeter.
10. E. of Denbigh.
11. E. of Westmorland.
12. E. of Peterborough.
13. E. of Winchelsea.
14. E. of Cardigan.
15. E. of Shaftesbury.
16. E. of Litchfield.
17. E. of Holdernesse.
18. E. of Albemarle.
19. E. of Moreton.
20. E. of Eglington.
21. E. of Abercorn.
22. E. of London.
23. E. of March.
24. E. of Marchmont.
25. E. of Oxford.
26. E. of Strafford.
27. E. of Dartmouth.
28. E. of Pomfret.
29. E. of Ashburnham.
30. E. of Harrington.
31. E. of Cornwallis.
32. E. of Ilchester.
33. E. of Radnor.
34. E. of Spencer.
35. Vt. Falmouth.
36. Ld. Berkley.
37. Ld. Masham.
38. Ld. Bathurst.
39. Ld. Cadogan.
40. Ld. Ducie.
41. Ld. Chedworth.
42. Ld. Edgecumbe.
43. Ld. Sandys.
44. Ld. Bruce.

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45. Ld. Ponsonby.
46. Ld. Sondes.
47. Ld. Grantham.
48. Ld. Boston.
49. Ld. Lovel & Holland.
50. Ld. Montague.
51. Ld. Beaulieu.
52. Bp. of London.
53. Bp. of Bath & Wells.
54. Bp. of Litchfield & Coventry.
55. Bp. of Worcester.
56. Bp. of Chichester.
57. Bp. of Oxford.
58. Bp. of Norwich.
59. Bp. of St. Davids.
60. Bp. of Landaff.
61. Bp. of Lincoln.
62. Bp. of Bristol.
63. Bp. of Exeter.

Remarkable Absentees.

1. Duke of Manchester. Q.
2. E. of Plymouth.
3. E. of Harborough.
4. E. of Coventry.
5. E. of Sussex.
6. E. of Macclesfield.
7. E. of Buckinghamshire.
8. E. of Harcourt. Q.
9. E. of Hardwicke. Q.
10. E. of Talbot. Q.
11. Ld. Say & Seal.
12. Ld. Abergavenny.
13. Ld. Bottetourt.
14. Ld. Willoughby.
15. Ld. Delamere. Q.
16. Ld. Onslow.
17. Ld. Monson. Q.
18. Ld. Montfort.
19. Ld. Ravensworth.
20. Ld. Archer.
21. Ld. Walpole.
22. Ld. Digby.

No. 191—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan 14th.* 1766. A.M.

LD. R.—I return Y. ye. list of ye. Peers yt. attended ye. reading ye. Speech last Night; I am glad to see names among $\frac{m}{y}$ yt. I thought doubtfully of before. In ye. Evening Y. will not forget to send Me word whether there has been a Debate.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 192.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

List of Speakers Tuesday 14 *Jany.* 1766.

Lord Villiers	Mover.
Mr. T. Townshend	Seconder.
Mr. Seymour	Some observations upon the Speech wch. he approv'd as Seeming to be in Support of the Act.
Mr. B. Gascoyne	The Same. and on the Conduct of Ministry— & his own being turn'd out.
Mr. T. Townshend	Answer: as Mr. Gn. had objected to part of his Speech, & explanation.
Mr. Nugent	In favour of the Address, & of the Act: & calling for Explanation of the intentions of the Ministry.
Mr. Stanley	In favr. of the Address: for putting off the Decision of the Question on America; which he thought was to decide whether this Country was to be the *Mistress of the World.*
Mr. Pitt	Approv'd of the Speech & Address; the more as not being Decisive of the Am. Question; Spoke strongly in favour of the Americans. — Said he Condemn'd Every measure of the Late Administration. Approv'd Some of those who compos'd the Present; particularly Those he saw in the House.—thought their intentions good; But had not the same confidence *in all.* And thought particular influences reign'd which he cou'd not approve.
Gen. Conway	A few words to explain; & to prevent being included in Mr. Nugent's Explanation of the Address.—In general declaring for most of Mr. Pitt's Principles relative to America,

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without meaning to decide anything as to the mode of proceeding hereafter.

Mr. Grenville — Long answer to Mr. Pitt & General reasoning for the Act & for the Strict Dependence of America.

Mr. Pitt — Reply; very Strong on all the principles relative to America;—Much in favour of their Right, tho' declaring he did not quite decide it.—at last declaring for the Repeal.—& said he wou'd rather cut off his Right Hand than be for inforcing the s. Act. Declared he Acted Unconnected & Unconcerted. Repeated much the same opinion on the Administration.—Treated Mr. Grenville's Arguments with great contempt.—said he had *been betray'd* by all Parties.—said this Country was ruin'd by factions. & wish'd, but scarcely hoped to see a Solid Administration establish'd, and Lamented the Divisions & Differences in our Councils, now. Did not mean to Blame, but cou'd not think *Early Communication* belong'd to the Address:—Thought there might be some Irresolution.—when things grew very hard; it might create Irresolution.
Wish'd every man in Council were to sign his name.

Mr. Grenville — 2d Answer to Mr. Pitt.—Talk'd much of Newspaper Writers & Falshoods they had propagated, particularly about the orders given on W. Indian Affairs.

Mr. Pitt — Several Interruptions; & afterwards Reply.

Mr. G. Onslow — Explanation as to Influences & particularly in regard to the Duke of Newcastle; whom he justified.

Myself — A few words on the same.

Mr. Beckford — Very short on Amer: Affairs & his confidence in the Ministry.

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Mr. G. Cooke	A few words on the American Right.
Mr. Huske	Short. on the impracticability of the Act.

Papers laid before the House Referr'd to a Comm: of the Whole House. Order'd to be Printed.

Call of the House for Tuesday Fortnight & Committee Appointed the same day.

Wednesday 15*th*.—Speaker had directions to see the Papers printed in a proper way—Extracting what was most Exceptionable; particularly of Names etc.—as propos'd last night.

No. 193—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty that there was no division in the House of Lords either on the Address or on the Subsequent Motions made by the Duke of Bedford.

On the Address—Ld Sandwich & Ld Suffolk & some other Lords—laid Great Stress on the Appearance—as they conster'd it—of there being an Intention of as Vigorous Measures as they would reccomend.

It would also have been entering too much at this Time into the Whole Consideration, if any Lord now in Your Majesty's Administration had gone into an Explanation & It was therefore not done, the D: of Bedford afterwards moved to have *all* the Papers printed, which after debate was withdrawn. & his Grace then proposed to move that *Such* Part of the Papers might be printed—as a *Select Committee* would think were proper to become so Publick.

After debate this motion was not made. The day fixed for taking the Papers into Consideration is Tuesday fortnight.

The Duke of Grafton sends to Your Majesty a List of those Lords who spoke.

Grosvenor Square
Tuesday P M: 7 *oClock*
Jan: *ye* 14*th* 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 194—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

Jany. 14*th* 1766 7 *o'clock* P.M.

The Duke of Grafton obeys the King's Commands & acquaints his Majesty that there was no Debate on the Address tho' some attack from the Earls of Suffolk & Sandwich, who approved of it.

The Duke of Bedford's moved afterwards for the printing the Papers, which after repeated attempts to alter as to the substance & wording, his Grace at length withdrew.

The speakers were

D. of Bedford who moved the printing
D. of Grafton — opposed it
D. of Bedford — P
Ld Mansfield — C
D. of Newcastle — C
E. of Temple — offering an expedient
E. of Pomfret — offering another
E. of Sandwich — offering a third
Ld Chancellor — C
Ld Littleton — for partial Printing
Ld Talbot — C
D. of Grafton — C
Ld Egmont — C
D. of Bedford — P
E. of Suffolk — P
Ld Egmont — C
Ld Pomfret — C
D. of Bedford having changed his motion
Ld Mansfield — C
Ld Temple — C

No. 195—*The King to the Duke of Grafton and Lord Rockingham.*

Queen's House *Jan* 14*th*. 1766. P.M.

D. of G.—I with pleasure receiv'd Y. attention in sending me so early ye. list of Speakers ys. day; I shall be curious to

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hear from Y. tomorrow what solid reasons ye. D. of B. could give for wishing papers to be printed before ye. contents of m/y were thoroughly weighed by ye. whole House; Y. will direct ye. Answer to ye. Address of ye. Lds. to be prepar'd for tomorrow.

Do.

Ld. R.—Ye. few squibs on ye. Address would have appear'd to me as plan'd by a late Sec. of State even if He had not been a Speaker yt. day; from yt. quarter I make no doubt but every Art will be us'd to hamper Adm—n. during every debate, but yt. is so poor a conduct yt. it must turn against its own Author.

ye. D of B—d's motions seem to me most extraordinary; for one would think it were necessary for ye. House to weigh every paper carefully before they either m/y selves or by any Committee direct any of m/y to be printed.

Drafts.

No. 196—*Sir Joseph Yorke to the King.*

Sire—It would not become me to trouble Your Majesty with too many words. to express the extent of my surprise, at the sight of the most Gracious & Condescending mark of Your Royal Confidence, which was safely deliver'd to me yesterday; silence, & obedience to the orders contained in it, as well as Secrecy in the Execution, is all that becomes an humble tho' dutiful Servant to the best of Princes.

I shall certainly lose no time in opening myself to Prince Lewis upon the Idea Your Majesty is pleased to Suggest, in which I foresee just now as much difficulty as delicacy, tho' I do not at the same time quite despair of success in one shape or other; But I humbly presume, previously to the account of

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my negotiation, to lay before Your Majesty, what has passed with me, or occurr'd to me, upon a Subject which is not entirely new to me; I am the rather embolden'd to intrude thus early, that Your Majesty may see upon what foundation I can build, & to avoid mixing past things with what may follow.

When the Hereditary Prince went first to England, He had notions of employing the activity of his mind in one Foreign Service or other, not entirely comformable to his Unkle's wishes, who at that time open'd to him first the Idea of looking towards this Country as a Theatre more worthy of his Talents, & the most natural, considering the Alliance he was just then going to have the honor to contract with Your Majesty's Sister; I will not pretend to say how far this opening was agreable at that time to His Serene Highness; certain it is that Prince Lewis has several times talk'd to me upon the Subject, & even so lately as at the passage of the Hereditary Prince & Princess, on their Journey to England last Autumn; nay I imagined that He had spoke to Her Royal Highness upon it in Confidence as a thing he greatly wished. His language to me was, that wearied and worn out, & growing so corpulent, it was impossible for him to think of putting himself at the head of the Army in case of any Emergency; That the Prince of Orange would want assistance, which the inexperience of His Brother in Law could not furnish him; That he saw nobody who could so properly supply his place as his Nephew; That the Hereditary Prince having the honour to be so nearly allied to Your Majesty made him a desireable acquisition for the Prince of Orange & the Republick, as it might be a means of renewing & cimenting that Connexion with Your Majesty which was so natural for this Country, & so essentially necessary for the support of the Stadtholder; That he saw with pleasure his Pupil so well disposed to Their Royal & Serene Highnesses, & that he should be glad to forward the affair to the utmost of his power, with a view to the future Service and Security of the Prince of Orange, & for the advantage and honor of the Hereditary Prince.

These and many more things were dropt by Prince Lewis at different times in the Course of two Years, & which Your Majesty will see are all favorable to the Idea you are pleased to open; It is therefore necessary to explain what strikes me now as making some change in these favorable appearances.—

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When the Prince of Orange was taken ill last Spring, I observed Prince Lewis to be uncommonly agitated; Those threatning Symptoms, & some difficulties which perplex'd his mind and ruffled his temper, made him and his immediate dependants talk of retiring at the Majority of the Prince of Orange, & an opening was given for his returning to Vienna by some very friendly expressions, & a pressing invitation for that purpose from the Empress Queen herself; This language lasted some Months, but since the death of the late Emperor it has been very visible to me & others, that Prince Lewis has quite changed; So far from appearing to look towards a Retreat, he seems to apply himself wholly to lay the foundation of a permanent confidence with the Prince of Orange, to the exclusion of all others, & indeed he will be highly necessary to that Young Prince in the Commencement of his Regency. I had accidentally a few days since a Conversation with a friend of his upon the Hereditary Prince's Subject, when I touch'd upon this very point, & I observed that the Original Plan seemed a good deal Contracted, as that person only talk'd of His Serene Highness's being naturally to be sought after in case of a Rupture in Europe; That the peculiarity of the people here made application to them upon such a point difficult, because they rather loved to chuse for themselves than to be applied to; That the Prince of Orange was Young & might like to interfere himself, which would make such an affair a delicate one; & finally, that the Hereditary Prince would be tired of so inactive a situation in a very short time, especially as the Military Service was so cramp'd with the antient usages of this Country, as to make a General's power of very little significancy. as I had no business to interfere, & had only started the subject out of curiosity, & because I had always ardently wish'd Success to the project, I thought it prudent to push no further; authorised by Your Majesty's Gracious orders, I hope soon to be able to discover, whether there is any foundation for my suspicion that there is not the same eagerness as appeared to me before. Your Majesty's knowledge & Penetration will foresee many sources of Jealousy from many different Causes & quarters, which this scheme may give vent to, if not treated in the manner Your Wisdom is pleased to recommend, & I am so struck with all Your Majesty says upon the subject, that I shall most religiously adhere to that

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Instruction, & shall make an honest & faithful report of what arises.

I humbly crave Your Majesty's pardon for having presumed to take up so much of Your time, & shall not venture at present to add anything more than the feeble Expressions of a Heart most warmly devoted to Your Majesty's service, but overcome with the gracious manner in which you are pleased to animate my future zeal, by so condescending an approbation of a past Conduct, guided only by Duty & Gratitude; My Brother, Your Majesty's attorney General did not leave me in ignorance of Your Royal goodness, & tho' we cannot pretend to equal our late good Father in those Qualities which Your Majesty with such uncommon Condescension vouchsafes to mention to his son, yet I flatter myself we shall all be found to have inherited from him, the firmest attachment to Your Royal Person & Government, & those Sentiments of Loyalty, & that profound Veneration with which in all humility I beg leave to subscribe myself, Sire, Your Majesty's most humble most Dutiful & most faithful Subject & Servant JOSEPH YORKE.

HAGUE *Janry 14th.* 1766.

No. 197—*Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to the King.*

SIRE—Since my last I had the honour to adress to Your Majesty about the affair of the P[reten]der. there ware allways a great deal of intrigues of both parts. The 12 of the Current was heald a private Council about this affair, composed of Such Cardinals wich are intierly against the family in question, when at least it was resolved, to leave it to the Pope's deceasion and will. The proposal was, to desire Your Majesty, (by mean "of the Courts of Spain and France) to be so gracious as to give "a pension for the Subsistance of the family and to make them "renounce to all there right to the crown." Your Majesty may easely judge that the Cardinal Y[or]ke. and his eldest brother are not at all content with it, but in contrary are extreamly angry against this court. I forgot to say that at the last private meating I mentioned of, the Pope declared, "he thought it "proper to take such measures wich could by no means offend the

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" court of England and the more the Person of Your Majesty wich " he absolutely would menage." The true reason of this is, they fear, in case they should offend Your Majesty a landing of English troops at *Civita vechia*. This thing is so very sure, as they keep all there resolution a very great secret. But it is impossible to be a secret for me because I took all necessary measures to know every thing that passes. No body knows it, neither Baron Dewitz nor Mr. Gosset, because it is absolute necessary not to tell it any body, for if one knows it, in a few minutes all would know it wich I should not like at all. I hope also to recieve in a few days time, *the manifest with the original letters the Cardinal Yke. sended to all the Roman Catolik Courts of Europe.* As soon as I git it I'll not feal to send it to Your Majesty. This are all informations I could git for this time but I hope to be able to give Your Majesty more knowledge or notice of it by the next Post.

At the same time I desire Your Majesty most humbly to accord me the continuation of His Majesty's graces and to be aprised of my faith, sincerity, attachement, respect and submission I am with for ever Your Majesty's most obedient humble Servant GEORGE AUGUSTUS Pr of M

ROME *January* 14*th*. 1766.

No. 198—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

MY DEAR LORD—I wish You could call here at a quarter after ten this Evening.

QUEEN'S HOUSE—
$\frac{m}{48}$ *pt. Seven* P M.
15 *Jany* 1766.

No. 199—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Wednesday night. ¾ *past* 3.
[? 15 *January*, 1766.]

SIR—I am just come from the House of Commons where the day has past without a Division ; Mr. Beckford mov'd to put off the whole of the American Considerations, by a Motion for the

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Chairman to leave the Chair. Mr. C. Townshend first oppos'd it; & Mr. Pitt afterwards doing the same & proposing to put it off till Monday in order to hear some more Evidence & then go on with the farther Considerations; that was agreed to by Mr. Dodeswell & with that the business ended.

I am Sir with the Highest Duty & Respect Your Majesty's most Humble & Devoted Servant H. S. CONWAY.

P.S. Mr. Grenville had seconded Beckford's Motion.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 200—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham presumes to inform his Majesty that the D. of Bedford moved for a Committee to inspect the Papers & that such as they thought Proper might be printed.

Ld Dartmouth	con	Ld Gower	pro
D: of Grafton		Ld Sandwich	
Ld Botetour		Ld Temple	
Ld Egmont		Ld Lyttleton	
D: of Newcastle			

Upon the Division—the Numbers were

40—agt. the Motion
25—for the Motion.

The Bishop of Durham & Ld Townshend were in the Minority. Ld Egmont spoke very well & the Lords on the other Side not very polite.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Thursday Ev: 7 °Clock
Jan: ye 16th 1766.

No. 201—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—Your Majesty will recieve herein enclosed the Minute of the Duke of Newcastles proposed Conversation upon the

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Subject of Mr. Pitts Declaration concerning his Grace, wch. I most respectfully return.

Reflecting upon Your Majestys most gracious Communication of Your Sentiments to me last Night, Some new Ideas have arisen in my Mind, In Case the two Secretaries, and the Marquis of Rockingham should unfortunately determine still to leave their Stations in this Delicate Conjuncture, and that the Chancellor (the most Important, and in all respects the first of Your most faithful Servants) should be made uneasy by an Offer of ye Treasury, in Lieu of the Seals.

If therefore this should appear to Yr. Majesty, I most humbly beg Leave to wait upon your Majesty once more, to submit my farther Thoughts to Your Consideration previous to Your Majestys positive Engagement for any of the great Offices above mentiond.

Permit me Sire in the mean Time to renew the Strong, and sincere Assurances wch. I have ever given, and wch. it is more Incumbent on me now, than even in any Time I can remember, to give Your Majesty, that I will do every Thing in my Power to prove the Zeal and sincere Attachment with which I have the Honour to be, Sire, Your Majestys most Dutifull and most Devoted Subject & Servant EGMONT.

ADMIRALTY—16*th. Jany.* 1766.

Endorsed by the King, with above date "a.m."

No. 202—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

The House of Lords having sat till near five o'Clock, The Lord Chancellor has desired Lord Egmont to Acquaint Your Majesty, that he fears he shall not be able to attend Yr. Majestys Commands till about seven o'Clock this Evening, but will Endeavour to be at the Queens House as much before that Time as possible—And he understands that Lord Egmont is to meet him there.

Lord Egmont has seen Lord Townshend and prepared him to expect a Message *for him* and *his Brother* to wait on Yr.

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Majesty before Ten this Evening, which Message after the Recipt of this Information, Your Majesty perhaps may think proper to send to both immediately—Lord Townshend said they were both Unengaged; and his Lordship seemd in a very good Temper.

ADMIRALTY { 16. *Jany.* 1766
5 *o'Clock. p.m.*

No. 203—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly hopes that his Majesty will not think it Presumption in him to acquaint his Majesty that the D: of Grafton has been with him since his Grace came from Mr. P: & as far as Ld Rockingham can judge by the D: of Grafton's Manner & Stile (tho' his Grace can not open what passed with Mr. Pitt) yet Ld Rockingham is persuaded that the End of the present very critical Situation will be such, as may tend to his Majesty's Ease & Satisfaction.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Thursday Night—1 *o'Clock.*
Jan: ye 16*th* 1766. [*should be* 17th].

Endorsed by the King, Rec^{d} the 17th

No. 204—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

LD. R.—I thank Y. for Y. attention in sending Me last Night ye. list of Speakers & for Y. acquainting Me ys. Morning yt. Y. have Seen ye. D. of G.

Draft written on a page on Lord Rockingham's letter of 17 *January.*

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No. 205.

Speakers For & Against the Motion for rescinding the Order to Print the American Papers.

[17 *January*, 1766.]

Mr. Dodeswell	Mover	Pro	
Shiffner		Con:	
Sollr. General		P.	
Seymour		C	
Burke		P	
Serjt. Hewett		P	
Wedderburne		C.	A good Irony on our Compliments to Mr. Pitt
G. Conway		P.	to explain
Mr. Wedderburne			
Mr. Beckford		P.	very strong for the Ministry
Mr. Huske		P	
Mr. Cooper		P	
Mr. Wedderburne		C	
Mr. T. Townshend		P	
Dr. Hay		C	
Sr Wm Meredyth		P	
Mr. Moreton		P:	
Mr. Rigby		C	
Ld G. Sackville		C	
Mr. Wood		C	
G. Conway		P	
Mr. Grenville		C.	very angry
Onslow		P	
Ld North		C	
Cooke		P	
Lt F. Campbell		C	
R. Fuller		P	
Mr. Nugent		C	
Ld Adam Gordon		P	
Sr Ch. Bunbury		C	
Fred. Vane		P.	
			No Division

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No. 206—*Memorandum by the King.*

Message sent by Me to Mr. Pitt through the D. of Grafton, & Ld Rockingham Jan 18th. 1766.

1° Whether He is disposed at this time to come into my service ?

2° Whether Ld. Temple's declining would prevent his accepting ?

No. 207—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

[18 *January*, 1766.]

The Duke of Grafton presumes to beg leave of His Majesty, that Lord Rockingham and himself may be allowed to deliver verbally what has passed with Mr. Pitt as by Letter it would be impossible.

Whenever his Majesty is graciously pleased to order their Attendance for this Evening or tomorrow the Duke of Grafton will immediately acquaint Lord Rockingham with his Majesty's Commands.

Saturday $\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 3 P.M.

No. 208—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

[18 *January*, 1766.]

D. OF G.—I desire Y. & Ld. R. will be with Me at Seven Ys. Evening.

Draft, written below the Duke of Grafton's letter of same date.

No. 209—*Memorandum by the King.*

[18 *January*, 1766.]

The two Questions I empower'd the D. of Grafton & Ld. Rockingham to ask Mr. Pitt in my name were

1° Whether He was dispos'd at this time to come into my Service.

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2° Whether Ld. Temple's declining would prevent his accepting Office. his answers were to the following effect.

That no Man was more desirous to serve Me; that the D. of Grafton, Ld. Rockingham & G. Conway, with *their friends*, who had invariable stood up in defence of the Libertys of this Country, were the *Only Men* He would serve, that the D. of Newcastle must be out of Office, otherwise He (Mr. Pitt) could not accept, for that that Duke was of so irksome, & meddling a nature that He would marr, & cramp all Councils; that there must be many Removals, besides *Commutations* of Employments, which at the Same time He own'd might displease many; & yet that if a single Man was discontented the whole could not efficaciously take place; Ld. Rockingham answer'd that the D. of Grafton, himself, & G. Conway, were ready either to serve in their present Departments, in any others, or not at all & yet to support the Administration He should form; but that if any one Man should blame him for it, what should befall him, that then as a Man of honour he must retire to shew he had not been biass'd by views of Self interest; Mr. Pitt commended him for it, but said this added to his difficultys & that he owned he did not see how such a plan could be form'd that He could take part with; as to the second Question, He call'd it a cruel One; that he could not come into Office unless Ld. Temple was desir'd also to come, that they were not on a foot for him to propose it to Ld Temple, for that they had not met except at Court since He came from Somerset Shire that He was therefore if He was to negociate it, certain Ld. Temple would decline, that for that reason the Ministers must find out the proper Channel; that if Ld. Temple accepted but demanded that some of his *new Associates* should come in with him; that He (Mr. Pitt) would decline taking a part; & that he must be excus'd declaring any thing of his own conduct if Ld. Temple would not accept.

He then talked more at large said He must have four openings for his friends in the House of Lords; nam'd Ld. Bristol, Ld. Shelburne & Ld. Camden as three of them; said he must make an offer to Ld. Lyttleton, yet smil'd on naming him; then concluded that if his answers were comply'd with & approv'd of by Me, He would not make a single change without the advice of the D. of Grafton, Ld. Rockingham and G. Conway who

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should also fix with him what persons should be remov'd; this the two Lds present declar'd they never could do; He then said He looked on the Negociation as over, & that He himself was hopeless as to the being able to form such an Administration as He could venture to take part with; as to who he meant for the House of Commons that He never touch'd upon, tho the two Lords seem'd to think after the great encomiums He made to them of G. Conway that he did not intend any change there; besides his whole talk was of the House of Lords.

Lord Rockingham on Tuesday told him that I was sorry the times prevented his answering my first question more directly; & that as to Ld. Temple, that Neither I nor my Ministers could point out the proper Method of sounding him, the Difficulty of which was much encreas'd by his (Mr. Pitt) not declaring what his own conduct on that occasion would be; thus ended this affair.

Endorsed by the King,

Precis of the D. of Grafton's & Ld. Rockingham's conversation with Mr. Pitt. Jan. 18th 1766.

Draft.

No. 210—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty that Mr. Pitt came to Town this Evening before Ld Rockingham could see Mr. Thomas Townshend to desire him to go with the Message as Settled by his Majesty.

Mr. Pitt now being in Town Ld Rockingham submits to his Majesty's Decision whether Ld Rockingham should go to Mr. Pitt—the Duke of Grafton seems Unwilling to accompany him, but nevertheless Ld Rockingham would rather go & deliver in Words—in preference to A *Written* Answer.

In the House of Lords today, a Motion was made by Ld Weymouth—observing that the Accounts from N: A: which were delivered by the Board of Treasury were not correct as the Time of their Receipt was not mark'd.

Ld Rockingham was obliged to answer—& in which he rather shewed his desire of giving all further Information which

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might be wanted than the Perfect Knowledge of what had occasioned the omission on the Papers. The Secretary of the Treasury being in the House Ld Rm. afterwards informed the House that the omission proceeded from the Office of Treasury not keeping an Acct. when the Letters *were received* but only *when they were read* at the Board. Ld Sandwich Ld Suffolk—Ld Hallifax & Ld Temple—were all upon him—one after another—Ld Rm never wished more for the Power of any degree of Oratory than then—tho' indeed the House in general were rather irritated at the Manner of the Proceedings & the Chancellor & Ld *Lyttleton handsomely* said a few words & the whole passed very well.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Monday Night—1 °*Clock*
Jan ye 20th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 211—*Sir Joseph Yorke to the King.*

SIRE—Since I presumed to trouble Your Majesty with a former letter of the 14th. Instant, I have had the honor of opening Your Majesty's Ideas in favour of the Hereditary Prince to Prince Lewis, exactly in the Manner You were pleased to prescribe, & the Substance of two Conversations with His Serene Highness amounts to this.

After many Expressions of Respect & attachment to Your Majesty, & acknowledgements of the protection & goodness You were pleased to shew to his Nephew, whose future fortune & happiness depended on Your Majesty's Countenance & favour, & assuring me that He would speak his mind with all the freedom which was due to Your Majesty's Confidence in him; He said I must remember that it was long since I had heard him first mention his Wishes to attach the Hereditary Prince to this part of the World, & that System which alone can support its Independancy; That the near relation he stands in at present to Your Majesty makes that every day more desireable, as well as more the Interest of His Nephew; That he was still in the same way of thinking with regard to the object the Prince ought

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to have before his Eyes, nay he was of opinion that sooner or later that object could not fail to be fulfill'd, especially when Your Majesty wish'd & gave Your Sanction to it, & was so graciously pleased to continue to interest Yourself for the support of the Prince of Orange in the difficult career he was just going to enter upon; That the only doubt he presumed to submit to Your Majesty's consideration was, whether this was the moment for publishing it, & whether there might not be a risk of spoiling by precipitation, what time with proper attention would bring about more agreably and more honorably. That circumstanced as he was with the Prince of Orange, it might appear to that Young Prince as if there was an intention to perpetuate Inspectors or Directors of his conduct, or if that should happen not to arise in his own Mind, a little knowledge of the World, & of the Intrigues of such a Country as Holland would suffice to evince the probability of such suggestions being made to him; That it was true his Pupil was so far from having a dislike to the Hereditary Prince, that he had a predilection for him, & would not improbably feel in time himself, the advantage of making such an acquisition; But from the observation he had made of His character, he was convinced that it should seem at least to take its rise from itself, which it would be impossible to prove to him just at this time. That tho' he had no reason to doubt of the friendship & affection of the Stadtholder towards himself, yet to form a sound judgement of his Sentiments, it was prudent at least to wait 'till he began to feel himself his own Master.

Besides these reflexions which relate particularly to the Prince of Orange, Prince Lewis added others, relative to the actual position of the Country.—

That the Rights & Prerogatives of the Stadtholdership had been so dubiously regulated by the late Prince & Princess of Orange, & so captiously avow'd by the different Provinces, that the first & most essential thing to be settled was the determining their Extent, & securing them in the most authentick manner; That 'till that was done he could not advise the Prince of Orange to attempt the inviting into this Service, a person of his Nephew's Rank & Reputation, which would awaken all those Jealousies which lye dormant for the present. & carry along with it the Air of entailing upon the Government

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of this Country the Influence of Great Britain, & a Succession of Princes of the House of Brunswick.

Prince Lewis concluded by observing, That as to his Nephew personally, He wish'd him most certainly a proper occupation in a proper Situation which should be agreable to Your Majesty in particular; That just at this period & in the present Situation of the Dutch Army, it was not possible to procure him any, tho' in time that must arise from a change of Situation and Circumstances; That the Regents of this Country would expect from the Unkle what they would be angry & Jealous to see transferr'd to the Nephew, tho' but in part, whilst he was able to do his duty, & had not determined upon his retreat. All this consider'd, with all submission to Your Majesty's opinion, His was to postpone any further steps 'till we were a little more advanced; & things were riper; That he could not wish to lose sight of it, nor would he. But he hoped his Sentiments were too well known to Your Majesty, and his attachment to Your Royal Person & Cause, to leave any doubt in Your Majesty's mind of his ardent desire to ciment that Union between Your Majesty and his Serene Pupil which had been the great object of his labours during an anxious minority; That he would not fail to pay the utmost attention to what Your Majesty desired, in return for which he humbly begg'd to be honour'd with Your Majesty's Confidence so far, as to allow him to judge of & give Notice of the Time which would be the properest to bring Your Majesty's object to Maturity.

All that I have related above has been communicated by me to Prince Lewis before I ventured to insert it in my letter to Your Majesty, & received the fullest sanction from that Prince, *but I must humbly beg leave to add* a reflexion or two to it, in order to connect this Report with what I took the liberty to write before.

I did not find Prince Lewis at all surprized, or any way displeased with what I had to say to him, tho' he did not put my little penetration at all to the stretch to discover, that at this minute he does not wish his Nephew to come in his way; for tho' he has no reason to be jealous of him, nor fundamentally do I believe he is, yet I am persuaded he had rather set out alone with the Prince of Orange at his Majority, & have seen first in what light he stands himself, before he calls in any assistance

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of any Rank or Genius whatever. To attempt it without him is what is neither wish'd by Your Majesty nor would it be feasible at present, as his ascendant is too strong, & his Young Pupil could not do without him at the beginning. Should Ideas of retiring come upon him again, or Infirmities increase, both of which are highly probable; I really believe he would wish it as much as Your Majesty could do, & do his best to bring it about. Upon the whole therefore I have had ample reason to be confirmed in the opinion I had formed upon this Project before I received Your Majesty's Commands, & as you were pleased to leave it to my discretion to speak about it or not to the Prince of Orange, I flatter myself Your Majesty will see reasons enough to approve my Silence; which might do harm, & certainly can do no good. If I may be allow'd to add one reflexion more it is, that if any body is fit to negotiate with the Prince of Orange it is the Hereditary Princess herself, for I have not yet discern'd any Person for whom he has discover'd so much partiality as for Her Royal Highness.

If Your Majesty allows it I shall take the liberty to convey any thing further which may offer upon this subject, in doing it I have & shall confine myself to the strictest truth, as the surest means of obtaining your gracious approbation, tho' it should not be my good fortune to succeed in the execution of Your Royal orders.

I humbly beg leave to lay myself at Your Majesty's feet, and to subscribe myself with the most profound humility and Veneration, Sire, Your Majesty's Most humble, Most Dutiful & most faithful Subject & Servant. JOSEPH YORKE.

HAGUE. *Janry* 21st 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 212—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan.* 21*st.* 1766. A.M.

LD. R.—I think Y. sending a written Answer to Mr. P. extrem'ly dangerous, & therefore am clearly of opinion yt. Y. even seeing him alone is preferable; at ye. same time I confess yt. I think ye. D. of G. has more delicacy $\frac{n}{y}$ there

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appears cause for, in declining accompanying Y. I recommend it strongly to Y. to avoid a long Conversation by saying Y. business only permits Y. to call for a few minutes; be extrem'ly civil but firm in what Y. say; & as ye. D. of G. will not accompany Y. I think ye. shewing him ye. impracticability of his answer to my 1st question is necessary; pray as soon as Y. have seen him, send Me a line how things have pass'd; as to ye. full explanation yt. may wait till I see Y. tomorrow. I am much pleas'd yt. opposition has forc'd Y. to hear Y. own Voice, which I hope will encourage Y. to stand forth in other Debates. Talbot is as right as I can desire on ye. Stamp Act; strong for our declaring our right but willing to repeal, & has handsomely offer'd to attend ye. House daily & answer ye. very indecent conduct of those who oppose with so little Manners or Candour.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 213—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly informs his Majesty that he had the Honour to deliver his Majesty's Answers to Mr. Pitt about 3 °Clock this day by word of mouth.

Lord Rockingham was not with Mr. Pitt above an Hour & the whole passed in very good Humour.

Mr. Pitt has desired Ld Rockingham to present to his Majesty Mr. Pitts Warmest Expressions of Zeal Duty & Affection, —& to assure his Majesty that It would be of Infinite Satisfaction to Mr. Pitt, if he could have entered into His Majesty's Service, which at present from Varietys of Circumstances, He found could not now be accomplished.

Ld. Rockingham will inform his Majesty tomorrow of all the Particulars which have passed in Conversation.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Tuesday P M: *near* 5 °*Clock*
Jan ye 21*st.* 1766.

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No. 214—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[21 *January*, 1766.]

Ld. R.—I thank Y. for Y. early communication of Y. conversation with Mr. P. & desire Y. will be early at St. James's tomorrow.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

No. 215—*The King to Sir Joseph Yorke.*

Queen's House *Jan.* 28, 1766.

Sir Joseph Yorke—Your letter of the 14th was safely deliver'd to Me on the 19th. which I should sooner have answer'd had not the multiplicity of Affairs at this critical moment prevented Me; the very able & frank manner with which You have laid before Me the difficultys You foresee in what I have committed to Your care, is very pleasing to Me; & many of them I felt at the time I wrote; but You have [so] much weight with the P. of Orange that I don't in the least doubt but You will some how or other bring it to bear; As the principal person concerned (tho not nam'd in the Affair) must naturaly be very anxious to learn how it is exactly settled, I desire when You get a final answer it may be stated in a letter; but Your reflections, & whatever is secret in a separate one, which with any others that I may receive during the course of this affair, shall be totally private between myself & You.

A very remarkable affair has lately come to my knowledge, which assists to clear up the change there seems to be in Pr. Lewis's Views on the approaching Majority; a Person has communicated to Me a letter from ye. D. of Brunswick yt. mentions Pr. Lewis having intimated that the K. of Prussia is resolved to settle his Niece in Holland yt. the P. of Orange has no objection to it, & that therefore Pss. Augusta of Brunswick must give up all hopes of being settled there; whether this Marriage will be agreable to the generality of the Dutch seems to me very problematical I thought it of consequence You should be apprized of it, as it may also enable You by combining it with other occurrences to penetrate whether any of the leading Men where you reside are entrusted in this affair.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 216—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

RICHMOND HOUSE
28 *Jany.* 1766.

SIR—I did not come from the House last night till past Eleven, which I thought too late to trouble Your Majesty with the List of Speakers & account of what past.

It was thought, as I believe I had the honour to tell Your M., that the Voting of the Army wou'd be the business of the day, & that little wou'd pass upon it, but Mr. Cooke, who I thought had given up the delivering the Petition of the Congress, unexpectedly brought it in; & we found Mr. Pitt in the House, come down to support it. I had told Mr. Cooke before that I disliked the Petition, as Coming from the Congress & thought I had prevail'd with him not to present it—but it was now too late, Mr. Pitt supported it with great warmth many of our Friends, were for it & some of them urg'd me strongly not to differ with Mr. Pitt, & make a Division that might hurt us hereafter. I confess this Situation was Embarrassing & I saw that it gave pleasure to some on the other side the House; however, as I thought the temper of the house was much against the Petition & that it would have been a Bad Question to have our first Division upon, I at last in concert with Mr. Dodeswell declar'd against the Petition; at the same time wishing we might not *Reject* it or have any Division upon it. & that Mr. Cooke wou'd withdraw it.—he did not quite enter into that but when we soon after moved the *order of the day* (a Parliamentary way of getting rid of a Question) Mr. Cooke then said he did not mean to persist; & the thing past off almost unanimously; &, what was beyond our expectation, without any ill humour on the part of Mr. Pitt. —Mr. Pitt had said some impudent things which I thought indispos'd the House much to the Petition; particularly that he thought *the Original Compact with the Americans was Broke, by the Stamp Act*—on which words he was strongly attack'd by the Late Attorney Gen. who rais'd a strong cry against him upon them & intimated he shou'd have been call'd to the Bar for them.

After this was over I open'd to the House a little of our propos'd method of Proceeding, & at Mr. Pitt's desire mention'd

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Friday for coming to our Resolutions, instead of Monday, which had been thought of; supposing that the Reading of the Papers woul'd take up this day & tomorrow. & that Plan seem'd generally approv'd.

I am with the most perfect Duty & Respect, Sir, Your Majesty's most Devoted Servant H. S. CONWAY.

Enclosure.

SPEAKERS FOR AND AGAINST RECEIVING THE PETITION

Mr. Cooke	Pro . . Mover
Mr. Jenkinson	Con.
Elias Hervey	Con:
Ellis	Con.
Pitt	P.
Norton	C
Huske	P.
Dyson	C
Barnet	P
Dr. Hay	C
Hussey	P
Dodeswell	C
T. Townshend	P
Conway	C
Mr. Thurlow	C
Mr. Burke	R. but agt. Division
Mr. Greenwill	C.
Mr. Onslow	P. Agt. Divis. & for withdrawing.
Ongley	C
Ld. I Cavendish	C. Mov'd ord. of the day
Seymour	C
Sr. W. Baker	C
S. Hewitt	P.

No. 217—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway*

[29 *Jan.* 1766.]

LT. GEN. CONWAY—I am much surpris'd that after what had pass'd between You & Mr. Cooke, He still persisted in presenting the very extraordinary Petition of the Congress to the House of

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Commons, & am glad for the honour of Parliament it was obliged to be withdrawn

$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 5. PM.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 218—*The King to Sir Joseph Yorke.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Jan* 31. 1766.

SIR JOSEPH YORKE—Your letter of the 21st. has very distinctly set before my Eyes P. Lewis's manner of receiving what You were entrusted with; I agree with You in thinking he clearly pointed out the real difficultys of this hour, but perhaps he as evidently discover'd that He also privately desir'd to keep the Hereditary Prince at least for some time out of the Dutch Service; it would be highly improper to attempt succeeding in this, contrary to his inclination, besides I believe it would be impracticable at this particular conjuncture; but I hope Your reminding him of my wish on every proper occasion will greatly hasten his fixing on a proper occasion for putting it in execution; I would therefore have You in the most friendly manner express my thanks to him for the confidence he has shewn me on this occasion, & that I entirely repose myself on the assurances He has given me through Your Channel of not losing sight of what out of regard for the Republic, & the P. of Orange, as well as affection for the H. Prince, I so earnestly wish to see accomplish'd.

I entirely approve of Your conduct in the out set of this affair, which I doubt not but will envigorate Your endeavours to bring it to a speedy & happy conclusion; & I shall expect to receive from You accounts how this advances, as also any little occurences that may delineate the Character of the P. of Orange, that you may think improper to be convey'd in a ministerial dispatch.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 219.—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

RICHMOND HOUSE 1*st Feb*: 1766.

Gen: Conway present's his most humble duty to his Majesty he did not return from the House till between Eleven & Twelve last night which prevented his troubling his M. on what past there. What relates to the American business was that the Papers & Examinations were all finish'd & that it was agreed to go on the Resolutions &c on Monday. as Mr. Dodeswell said there was no particular hast on account of the Supply.

A Division that happen'd on the subject of Sr John Anstruther's Election gave room for some Speculations, as we lost many of our Friends upon it; tho' so trifling a question as whether the day for hearing it shou'd be put off for a fortnight. I take the liberty of sending your M. a list of those who were particularly remark'd on this occasion.—Had there been no previous Appearance of any Sort of design or seperation from Your M.'s Service less notice wou'd have been taken of this; but the buzz there has been for some time of such a plan, made it matter of great observation.—I must observe to Your M. that Personal friendships & local connexions may have naturally also had a share in this, as generally happen's in Election matters, tho' I cannot think it was the whole. & it was too trifling a question for conscientious distinctions.

I think it proper to inform Your M: that I have this moment seen Sr. John Fielding who acquaints me that he has Informations of no less that Fifteen men of Elliots' who have been Robbing on the Highway; Five are already taken up & some have confess'd. Many more he say's are suspected: & he is endeavouring with Majr. Ainesley's assistance to detect & secure the rest.—hitherto the thing is not known.

Mr. Oswald
Mr. Elliot
Mr. Dyson
Ld. G. Sackville
Ld. R: Bertie
Ld. R. Manners
Col: Hotham
Col. Burgoyne

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Col: Molyneux
Sr. G. Pocock
Mr. Price
Col. R. Brudenell
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Hemley
Ld. A. Gordon
Ld. Strange
M. B. Campbell

The following were there & did not vote

Mr. Ch. Townshend
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Wood

as I was told.

The Majority was I think 12 ——

The House Thin the Highest Number I believe 138.

No. 220—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Sir—I humbly presume to trouble Your Majesty on the Event of last Night in the House of Commons.

The Appearances there fully justify what I have presumed to mention to Your Majesty in some late Conversations & makes it necessary for me both as a Faithful & in Truth a Most Affectionate Servant humbly to hope that Your Majesty will graciously be pleased to allow me to attend Your Majesty at any Time this Evening. I shall then most humbly open to Your Majesty the Sentiments & Opinions of a Heart which I will Assert has no Motive but its Affection & duty to Your Majesty & its Anxiety for Your Majesty's Happiness & for the Welfare of this Country, in the present very Critical Situation. I have the Honour to be With the Most Profound Respect & duty Your Majesty's Faithfully Attached Subject & Servant Rockingham.

Grosvenor Square
Saturday pm: 4 *oClock*
Feb: ye 1*st* 1766.

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No. 221—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[1 *February*, 1766.]

Ld. R.—Tho I have been blooded today, & shall be confin'd for a few days by the directions of the faculty, as You seem to think what You wish to say to Me requires dispatch, I shall be ready to see You at Seven this Evening.

Queen's House
$\frac{m}{7}$ *pt. five* P.M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 222—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that in perfect Reliance on his Majesty's Gracious Support—His Majesty's Servants will do their Endeavours to carry on the Business to the Utmost of their Abilities.

Ld Rockingham humbly beg's that his Majesty will not mention to any Person the Matter named to his Majesty this Evening.

Grosvenor Square
Saturday Night, 10 *o'Clock*
Feb: *ye* 1*st* 1766.

No. 223—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[1 *February*, 1766.]

Ld. R.—I have receiv'd Y. resolution of standing firmly ye. fate of ye. American question, which will entirely direct my language to ye. Ch. tomorrow.

$\frac{m}{10}$ *pt.* 11. PM.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

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No. 224—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

WAR OFFICE *Feb*: 3*d*. 1766.

Imagining that your Majesty is desirous to see the Report from the Board of General Officers concerning the Prices of Commissions without delay, I have presumed to send it herewith, which I hope your Majesty will not desapprove. I have taken a Copy, and the original will not be wanted here before I have the honour to attend your Majesty in order to receive your Commands.

The Committee have privately given me their opinion of the difference that should be allow'd between the whole & half pay; which opinion I also humbly presume to enclose; but the Board have not heard any thing of that Matter. BARRINGTON.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 225—*The King to the Lord Chancellor.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Feb.* 3^{d} 1766.

MY LORD—According to Your desire I saw Ld. Rockingham Yesterday, and very fully explain'd what You had said; but found by him even that the D. of Grafton is warmly of opinion that they should meet the fate of this day; I gave him every light I could as to the difficultys they will have to struggle with; He call'd on my promise at all times of not giving up Administration whilst they thought they could act; by this You are fully appriz'd of the part they will take this day, which I believe will prove a fatal day to them; this hour is perhaps one of the most critical ever known in this Country; but I hope Providence will steer me through it with honour & at the same time in whatever manner may in the end be most to the Advantage of this (from various factions) much injur'd Country. You will I know be desirous of hearing how I find my self this morning; my headach is not abated, nor the feverish complaint.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 226—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty, that the Duke of Grafton having read in his Speech the Five proposed Resolutions, moved the House to take into Consideration the Resolution Asserting of the Right—

Ld Paulet opposed the Resolution & threw out a desire that Internal Taxation might be exempted, but made no Motion to that Purpose.

Ld Shelborne spoke 2d Opposing the Right with ability but not entering very deep into the Matter.

Ld Lyttleton spoke 3d—in Support of the Right & spoke as he Usually does with great Oratory & Ability. & with some Severe Remarks on a *Great Person* who he understood had supported with Warmth the Contrary opinion.

Ld Camden spoke 4th—Opposing the Right—with great Ability—Ingenuity & Knowledge—

Ld Northington spoke in answer to Ld Camden & treated his Doctrines as *New* Unconstitutional &c—not Uncivilly to Ld Camden—tho' somewhat Rough.

Ld Mansfield made a Very Extraordinary Able & Conclusive Speech—Answering minutely all Ld. Camden's Arguments with Great Force.—

Upon the Division—the Number was 125—Content
5—Not Contents.

The Not Contents were—Ld Camden—Shelborne Torrington Paulet & Cornwallis. There is no Consequence to be drawn from Two or three of the above Lords Votes on this day. The House sat till past 9.

Ld Rockingham would presume humbly to ask his Majesty's Permission to attend his tomorrow Morning, before the House of Lords meet.

Grosvenor Square
Monday Night, 10 *o'Clock*
Feb ye 3d: 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 227—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[3 *February*, 1766.]

Ld. R.—as ye. House will probably meet early, I think a little after twelve ye. best time for Your coming tomorrow.

$\frac{m}{50}$ *pt.* 10 PM.

Draft, written at the foot of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

No. 228—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint His Majesty that the House of Lords was not up till past 9 last night. The Resolution regarding the Right was the only one gone upon & which pass'd by 125 to 5.

The speakers in this Debate which was a very fine one were,

D. of Grafton	P	Ld Camden	C
E. of Pawlett	C	Ld Chancellor	P
E. Gower	to order	Ld Morton	P
Ld Wycombe	C	Ld Mansfield	P
Ld Littleton	P	Ld Camden	C

Feby. 4th. $\frac{m}{35}$ *pas* 8 A.M.

No. 229—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Richmond House
Tuesday Morning [4 *February*, 1766].

Gen: Conway with his most Humble Duty informs his Majesty that the House Sat till between Two & Three this morning. There was no Division, & scarce anything that cou'd properly be call'd a Debate, as the Resolution propos'd was generally approv'd & no Amendment mov'd till one in the morning as near as can be remember'd; That was for leaving out the Last words of the Resolution (*In all cases whatsoever*,) Objected to by Col. Barré & Mr. Pitt, but which wou'd not have had Four voices against them as it's imagin'd if the Committee had been divided. The inclos'd is a list of the Speakers,

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among whom Mr. Yorke, Mr. Hussey, & Mr. Ed: Burke particularly distinguish'd themselves.—Gen: Conway humbly hopes his Majesty will forgive his having as he fear's lost the List of Speakers, he will endeavour to recover it.

Only One Resolution was past & the House is adjourn'd till tomorrow.

No. 230—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

[4 *February*, 1766.]

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint His Majesty that the House of Lords is just up & that the Friends to the Administration lost the Question. The numbers were 60 to 63.

Ld Suffolk	C	D. of Newcastle	P
Ld Dartmouth	P	Ld Camden	P
D. of Grafton	P	Ld Mansfield	C
Lord Sandwich	C	Ld Marchmont	P
D. of Bedford	C	D. of Grafton	P
Ld Temple	C	Ld Suffolk	C
Ld Lovell & Holland	P	Ld Despencer	C
D. of Newcastle	P	Ld Dartmouth	P
Ld Mansfield	C	Ld Littleton	C

Most of Your Majestys Servants were in the Majority.

WHITEHALL $\frac{m}{40}$ *past* 7 P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 231—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

[4 *February*, 1766.]

D. OF G.—My cold will scarcely permit me to come out tomorrow, I shall therefore wish to see You here that I may here what resolutions were gone through to day; between twelve & one will be the time most agreable to Me.

$\frac{m}{7}$. *pt.* 8. PM.

Draft, written on a page of the Duke of Grafton's letter of same date.

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No. 232—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham would have presumed to have had the Honour of attending his Majesty this Evening after the Debate & Division in the House of Lords, If he had not been fearful that it might have been inconvenient to his Majesty.

The Division was upon a Motion made by Ld Suffolk to insert the Word—*Require*—instead of *Reccomend to*—. It is the last Resolution.

The Resolution for bringing the Authors &c to *Condign Punishment* was not proposed by desire of Ld Mansfield.

Upon the Division the Administration were for Adhering to the Word proposed.

The Numbers were 60—for Adhering
——63—for the proposed Amendment.

It is impossible for me at present to send Your Majesty a List—but must say It is the Fullest Proof of what Ld Rockingham has in duty been Obliged to inform his Majesty what was to be Expected.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Tuesday Night 9 *°Clock*
Feb: ye 4th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 233—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[4 *February*, 1766.]

LD. R.—I desire You will call here about one tomorrow, that I may hear the whole of this day's Debate.

$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 9. PM.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

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No. 234—*Sir Joseph Yorke to the King.*

SIRE—Your Majesty's gracious Letters of the 28th. & 31st. Janry arrived on the 1st. & 3d. Inst., and without tiring Your Majesty with the effect your unbounded Goodness has upon my mind, shall endeavour to obey your orders to the utmost of my power.

As Your Majesty is pleased to approve of what has hitherto past upon the affair in question, it is needless to explain any thing further about it just now, especially as what I have already humbly submitted to Your Majesty's Consideration, has convinced Your Majesty of the impossibility of opening it at present to the Prince of Orange himself. For some Months I have never been able to see him alone, his Guardian being always present at all Audiences, & nobody but himself being able to approach him single; He sees him for about two hours every morning alone, after which he is kept in a croud of Young people or Servants of his family 'till he goes to bed; He has never any Company at home, nor has he past above three Evenings at his Sister's during the winter, & even there Foreign Ministers & the Graver sort of people are excluded; Thus opportunities are wanting, & all impressions must & do come thro' one & the same person, every body else is kept at a distance. With one as young and unexperienced as this Prince it would be flattering oneself too much to suppose one had weight, that must be the effect of Time, & after repeated proofs of good advice & attachment; as far as any body can be well with him, who is not allow'd to frequent him, I can flatter myself to be so, from a very long habit of seeing me, from the Confidence he saw me in with the late Princess his Mother, & from I hope an irreproachable Conduct in 14. Years Residence; When he was younger too I was allow'd to see him often & alone, & he owns that to me only he owes the having preserved any tincture of the English language, which was the first he talked. I am obliged therefore to be upon the watch, as well as every person in this Country, to discover when & how it will be possible to approach him; when he is of Age it will depend upon himself, if he has a will of his own, who & how he will see people, & properly one of the functions he is to fulfill is to treat with the Foreign Ministers; we shall therefore soon see whether he

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will venture to appear by himself, or whether he will think it prudent or necessary to continue some time upon his present footing. In the main I honestly think he improves in Body & Mind, & has an appearance of taking the lead, but one must not expect too much at once, & this Spring must go over his head, before we can be sure whether his health will maintain itself, as it is in that Season that his late complaint is subject to return.

If it had not been for an Article in Your Majesty's letter of the 28th. past, I should not perhaps have ventured to intrude myself again so soon, but have waited to see how things turned; But I was too much struck with the contrast of what Your Majesty is informed about the Duke of Brunswick's way of writing concerning Prince Lewis, & what the Latter told me positively ten days ago about his Brother, to be silent. Prince Lewis told me that the Reigning Duke had wrote to him, that however agreable to his wishes it might be to marry his Daughter to the Prince of Orange, yet as the King of Prussia was so bent upon that Match for his Niece, it would ruin his family if he attempted it, as that Monarch would not fail to make them feel his resentment; That he, Prince Lewis, foresaw so many disagreable Consequences in a Prussian Match, that he was puzzled for the sake of his Ward,—That people here would not like it; That if by a turn of things in Europe, Great Britain renew'd its friendship with Austria, the Prince of Orange would be terribly tormented and embarrassed; That he had never therefore shew'd him even the Princess of Prussia's picture, & besides the Prince had it strongly in his head not to determine without having first seen the Princess who might be proposed to him.—It is true a Princess Royal greatly facilitates the Prince of Orange's *Etiquette* at his Court, for the Court of France is perpetually endeavouring to lessen his Dignity, & in such a Country as this that is a little awkward; they don't even give him the title of Orange, the policy of that Court being always to sell such trifles very dear, if they find Princes weak enough to lay a stress upon them, which they were very near effectuating with the late Stadtholder.—Your Majesty judges rightly that a Prussian Match would not be agreable to the generality of the Dutch; they are on the Contrary afraid of it, but Prince Lewis has a dislike to a Danish one & has set the Stadtholder against

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it, tho' if there is no objection to the Princess, it is indisputably a much more harmless match than the Prussian one. As to any of the Leading Men here being in the secret, I will venture to assure Your Majesty they are not, for the reasons given above; we shall see in the Course of this Year whether any of them venture to come forward. If Your Majesty has any particular wish concerning this point, pardon me if I most humbly presume to add, that thro' the Channels of the Hereditary Princess & the Prince, Your Majesty's sentiments might be convey'd round by Brunswick here, without carrying with them the appearance of openly interfering, which You would not perhaps chuse unless applied to, & yet it is of some Consequence even for Your Majesty's future influence in this Country, to give some attention & that in time to this Circumstance, for if once they are prepossess'd we shall not easily bring them back again, & they want perhaps to be prest for a thing, they at the bottom desire more strongly than any others.—After all I don't know how to combine what the Duke of Brunswick says with regard to Prince Lewis, with the latter's manifest inclination for Austria, nor can a wise Dutchman wish to heighten the animosity of Austria combined with Bourbon, against the Republick, for the sake of the King of Prussia whom they both dislike & fear.—After what Your Majesty has been pleased to confide to me, I shall pay all attention to that & every other object of Your orders, & continue to convey them, as Your Majesty vouchsafes to permit.

I beg leave to subscribe myself with the Most profound humility and Veneration, Sire, Your Majesty's most humble, most Faithful, & most Dutiful Subject & Servant.

JOSEPH YORKE.

HAGUE. *Febry 4th.* 1766.

No. 235—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[5 *February*, 1766.]

MY DEAR LORD—I desire You will call'd here this day before You go to the House, the sooner after Twelve the more agreable.

$\frac{m}{25}$ *past Eleven* A.M.

Endorsed by Lord Egmont. From y^e^ King. Rec^d^ 5 Feb. 1766.

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No. 236—*An Account of the British Treaties with Sweden.*

[? 5 *February*, 1766.]

HAGUE. *May* 14th 1698. —A Convention for entering into a Defensive Triple Alliance was concluded between The Kings of England & Sweden, & The States General.

HAGUE. *Janry* 23d 1700. —A Treaty of Alliance was concluded accordingly; the Fourth Article of which contains a reciprocal Guaranty of The Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Jurisdictions, & Territories in Europe respectively belonging to the several Contracting Parties. —This Alliance being only for 18 Years had expired A.D. 1718., but in fact had been broken some Time before by the Transactions relative to Bremen & Verden, & by the Intrigues of Charles 12th. in Favor of the Pretender.—But on his death A.D. 1718. it was the first Object of His Sister who succeeded *Novr* 20th 1719. him to restore Peace to Sweden; and a Treaty for that Purpose was concluded at Stockholm (under the Mediation of France) with The King of England as Elector of Hanover. The great Object of this Treaty to The Elector was the formal Cession of Bremen & Verden to the Electorate, in return for which it was the Aim of the Swedish Ministers to engage the Assistance of England against the Czar who was at this Time with His Army at the Gates of Stockholm.—Bremen & Verden were accordingly given up to The Elector of Hanover by the Third Article of this *Febry* 1st 1720. Treaty of Peace, & it was soon followed by a Treaty of Alliance with George the First, as King of England, which confirms and corroborates, in the most express Terms, the Conditions & Guaranties of the Treaty of 1700. & acknowledges that by Virtue of that Treaty The King of England is obliged to send a Squadron into the Baltick to support the Swedes against the Hostilities of the Czar.

The Fifth Article of this last Treaty contains an express Clause to defend The King of Sweden's Possessions in Germany, & stipulates a Supply of 6000. Foot, if they shall be invaded by any Power in Europe.—And Lord Cartaret's Correspondence shews this Article to have been inserted on much Consideration. —But

This Treaty in like Manner as that of 1700 had only an

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Eighteen Years Duration; Consequently the Guaranties contained in the said Treaties of 1700. & 1720. are now expired.—Tho' it is true therefore that in the Eighth Article of the other Treaty of 1719. between Geo. 1st as Kg of G. B., & Elector of Hanr, & The Queen of Sweden, the several Guaranties then subsisting between the two Kingdoms are renewed, & those thereafter to be concluded are established, yet the Treaty of 1700. to which that Treaty bears a Retrospect, & that of 1720. which contained the only subsequent Guaranty, having both expired, it follows, most clearly, that His Majesty both as King of Great Britain & as Elector of Hanover, is free from any Connection with Sweden in the Nature of any General Guaranty &c., in consequence of the said several Treaties.—And in the War between Russia & Sweden, the Assistance of England was neither demanded nor expected.—Nor in the Treaty of Alliance made in the Reign of his present Majesty is there any Reference whatever to any subsisting Treaty between the Two Nations.

A.D. 1740. 1741. *Febry* 5th 1766.

No. 237—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty that after some Debate there was a Division in the House of Lords—It was so confused that scarce any one knew on what they divided.

The Numbers were 54. to 59. The Administration in the Minority.

As some Circumstances of Consequence happened yesterday in the House of Commons & some in House of Lords today, Ld Rockingham would humbly presume to desire his Majesty's Permission to attend him either this Evening or tomorrow Morning whichever was least Inconvenient to his Majesty.

Ld. Rockingham can not help expressing to his Majesty that he is in Spirited from somethings that have happened today.

Grosvenor Square
Thursday P.M. 6 *o'Clock*
Feb. ye 6th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 238—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[6 *February*, 1766.]

Ld. R.—I shall be glad to see Y. any time after twelve to-morrow, as I fear the faculty will not permit me to go out so soon.

$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 6 P.M.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

No. 239—*Memorandum by the King.*

[6 *February*, 1766.]

Resolutions of the Lords 1766 on the Riots in America in a Committee

Feb. 3^{d} 1° Resolv'd that the King's Majesty by & with the Advice & Consent of the Lords Spiritual & Temporal of Great Britain in Parliament Assembl'd, had, hath, & of Right ought to have full power & Authority to make Laws & Statutes of sufficient force & validity to bind the Colonys & People of America Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain in all Cases whatsoever.

a division agt. ye.
Right of 5. to 125.

Feb. 4th 2° That Tumults & Insurrections of the most dangerous Nature have been rais'd & carry'd on in several of the North American Colonys in open defiance of the Power & dignity of His Majesty's Govern-

Resolutions of the Commons 1766. on the Riots in America in a Committee

Feb. 3^{d} 1° That the King's Majesty by & with the advice & consent of the Lords Spiritual & Temporal & Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembl'd had, hath, of Right ought to have full power & Authority to make Laws & Statutes of sufficient force & validity to bind the Colonys & People of America Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain in all cases whatsoever.

Feb. 5th 2° That Tumults & Insurrections of the most dangerous Nature have been rais'd & carry'd on in Several of the North American Colonys in open defiance of the Power & dignity of His Majesty's Government; & in manifest violation of the Laws & Legislative Authority of this Kingdom.

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ment & in manifest Violation of the Laws & Legislative Authority of this Kingdom.

3° That the Said Tumults & Insurrections have been encourag'd & inflam'd by sundry Votes & Resolutions pass'd in Several of the Assemblys of the Said provinces derogatory to the honour of His Majesty's Government & destructive of the Legal & Constitutional Dependency of the Said Colonys on the Imperial Crown & Parliament of Great Britain.

4° That an Humble Address be presented to His Majesty, to desire that His Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to give Instructions to the Governors of the Several Provinces where the above mention'd Tumults & Insurrections have happen'd that they should in His Majesty's name require of the Assemblys of the Said provinces to make proper recompence to those who have suffer'd in their Persons or propertys in consequence of the aforesaid Tumults & Insurrections, & to assure His Majesty that this House will upon this & all occasions support the Lawful Authority of his Crown & Rights of Parliament.

on the word *require* there was a division but carry'd by 63 agt. 60.

3° That the said Tumults & Insurrections have been greatly countenanc'd & inflam'd by Votes & Resolutions rais'd in several of the Assemblys of the Said Provinces highly injurious to the honour of his Majesty's Government & tending to destroy the legal & constitutional Dependancy of the Said Colonys on the Imperial Crown & Parliament of Great Britain.

4° That such Persons who on Account of the desire they have manifested to comply with or to assist in carrying into Execution any Acts of the Legislature of Great Britain relating to the British Colonys in North America have suffer'd any injury or Damage, ought to have full & ample Compensation made to them for the same by the respective Colonys in which such Injurys or Damages were sustain'd.

5° That the House be mov'd to resolve & declare that all His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Said Colonys who have manifested their desire to comply with or to assist in carrying into execution any Act of the Legislature of Great Britain relating to the British Colonys in North America have acted as dutiful & loyal Subjects & are therefore intitl'd to & assuredly have the protection of the House of Commons of Great Britain.

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Feb. 6th 5° That all His Majestys Subjects residing in the Said Colonys who have manifested their desire to comply with or assist in carrying into execution the Act for laying a Duty on Stamps or any other Act of Parliament in the British Colonys in North America, have acted as dutiful & loyal Subjects & are therefore intitl'd to & will assuredly have the favour & protection of this House.

6° That all perssons who by reason of the Tumults & Outrages in North America have not been able to procure Stampt Paper, since the passing of the Act for laying certain Dutys of Stamps in the Colonys, ought to be indemnify'd from all Penalty & forfeitures which they may have incurr'd by Writing, Engrossing or printing on Vellum, Parchment, or paper not duly stamp's as requir'd by the Said Act under proper restrictions.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 240—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

CAVENDISH SQUARE 7. *Feb*: 1766.

As I find Your Majesty does not come to St. James's today, and as I dare not presume to be importunate to you at the Queen's house, I have ventured to write to your Majesty on the Report made by the Board of General Officers which I sent a few days ago for your Consideration, and which I humbly conceive your Majesty would have dispatch'd without any unnecessary delay. If there is any thing in the Report which does not meet with your Royal approbation, it must be sent back to the Board; but if your Majesty approves it, your Signature will be necessary to a Warrant which I have prepared & sent herewith. It will be also necessary that your approbation should be signify'd by me to the Judge Advocate. I have ventured to send the draught of a Letter for that purpose, humbly submitting it to your Majesty's consideration. I have added a good deal afterwards as from my self, which will want a little previous explanation to your Majesty.

In consequence of what I conceived to be your Pleasure arising from your opinion, I have constantly refused to propose to your Majesty, that officers should sell any more than those

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Commissions which they bought. This has not been understood, and has occasion'd some ill humour among the Colonels of Regiments, as well as the Gentlemen immediately concern'd. I have long wish'd for an opportunity of explaining in writing the grounds of this regulation, and of shewing that it was founded on principles of zeal humanity and the general good of the Service. That opportunity has naturally offer'd itself on this occasion; but I will not venture to make use of it, till I have your Majesty's approbation; & know that my sentiments & reasonings are conformable to your own.

I thought your Majesty would be glad to know the grounds on which the Board had proceeded in fixing the Prices, and therefore wrote to the deputy Judge Advocate for this information. His answer seems clear and satisfactory and therefore I have ventured to add it to my packet.

I am hard at work on the final settling of the non effective fund, & stock Purse; but many persons must be consulted, in order to make those essential & important regulations perfect enough for your Majesty's sanction. I hope however to have them ready soon for your inspection.

Your Majesty's health and ease are the most earnest wishes of my heart; and it shall be the business of my life to contribute everything in my little Power to the latter BARRINGTON.

No. 241—*The King to Lord Barrington.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Feb. 7th.* 1766.

LD. BARRINGTON—I return You the Report made by the Board of General Officers; the Dep. Judge Advocate's explanatory letter of the grounds on which their opinion was form'd; the Warrant in consequence for fixing the prices of all Military Commissions; the calculation of the Committee of that Board for ascertaining the just difference to be paid on exchanges from half to full pay, & the Draft of Your letter to the Deputy Judge Advocate containing my approbation of the conduct of the Generals on this occasion.

I entirely approve of Your intended letter & think no occasion could be more proper thus authenticaly to declare my resolution of not permitting Officers to sell any more than those Commissions

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they bought. I think You should also certify to the Committee my approbation of their proposal on exchanges, that that may also be thus fix'd for all future transactions of that kind, besides You ought to intimate it to the Commanding Officers of all Corps, for the direction of their conduct.

It gives me infinite pleasure to learn You have nearly accomplish'd the final regulations concerning the Non effective fund, & the Stock Purse as that will bring the economical discipline of the Army to some certainty.

My feaver & Cold is greatly abated, I hope within a day or two without hazard to come out again; I am thoroughly persuaded of Your good wishes from my health & prosperity on all occasions.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 242—*Memorandum.*

That Lord Rockingham was on friday allow'd by his Majesty to say, that his Majesty was for the Repeal.

The conversation having only been concerning That, or Enforcing.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 243—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Friday night [7 *February*, 1766.]
near 12.

Gen: Conway presents his must humble duty to his Majesty and beg's leave to inform him that on the Question of Mr. Grenville's Motion for an Address to Your Majesty, in which were words for *Enforcing* Laws in America,—the Division on the side of Your M's Servants & against the Question was 274 to 134.

A List of the Speakers is inclos'd.

Mr. Pitt came down & spoke, but did not divide. Mr. Greenville who answer'd him, was much enrag'd to see him walk out of the House while he was speaking.

Your Majesty gave leave for the Duke of Richmond's Return. with Your M's Permission—G. Conway will send off to him

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tomorrow morning as it may be possibly of some consequence he shou'd come immediately.

Endorsed by the King.

Enclosure.

Mr. Grenville	P	Ld. Granby	P
Mr. Townshend	C	Sr. G. Savile	C
Mr. Molyneux	P	Sr. F. Norton to explain	P
Mr. Burke	C	Mr. Yorke to explain	C
Mr. Jenkinson	P	Mr. F. Norton . Do.	P
Mr. Yorke	C	Ld. G. Cavendish	C
Sr. F. Norton	P	Mr. Huske	'C
Mr. Pitt	C	Mr. Dyson	P
Mr. Grenville	P	Gl. Howard	C
G: Conway	C		
Mr. Nugent	P		
Mr. T. Townshend	C	Question on leaving the Chair	
A. Beckford	C		
Mr. Elliott	P	Ayes..274 Noes..134	
Mr. Dowdeswell	C	134	
Dr. Hay	P	—	
Sr. Wm. Meredith	C	140 Majority	
Mr. Forrester	P		
Mr. Yorke	C		

& to leave the Chair.

No. 244—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

[7 *February*, 1766.]

Lt. G. Conway—tho 'tis so very late I just chuse to acquaint Y. I have receiv'd Y. list of ye. Speakers ys. day & ye. very great Majority of ye. Division, which I don't doubt greatly exceeds what Y. expected; I have no objection to ye. D. of Richmond's coming over as soon as Y. please, indeed I had Yesterday authoriz'd Y. to write to Him to yt. effect.

Draft, written on a page of General Conway's letter of same date.

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No. 245—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to trouble his Majesty tho' Mr. Conway is now writing a fuller Account of the Debate in the House of Commons on this day.

Ld Rockingham's Reason for troubling his Majesty was only to inform him that Mr. Charles Townshend spoke & spoke most admirably.

Sir Fletcher Norton attacked Mr. Yorke pretty roughly & was well answered by Mr. Yorke.

Sir Fletcher Norton—Elliot—Dyson—Oswald—Ld Granby Sir James Lowther—& many others of Note in the *Minority.*

The Numbers were—274—to—134.

Ld Rockingham humbly hopes that It will be pleasing to his Majesty, that the Administration in the House of Commons have had so compleat a day.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Friday Night 12 *°Clock*
Feb: ye 7th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 246—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[7 *February*, 1766.]

LD. R.—I just take up my pen to thank Y. for Y. attention in sending Me a few particulars of ys. days debate in ye. H. of C. which by ye. great Majority must be reckon'd a very favourable appearance for ye. Repeal of the Stamp Act in yt. House.

Draft, written at the foot of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

No. 247—*Memorandum by the King.*

[10 *February*, 1766.]

Lord Rockingham this day came & complain'd to Me as if He was accus'd of having wrong stated my opinion on the Stamp Act; I told him I had on *Friday* given him permission to say I prefer'd Repealing to Enforcing the Stamp Act; but

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that Modification I had ever thought both more consistent with the honour of this Country, & all the Americans would with any degree of Justice hope for.

No. 248—*Memorandum by the King.*

[11 *February*, 1766.]

The late variety of opinions that have been reported to be mine on the Stamp Act, makes it very eligible that I should whilst fresh in my memory put on paper the whole of my conduct during this very arduous transaction.

From the first conversations on the best mode of restoring order & obedience in the American Colonys; I thought the modifying the Stamp Act, the wisest & most efficacious manner of proceeding; 1st. because any part remaining sufficiently ascertain'd the Right of the Mother Country to tax its Colonys & next that it would shew a desire to redress any just grievances; but if the unhappy Factions that divide this Country would not permit this in my opinion equitable plan to be follow'd I thought Repealing infinitely more eligible than Enforcing, which could only tend to widen the breach between this Country & America; my language to all ever continu'd pointing out my wish for Modification; on Friday 6th of February Ld Rockingham said to Me that now the two partys meant to push for Repeal, or Enforce. I immediately answer'd that in that case I was for the former; He ask'd my permission to say so, which I freely gave; on Monday 9th. of February; I saw Ld Strange & open'd to him my opinion to the following effect, that Modification was my constant but if the different partys were too wild to come into that; I clearly declar'd for Repeal, instead of Enforcing; He said He agreed in both cases with Me; but said it was currently reported that in all cases I was for the Repeal; I therefore authoriz'd him to declare to whoever declar'd that to be my idea, the very words I now acquainted him with; On Tuesday 10th. Ld Rockingham came to express his sorrow that He stood accus'd of having falsely stated my opinion; but on discoursing it over, I found Ld. Strange had most correctly reported what I had said, nay that He had assur'd

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Ld. Rockingham his name had never been made use of; yet this Ld. desir'd I would see Ld Strange, & tell him what had pass'd on the Friday; this I accordingly did on Wednesday 11th. because I never would chuse to have any Man unjustly accus'd on my account; Ld. Strange & I agreed on Meeting entirely in our accounts; I stated to him what had pass'd on the Friday; He very exactly saw that my answer was calculated to the propositions then before Me & could not be with either truth or candour suppos'd to exclude my constant opinion of Modification which I had constantly before & since dwelt on; Ld Rockingham had produc'd a note of mine on the Friday night, wherein He thought I shew'd a wish for the Repeal; but it must appear to whoever reads it with impartiality that what I said on the affair is merely a reflection arising from the great Majority that day; I have therefore put up a copy of it with this; & also the note I gave Ld. Rockingham by way of memorandum of what pass'd on the Friday which entirely must exculpate my conduct in this unpleasant affair.

No. 249—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton waited on the Lord Chancellor pursuant to His Majesty's Commands, & his Lordship will take Care that the Irish Provision Bill shall be ready & any others that may be forward enough for the Royal Assent, if it is His Majesty's Pleasure to come to the House on friday.

WHITEHALL *Febry.* 12*th.* 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 250—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint his Majesty that the Malt Bill should be passed on Tuesday next, & submits (by the Lord Chancellor's Desire) to His Majesty whether that & the Bill to stop the Exportation of Corn might not be passed by Commission, as His Majesty would probably not choose to come down twice so near together.

WHITEHALL *Feby.* 13*th.* 1766.

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No. 251—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton begs leave to assure His Majesty that he sent immediate Notice yesterday to the Lord Chancellor, from whom he also received an answer which desired the Duke of Grafton to inform such Lords whom he might meet that His Majesty did not come to the House as to day.

Feby. 14*th* $\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 11 AM.

No. 252—*The King to M. Hinüber.*

HINÜBER—l'Attachement que Vous m'avez temoignés durant un service de 14. Ans, et l'assiduité avec laquelle Vous n'ométés d'accomplir Votre Devoir comme Secretaire Privée; Vous sont des bonnes raisons pour Vous encourager a ouvrir Votre Coeur à mois par rapport àu difficultés ou Vous Vous trouvés en vers Vos Creanciers; Je Vous permêt de menvoyer l'état de Vos detes, et Vous trouverez que Je suis toujours pret à assister ceux qui ont du merite, et j'insiste que le Secret soit tenû de Votre Coté, car quand Je fait du bien Je Souhait que se soit sans ostentation.

GEORGE R.

QÜ: H
ce 15*me Fevr* 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 253—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

Lord Egmont thinks it is his duty to inform Your Majesty, that this day at the House of Lords, Mr. Mackenzie, after the Strongest Injunction of Secrecy desired him by some Means or other to let Your Majesty know that Lord Temple intended to ask an Audience of Yr. Majesty to morrow—This Intelligence was Communicated in order to prepare Your Majesty for that Event.

Lord Egmont hopes it may not appear too great a Presumption, if he takes the Liberty at the same Time, to acquaint Your Majesty farther, that one Mr. Herbert Thomas a Steward to Lord Salisbury coming to the Admiralty this Morning (as he does

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once every Month or 6 Weeks to express his Gratitude to Lord Egmont for having procured him that Employment) informed him that on Saturday last in a visit to Mr. Velters Cornwall, he met Lord Temple there who in a long Conversation trying to persuade Mr. Cornwall not to vote for the Repeal of the Stamp Act declared that he had seen Your Majesty twice—That the Effect of his Advice one day, was counteracted by the Advice of some other Person the next; & that therefore what would be the Issue of this distracted State of Publick Affairs he could not foresee.—This Mr. Thomas is a Person wholly unacquainted with (and as he believes himself) entirely unknown to Lord Temple.

ADMIRALTY. *Monday* 17th *Febv* 1766
45 *min. past* 7 *o Clock. p.m.*

No. 254—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[18 *February*, 1766.]

MY DEAR LORD—I have just receiv'd so very odd a kind of Memorandum or Message from the Duke of Bedford that I wish to communicate it to You this Evening between Six & Seven. as to Ld. Temple I have heard nothing.

QUEEN'S HOUSE
$\frac{m}{27}$ *pt.* 3. P.M.

Endorsed by Lord Egmont. Recd this 18 Feb. 1766. Tuesday. 4 o'clock P.M.

No. 255—*Memorandum by the King.*

[18 *February*, 1766.]

The D. of Bedford express'd the greatest anxiety on account of the very critical situation in which this Country stands at present, that should His Majesty be inclined to pursue the *Modification* instead of the *total Repeal of the Stamp Act* which his Ministers intend to Propose to Parliament; the D. of Bedford will be happy to receive His Majesty's commands for his attending Him, & offering in the most Dutiful manner his Assistance on the *present important occasion*, through such Channel & at such time as shall be most agreeable to His Majesty.

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No. 256—*The King to the Duke of York.*

I have carefully consider'd the Memorandum You this day deliver'd to Me of what the D. of Bedford had drop'd to You; I have never refus'd any Man of Quality an Audience who has desir'd it; but as all the D. of Bedford said can only be look'd on as an intimation that He is willing to attend Me by way of offering his advice & assistance in regard to the Stamp Act; I cannot take notice of it as I do not think it Constitutional for the Crown personaly to interfere in Measures which it has thought proper to refer to the advice of Parliament.

Feb. 18*th.* 1766.

Draft.

No. 257—*The Duke of York to the King.*

[18 *February*, 1766.]

Sr.—I have this moment the honour of receiving your Majesty's commands. It is true the D. of Bedfords intimation was nominally with regard to the Stamp Act, but may be taken in a more extended sense, if your Majesty choses to consider it in that light I shall not see the D. of Bedford till at the House of Lords tomorrow—I propose myself the pleasure of attending your Majesty at the usual riding hour, and I shall most punctually obey whatever commands your Majesty may then honour me with remaining Sr. your Majestys most affectionate Brother & faithful Subject Edward.

York House
Tuesday 9 *°Clock* pm.

No. 258—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Richmond House 22 *Feb* 1766.

Gen: Conway's most humble duty wait's on his Majesty: & he takes the liberty of informing his Majesty that the Committee sat till past Two this morning which prevented his acquainting his M. sooner with what past—the Question for the Repeal of

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the Stamp Act was carried by a Majority of 108—the Numbers being 275 to 167—

The Debate began late on account of the reading some letters & a discussion concerning some suppos'd News from America.—

The Debate was not animated as generally happen's upon the most important Subjects, when they have been long the Subject of discussion & are treated upon a National footing as was the case last night. G.C. has inclos'd a list of the Speakers which as his Majesty sees are but few.

The Duke of Richmond arriv'd yesterday & will pay his Duty to his Majesty the first proper moment.

Endorsed by the King.

Enclosure.

G. Conway.	Pro & mover
Mr. Cooper.	Pro & Seconder
Mr. Jenkinson.	C.
Mr. York.	P.
Mr. Ellis.	C.
Mr. Burke.	P.
Mr. Nugent.	C.
Mr. Burrel.	P.
Mr. Shiffner.	C.
Ld. Strange.	C.
Mr. Pitt.	P.
Mr. Greenville.	C.

No. 259—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

[22 *February*, 1766.]

Lt. G. C.—I have just receiv'd Y. list of the Speakers Yesterday, & Your note wherein Y. mention the arrival of the D. of Richmond, who may be presented tomorrow if He is at Court previous to my going to Chappel, & then after the Drawing Room I shall wish to hear from him the Situation in which He has left the points still in discussion with the Court of France.

Draft, written on a page of General Conway's letter of same date.

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No. 260—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty, that upon the Question being proposed for the *Repeal* of the Stamp Act. an Amendment was proposed by Mr. Jenkinson—that instead of the word *Repeal*—the Words—Explain & Amend should be inserted.

After long debate the Question was put upon the *Repeal* & upon division the Numbers were for the *Repeal.* 275—against it —167.

Ld. Rockingham can not nor ought not to disguise from his Majesty the Pleasure he felt upon this Event as he flatters himself—that it is a Confirmation that the Opinion he had humbly submitted to his Majesty was well founded in point of Publick Opinion.

The Joy in the Lobby of the House of Commons which was full of Considerable Merchants both of London & from different Manufacturing Parts of this Country, was extreme.

The Division was about 2 °Clock in the Morning, & being so late Ld Rockingham did not immediately send an account.

Ld Rockingham humbly hopes for his Majesty's Gracious Permission to attend his Majesty any Hour either in the Morning or Evening which will be most convenient to his Majesty.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Saturday Morning, near. 5 °*Clock*
Feb: ye 22^{d} 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 261—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[22 *February,* 1766.]

(My answer to the following effect tho cannot answer ye. words are exact as I sent the letter before I wrote down these contents.)

LD. R.—The time most convenient for my seeing You will be about three as I go in the Evening to the Opera.

$\frac{m}{22}$ *pt.* 9 A.M.

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No. 262—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

RICHMOND HOUSE
25 *Feb*: 1766.

Gen: Conway with his most Humble duty send's his Majesty a list of those who spoke for & against agreeing with the Committee in the Resolution for the Repeal.—There was a Division and the Majority much as before. There was a debate previously on postponing the Resolution on the Rights of Parliament; mov'd by Lord Strange. And there was a subsequent debate after 12 at night on a Proposition made by Dr. Blackstone for adding to the Bill of Repeal a Clause for Expunging the Resolutions of the Assemblies: & making it the Condition of the Repeal. Neither Mr. Pitt nor Mr. Ch. Townshend were able to attend & in general the Debate has little worth reporting to his Majesty. G. C. forgot to mention that there was some discussion upon the Hollowing & disorder in the Lobby the night before but it produc'd no Question: nor properly no debate.

The House was up about ¼ after one o'Clock.

Enclosure.

SPEAKERS ON THE REPORT FOR & AGAINST THE REPEAL
24*th Feb*: 1766.

Mr Oswald	C
Col: Barré	P
Mr Stanley	C
Mr Hussey	P
Sir F. Norton	C
Mr Huske	P
Mr Dodeswell	P
Mr Gilbert	C
Mr Greenville	P
Sr W. Baker	P
Mr Aishby	P

Ayes	240
Noes	133

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No. 263—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

[5 *March*, 1766.]

Gen: Conway presents his most Humble Duty to his Majesty & send's herewith a list of the Speakers for & against the Repeal. it was so late when the House broke up that he thought not proper to trouble his Majesty last night. The debate was not the most interesting. Some particulars past however which he will have the honour to inform his M. of if he permits it when G. Conway has that of waiting upon his Majesty.

RICHMOND HOUSE *Wednesday morning ½ past* 8.

Endorsed by the King, 5th March 1766.

Enclosure.

SPEAKERS FOR & AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT ON THE 3D READING

Mr. Whately	C
Ld. Advocate	C
Mr. Gilbert	C
Mr. A. Bacon	P
Mr. Prescot	C
Col: Onslow	P
Mr. B. Gascoyne	C
Mr. Pitt	P
Mr. Greenville	C
Mr. Pitt, to explain	P
Ayes	250
Noes	122

No. 264—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE, *Friday night*
[7 *March*, 1766.]

Gen. Conway present's his most Humble Duty & beg's leave to acquaint his Majesty that the Resolution for Repeal of the

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Cyder Act, as it now stand's, in order to substitute Mr. Dodeswell's Plan past without a Division.

The Speakers were

Mr. Dodeswell	—	Mover
Mr. Pitt	—	Seconder
Mr. DeGrey	—	C
Sr Christoph Treyse	—	P
Mr. Wedderburne	—	C
Mr. Pitt	—	P
Mr. Ward	—	C
Lt. G. Yongue	—	P
Mr. Greenville	—	C
Mr. Dodeswell	—	P
Mr. T. Townshend	—	P
Ld. Carysford	—	C
Mr. Barker	—	P
Mr. Nugent	—	C
Sr. Joseph Mawbey	—	P
Sr. W. Blackett	—	P

Endorsed by the King, March 7, 1766.

No. 265—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that upon the additional Clause proposed by Ld Pomfret, (which Ld Rockingham had the Honour to shew to his Majesty yesterday)—the Question was put & the House proceeded to division but only four Lords going below the Bar & Others appearing slow in going out Ld Pomfret returned into the House & gave it up.

The Debate upon the Preamble & upon the Whole of the Bill was not conducted with much Warmth. Ld Temple attempted to ridicule the Bill &c but without much effect Ld Mansfield having started some doubts on the Propriety of the Declaratory Part & also on the Enacting Part of the Bill—Ld Marchmont cleared it with the Greatest Precision & by Quotations from the Journals of the House of Commons & from the Journals of the House of Lords—shewed in what Similar

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Circumstances the Declaratory Law in respect to Ireland had been passed.

Ld Rockingham has some Reason to imagine that the Bill for the Repeal will be much more Contested.

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Monday Ev*: 7 *°Clock*
Mar: *ye* 10*th* 1766.

No. 266—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

LD. R.—I thank You for Y^r very concise yet clear Account of this day's debate.

Monday [10 *March*, 1766].
$\frac{m}{13}$ *pt.* 6 PM.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

No. 267—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
Monday evening [10 *March*, 1766].

Gen: Conway present's his humble Duty to his Majesty & acquaint's his M: that the Resolutions of the Committee on the Cyder [Bill] were reported & confirm'd today without any division & very little Debate.

Before that Mr. Wedderburne mov'd, before G. Conway came into the House, *That a Committee might be appointed to inquire into the State of the Excise Laws*: Some debate ensued & afterwards an Amendment propos'd by Lord Barrington; *to Extend it to all Revenue Laws*: This Amendment was Debated & a Division upon it; in which were, for the Amendment 125 —Against it 48.—The speakers as G. C. Learnt before he came, Mr. Wedderburne P. Mr. Beckford; Mr. Dodeswell, Mr. Greenville: afterwards, & on the 2d Question for the Amendment, Ld Barrington; Mr. Wedderburne; G. Conway, Mr. Greenville, Mr. T. Townshend; Mr. Fuller; Mr. N. Calvert; Mr. Cornwal; Mr. Cooke. Nobody oppos'd the First Question but Mr. Elliot & Mr. Fuller; & Mr. Dyson, who was forgot.

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The Debate being unexpected & occasional, the Names are not regularly taken down; which it is hoped his M. will be pleas'd to excuse.

Mr. C. Townshend voted in the Minority, but gave no reason; it's probable for the same that Mr. Elliot did, as being against the whole Question.

Endorsed by the King, March 10, 1766.

No. 268—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

Lt. G. Conway—I am well pleas'd with Yr attention in so soon acquainting Me with the Debates of this day & as no material Alterations were expected I am not surpriz'd You cannot send Me an exact List of the Speakers according to the order in which they spoke.

Monday [10 *March*, 1766]
$\frac{m}{30}$ *past Nine* PM.

Draft, written on a page of General Conway's letter of same date.

No. 269—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

March 12th, 1766
9 *o'clock* A.M.

The Duke of Grafton not getting up from the House of Lords till twelve o'clock last night, would not presume to disturb his Majesty last night with the List of the Speakers in the Debate, which was a very good one on the commitment of the Repeal Bill.

Lord Coventry	—	C
Duke of Newcastle	—	P
Ld. Sandwich	—	C
D. of Grafton	—	P
Ld. Halifax	—	C
D. of Richmond	—	P
Ld. Halifax	—	C
Ld. Pawlett	—	P

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Ld. Pomfrett	—	P
Ld. Suffolk	—	C
Ld. Chancellor	—	P
Ld. Lyttleton	—	C
Ld. Wycombe	—	P
Ld. Mansfield	—	C
Ld. Camden	—	P
Ld. Townshend	—	C
Ld. Temple	—	C
D. of Bedford	—	C

For the Commitment on the Division the numbers were 73 agt. it 61.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 270—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that after a very long debate on the Committment of the Repeal Bill a division ensued.

The Number for Committing—were—	73.	agt. it—	61
Proxies being called for	—32	—agt.—	10
	105	—	71

Ld. Coventry was the first who spoke agt. the Committment & acquitted himself very well—tho' rather in one Part departing from the Matter in Question, to throw out an Insinuation that Administration had changed their Intentions—no less than Four Times in the Course of this Measure.

The D: of Grafton spoke extremely well.

The Chancellor very strongly for the Houses not disagreeing and yet adhering to his first opinion of enforcing, but the first Argument directed his Vote.

Lord Mansfield spoke with his Usual Eloquence & Ability but rather anticipating upon the Gloomy Prospect of the Colonies throwing off all Allegiance & turned all his Arguments —as if that Question was immediately before the Lords.

Ld. Camden answered him with Great Force & brought back the Question to the Matter really before us—Exclaimed

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agt. the Act itself & the total Want of Policy in regard to the Conduct towards America in the Regulations of Trade—Stamp Act &c.

Ld. Rockingham hopes his Majesty will allow him to say that Ld. Camden's Speech was admirable, as indeed It is difficult to restrain from Commendation when one hears ones own Sentiments expressed with real Eloquence.

Ld. Rockingham had the Pleasure of seeing a deputation from the Committee of N: American & from the West India Island Committee this morning, who came to inform him—that several of the Matters which might have occasioned dispute—were nearly agreed between them & Ld. Rockingham has now full Reason to assure his Majesty that there is the Greatest Prospect of an Advantageous System of Commerce being Established for the Mutual & General Interest of this Country—N: America & the West India Islands.

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Wednesday M.*
Mar: 12 1766 1 *°Clock.*

No. 271—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that the Repeal passed the Committee without any Obstruction except a Speech from Ld Temple of no great matter.

The Bill was reported & the third Reading put off till Monday at the Chancellors desire.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Thursday Ev: 5 *°Clock*
Mar: ye 13th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 272—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

LD. R.—I am glad the American Affair has ended this day without any great altercation.

$\frac{m}{55}$ *pt.* 5 PM. [13 *March*, 1766].

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

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No. 273—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham would have presumed to have sent his Majesty a Copy of the Protest but as yet the Clerk of the House of Lords has not sent it. It is exceeding long & will take some Hours Copying. Ld Rockingham will certainly bring it to his Majesty tomorrow, & has presumed in present only to transmit a List of the Lords who signed it.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Thursday Ev: 8 *o'Clock*
Mar: *ye* 13*th* 1766.

Enclosure.

D: of Bedford
D: of Bridgewater
E: of Halifax
E: of Sandwich
E: of Suffolk
D: of Roxburgh
E: Gower
E: of Waldgrave
Vist: Bolingbroke
E: Temple
Ld: Vere
Ld: Scarsdale
V: Wentworth
V: Dudley
Bp: of Bangor
Bp: of Bristol
Bp: of Gloucester
E: Ferrers
Bp: of Carlisle
Ld: Lyttleton
E: of Buckingham
E: of Coventry
V: Weymouth
E: of Eglinton
D: of Marlbrough
Ld: Leigh
E: of Aylesford
E of Powis
Ld: Hyde
E: of Abercorn
Ld: Grosvenor
Ld: Townshend
Ld: Trevor

No. 274—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
Friday night [14 *March*, 1766].

Lieut. Gen: Conway present's his most humble Duty to his Majesty and having just receiv'd the inclos'd Paquet from the Admiralty beg's to have his M's pleasure whether he may

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immediately signify his M.'s commands to the Admiralty to dispatch the necessary orders to Commodore Harrison & Lieut: Deans as it appear's of great consequence that no time shou'd be lost in the Florida's proceeding to her Destination.

Endorsed by the King, March 14th, 1766.

No. 275—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that after having waited in expectation of a Copy of the Additional Protest—Ld Rockingham sent to the Clerk of the House of Lords & now finds that no Additional Protest has as yet been enter'd, According to the Rules of the House It may be entered tomorrow.

Ld Rockingham will take care to transmit a Copy, as early as he can.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Monday Night—9 *o'Clock*
Mar: ye 17*th* 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 276—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

RICHMOND HOUSE
Monday PM: 5 *o'Clock*
Mar: ye 17*th* 1766.

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that the Repeal of the Stamp Act has passed the House of Lords—without division.

Ld Rockingham will have the Honour to send to his Majesty the Additional Protest—with the List of the Lords who sign it, as soon as he can procure a Copy.

Ld Lyttleton spoke agt the Bill—rather long & inanimate—Ld Bute also spoke agt the Bill—in Manner & Matter very well.

The Duke of Newcastle for the Repeal—& Ld Gower agt it. The Duke of Newcastle spoke last.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 277—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

RICHMOND HOUSE
Mar. ye 17th 1766.

LD. R.—I am glad to hear ye. Debate ended so soon this day & am curious to see ye. New protest, which according to Your promise I expect as soon as possible.

$\frac{m}{52}$ *pt.* 5 PM.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

No. 278—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to transmit to his Majesty a Copy of the Protest of this day with the List of the Lords who have signed it. Ld Rockingham left Ld Buckingham in the Room reading the Protest & as the House was rising Ld Rockingham doubts whether Ld Buckingham signed it.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Tuesday PM: 30m *after* 4 *oClock*
Mar: ye 18*th* 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 279—*Lord Northington to the King.*

[18 *March*, 1766.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—The Paper I delivered to Your Majesty, I presumed only to deliver because I found You had not the last so soon, as I thought, You should.

I am a Stranger to all Intentions subsequent to this day; tho I can guess at them, I can't have Confidence with Parties, because in or out of Office; Zeal, Duty & Devotion to Your Majesty's Person & Virtues, will attach Me but to my Sovereign; for whose Happiness & that of His august Family I daily pray.

With all Fervency I am Yr. most devoted Subject & Servant
NORTHINGTON.

Endorsed by the King, 18th March 1766.

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No. 280—*The King to Lord Northington.*

[18 *March*, 1766.]

My Lord—As I am uncertain whether You have another Copy of the Protest, I return You the one You sent Me; parts of it I am certain are not drawn up by the suppos'd Author, but by his Brother; nothing has yet been said to Me on the subject we talk'd of on Friday.

$\frac{m}{31}$ *pt.* 4 PM.

Draft, endorsed by the King, March 18th 1766.

No. 281—*Lord Barrington to the King.*

I humbly hope I do not improperly trouble Your Majesty by sending you Sir R. Lyttelton's answer to my Office Letter, written just after I came from Court. He is a grateful man, & will ever properly remember your Majesty's great goodness to him. I have written to Lord Tyrawley, and will venture to send his answer to your Majesty as soon as I receive it.

Barrington.

March 21. 1766.

No. 282—*The King to Lord Barrington.*

[21 *March*, 1766.]

Ld. B.—I am glad Sir Rd. Lyttleton is pleas'd with the offer I empower'd You to make him in my name; I have long known the goodness of his heart & can depend that He is one of the few that mean what they say.

$\frac{m}{3}$ *pt.* 7 PM.

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No. 283—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that after some debate the Cyder Bill was committed for the first day after the Holidays.

Ld Townshend was the first opposer; in his Speech he was not long nor Violent, rather as an Acquittal of himself as a Person residing in a Malt County, & proffessingly actuated by no other Motive—as Ld Rm. did not see much foundation for good Argument on that Ground, Ld Rm. was in no degree staggered in Opinion by any Arguments on that Ground.

Ld Botetourt for the Comittment—Ld Lyttleton against it. Ld Lyttleton's Arguments were entirely on the Objection that an Adequate Revenue was not ascertained—Adhering to his former Opinion that the Mode of the Old Tax was oppressive &c. The Duke of Newcastle spoke very well on this Subject. Ld Sandwich a tolerable Opposition Speech. There were several Lords who spoke on this Matter, but the Best & Ablest Speech of this day, was, Ld Mansfields—who went thro' the Whole in a very Masterly Manner, & with such Conclusive Arguments—that if there had been even a Concerted Plan of opposition to the present Bill—Ld Mansfield's Speech must have overthrown it.

Ld Ravensworth was agt the Committment & would have divided the House but the Lords who opposed did not chuse to divide—& then Ld Ravensworth waved insisting.

Ld Rockingham humbly hopes that his Majesty will excuse his not having sent an Earlier Account—as the House was up at 6 o'Clock.

Ld Rockingham has omitted mentioning Ld Temple's Speech which was much on the Plan of Ld Lyttletons but attended with some Particulars which Ld Rockingham will acquaint his Majesty with tomorrow.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Wednesday Night—PM: 30^{m}: *P*: 8.
Mar: ye 26th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 284—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[26 *March*, 1766.]

Ld. Rockingham—I am oblig'd to You for Your Summary account of this day's Debate, & shall be curious tomorrow to hear the grounds of Ld. Temple's so total change of opinion.

$\frac{m}{10}$. *pt.* 10. PM.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 285—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham was extremely concerned at being too late at St. James' to have the Honour of attending His Majesty at the Usual Time, & now humbly presumes to enquire His Majesty's Pleasure, whether Ld Rockingham should attend his Majesty at the Queen's Palace this Evening or be at St. James's at the Hour of his Majesties Levée tomorrow Morning.

Ld Rockingham shall wait the Honour of his Majesty's Commands at Genl: Conways.

Warwick Street.
Thursday PM: 30^{m} *p.* 3 *°Clock*
Mar: ye 27th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 286—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[27 *March*, 1766.]

If Ld. R. has nothing particular except Ld. Temple's language Yesterday I will not give him ye. trouble of coming till a little after two tomorrow at St. James's as I shall go to Church at Twelve.

$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 4. PM.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

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No. 287—*Lord Rochford to the King.*

Lord Rochford cannot defer one moment returning an answer to the most gracious Note your Majesty has done him the honor to send him. ever Ambitious & Zealous to obey the minutest orders of Your Majesty, he humbly hopes he shall be forgiven, if on the sudden he defers giving a decisive answer, on so very Important an undertaking, untill Lord North has conferred with him on the subject, but he can never forget the goodness your majesty vouchsafes to shew him, in thinking of him for any situation whatsoever. His Health has been lately very indifferent and he is advised to go into the country for a few days to drink Asses Milk.

BERKLEY SQUARE
march 27th 1766.

No. 288—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
30 *March* 1766.

Gen: Conway present's his most humble Duty to his Majesty & return's his M. many thanks for his indulgence in allowing him to go out of Town which Sir Wm. Duncan acquainted him with: if his Majesty has any particular commands Gen: C. will attend his M. to receive them this day; otherwise is advis'd by Sir William it wou'd not be to well for him to dress & go to St James's. he hopes his M. will not look upon this omission as any failing in his Duty & Respect.

There is one thing G. C. will take the liberty of mentioning now to his M. as it seem's pressing in point of time; the dispatches for N. America going off immediately. It is, that with his M's approbation, an Order shou'd be immediately sent to Gen: Murray for his Actual Return, for which he has by his M's orders been a good while prepar'd.

The First in the Council will be order'd to take the Gov: pro tempore, & when Gen. Conway has the honour of waiting upon his M. he hopes to propose a Person to go over who is ready to accept it as Lieut. Govr. till Murray's affair is decided,

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& will be thought by his M. a very proper Man for that Command in any situation.

Gen: Conway acquaints his M: that he yesterday signed the Convention for the Canada Bills with Mons. de Guerchy.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 289—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

[30 *March*, 1766.]

As most of my Ministers are absent I put off my Levee till Wednesday, & have been out of Town which is ye. reason of my having so late receiv'd Lt. G. Conway's letter; I desire He will go out of Town without first coming to Me; having twice been subjected to inflamations in ye. breast, I very well know yt. Country Air is ye. speadiest cure, & also strongly recommend it to Lt. G. Conway to avoid talking as much as possible as it is most conducive to a thorough recovery. I think ys. as good a time as any for ordering M. G. Murray to return, yt. He may answer to ye. many heavy charges laid against him & desire Lt. G. Conway will send Me word who He thinks to reccommend for Lieut. Governor as I am of opinion one cannot be too soon appointed; I rejoice much yt. ye. Canada Bills are at last finaly adjusted.

$\frac{m}{}$ *pt.* 5. PM.

Draft, written on a page of General Conway's letter of same date.

No. 290—*The Duke of Newcastle to the King.*

CLAREMONT *April* 1*st.* 1766.

I humbly presume to acquaint Your Majesty, that I received an account last Night That The physicians thought, that Dr. Taylor Residentiary of St pauls could not hold out Many Days. I took the Liberty to mention to Your Majesty upon the prospect of a vacancy at St pauls two very Considerable, and Deserving Men, of the University of Cambridge; But as It is My Duty in Every Thing, to consider what may be most for Your Majesty's Service, & most Agreable to Your Majesty;

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I would humbly Submit it to Your Majesty's Royal Consideration, whether, as Your Majesty has done Me the Honor To join the archbishop of Canterbury with me In the Recommendation, To Ecclesiastical preferments, It may not be proper sometimes, To shew some particular Regard to the ArchBishop's Friends, & Relations. Mr. Secker, The ArchBishop's Nephew, is a very deserving Man; Your Majesty was pleased to make Him prebendary of Canterbury some time ago; If Your Majesty should think proper (If this Vacancy happens) To remove Mr. Secker to St pauls, It would, I am perswaded, highly oblige the archbishop, and at the same Time, it would make way, for My Lord Winchilsea's Friend, and Chaplain to succeed to Canterbury, which is what Lord Winchilsea asked of Your Majesty, and Your Majesty seem'd disposed to grant.

I should not have presumed to trouble Your Majesty, but that I thought Your Majesty would not dislike to have This Opportunity, of Obliging, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and My Lord Winchilsea. I may venture to assure Your Majesty, that the Regard, & Distinction, which Your Majesty shews to the Archbishop of Canterbury, gives great Satisfaction to All the Clergy. If, whilst I am, with Your Majesty's Leave, at any Time at Claremont, Your Majesty should have any Commands for Me, I will not fail upon the least Notice from any of the pages, to attend Your Majesty, immediately, according to your Orders.

I have the honor to be With the highest Submission and Respect Your Majesty's Most Dutiful Subject and Most Obedient and Most Humble Servant HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 291—*The King to the Duke of Newcastle.*

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE—if Dr. Taylor Residentiary of St. Pauls should die, I shall with infinite pleasure confer that valuable preferment on Mr. Secker the Archbishop of Canterbury's Nephew, & the Prebend of Canterbury vacated by his translation on Mr. Deering recommended by Lord Winchelsea; therefore without waiting till You come to Town, as soon as You receive the Authentic Account of Dr. Taylor's death, You may write to the Secretary of State that the Instruments appoint-

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ing those two Gentlemen may be prepar'd; & You will assure the Archbishop of Canterbury how ready I ever am to shew him marks of my regard. GEORGE R.

QUEEN'S HOUSE

April 1*st.* 1766 $\frac{m}{15}$ *past Six* P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 292—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

PARK PLACE 1 *April*: 1766.

L. Gen. Conway present's his most Duty to his Majesty & return's his M. many thanks for his indulgence & goodness in his attention to his health. He most humbly beg's pardon that not having attended so accurately as he ought to some words in the latter part of the note his M. honour'd him with he did not immediately acquaint his M: with the name of the Person he had thoughts of Proposing for his approbation to Command in Canada: It is Col: Carleton whom from his Character both in a Civil & Military capacity & from his acquaintance with that Country he imagines will be as proper a Person as any his M. cou'd intrust with that Command.—Gen: C. mention'd him to Ld Rockingham some days ago & understood his L^{D} wou'd name the thing to his Majesty.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 293—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

LT. G. CONWAY—I thoroughly approve of Y. Idea of recommending Col. Carleton for Lieut. Govr of Canada, his Military conduct has uniformly shewn him to be a galant & Sensible Man; I therefore empower Y. to acquaint him yt. I have appointed him to yt. post of honour as well as trust, & yt. He must prepare himself with all convenient Speed to repair to his Lieut. Gov-nt. G. R.

QU: H.
April 2^{d} 1766.

Draft, written on a page of General Conway's letter of 1 *April*, 1766.

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No. 294—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

WHITEHALL *April 9th.* 1766.

The Duke of Grafton begs his Majesty's Pardon among other things for having omitted acquainting His Majesty that Monsieur de Bothmer has received Orders to Signify to His Majesty's Ministers the King of Denmark's Desire of having the Marriage concluded during the Course of the Year ; & to know his Majesty's Sentiments thereupon.

The Chancellor thinks friday woud be the most eligible Day, if the same was thought so by the King for his Majesty to come down to Parliament.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 295—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

[16 *April*, 1766.]

DUKE OF GRAFTON—the enclos'd is the Copy of the Preliminary Act concerning the intended marriage of the King of Denmark with my Youngest Sister ; I have sent to the German Office for the Treaty on the occasion of the Marriage of my Aunt the late Queen of Denmark which I will also transmit as soon as I receive on examining the Plan of Rotation the Regiment to whose turn the American duty falls, is the 14th Regiment commanded by Major Gen. Keppel ; the Regiment to come home the 17th commanded by Major Gen. Monkton.

Draft, endorsed by the King, April 16th, 1766.

No. 296—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

[16 *April*, 1766.]

DUKE OF GRAFTON—the German Office has been examin'd this Evening, & there appear no traces of the Marriage Contract of the Late King & Queen of Denmark ; as it was drawn up at Hanover, I have order'd directions to be sent by friday's post

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that whatever lights can be found there on that subject may be instantly transmitted here; I desire You will order a more accurate search in the mean time to be made in Your Office, & that Mr. Stonehewer should consult Mr. Rivers who was concern'd in drawing up the Preliminary Act I sent You this Evening perhaps we may get to the bottom of this affair before I can hear from Hanover.

$\frac{m}{20}$ *pt.* 9. PM.

Draft, endorsed by the King, April 16th, 1766.

No. 297—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to send to his Majesty a Private Account which Ld Rm. has just received from the East Indies.

Ld Rockingham humbly congratulates his Majesty on so Important an Event.

HOUSE OF LORDS
Monday P:M: 3 *°Clock*
Apr: ye 21*st* 1766.

No. 298—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

LD. R.—I am oblig'd to You for ye. Attention of sending Me ye. enclos'd very sensible letter on ye. very prosperous situation of ye. East India Comp^{y} Affairs at Bengal; I hope ye. proprietors will not forget ye. great obligations they have to Ld. Clive.

Monday
April 21*st.* 1766.
$\frac{m}{15}$ *pt.* 5. PM.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Rockingham's letter of same date.

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No. 299—*The King to the Lord Chancellor.*

[28 *April*, 1766.]

My Lord—tho I desir'd Ld. Rockingham to intimate to You that the Duke of Grafton this day acquainted me that He intends to resign the Seals, yet I chuse just to trouble You with a few lines on this Subject, as I am so thoroughly convinc'd of Your attachment to Me on all occasions; the Duke was very cool express'd his sorrow at being oblig'd to retire; but that he could neither as a public nor private Man retain any degree of honour, if He remain'd part of a Ministry that set Mr. Pitt at defiance; on my asking him to explain He said He thought it absolutely necessary I should send for Mr. Pitt & myself offer him his own terms, that nothing less than that would make him accept that Ld Rockingham declares he neither will offer this as his opinion but on the contrary will say He thinks it highly improper I should stoop to such a step & that therefore he D. of G. could not stay; that He had during the time he had been in Office totally mistaken it if it had not been from the first out set the intention of the Ministry to go on till Mr. Pitt chose to accept, & then either to act under him or retire which ever He directed this both Ld R. the D. of N. & G. Conway deny; all I could prevail with him is to defer for a few days declaring publickly his intentions; Ld R. & G. Conway seem willing to stand their ground I believe You will agree with Me that at present I cannot steer myself with any probability of amendment through the present labyrinth I am right in permitting them to go on if they can; for if they should not succeed I am then in no worse situation than at present; I gain time by this mode of conduct & that is a great deal, for the Chapter of accidents may be favorable to Me; I hope to see You on thursday that we may talk this thoroughly over, till then I shall only keep on the defensive in any conversation with the rest of the Ministers.

Monday Night.

Endorsed by the King, April 28th, 1766.

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No. 300—*Lord Northington to the King.*

29 *Apl* 1766.

MOST GRACIOUS Sov^r—I received with the utmost Pleasure this fresh Mark of Your Majesty's Confidence founded on a Basis, never to be shaken, My Duty & devoted Attachment to Your Majesty.

Your Majesty's Information of Your Interview with His G was so much more enlightening than the Account I received last Night from Lord R, & so curious a Picture of Great Men, that It will be of much Use to Me; I intirely concur in Y^r Maj^s Resolution for Your present Conduct, Your Reasons appear unanswerable.

I will attend Your Maj^ty according to Your Commands, & remain as ever Y^r Maj^tys Devoted Servt & Subject

NORTHINGTON.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 301—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

MY DEAR LORD—I desire You will be by half hour past Twelve this day at St. James's that I may have some conversation with You on the present state of things; I owne I am hourly more of opinion that if the present Ministry can possibly go on it is the most prudent mode for Me; else the absurdity of Men will force me into accepting *the Family* than which there is nothing I would not rather submit to.

$\frac{m}{13}$ *past Eight* A.M.

1. *May* 1766.

Draft of the same, endorsed by the King.

No. 302—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

MY DEAR LORD—Ld. Rockingham seems full of doubts whether He can go on, but totaly denys all intention of removing anyone; Conway has spoken very handsomely he declares

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against all measures that may encrease heat & wishes rather to conciliate which is coming nearly on Your ground I just mention this that You may make use of it when You meet this Evening so far as to draw him into holding a similar language I hope before Six this Evening to receive an account of what has pass'd with Ld Rockingham as I mean then to go into the Country for a little fresh Air; I hope You will when You come from the meeting to Night write Me an account of what has pass'd, & send it by Six in the morning to Pavonarius at St. James's that I may before I come to Town Tomorrow know the colour of it.

$\frac{m}{55}$ *pt.* 4. PM.
1. *May* 1766.

Draft.

No. 303—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—In Obedience to Your Majestys Commands I took an Opportunity of Speaking with Lord Rockingham & General Conway before either of them went into Your Majestys Closet. I told them Your Majesty had done me the Honour to acquaint me with what has Passed. and had Commanded me to talk with them upon the Subject—They said nothing had passed but in General and that nothing had been resolved or settled; and desired that I would be present this Evening at a Meeting at Lord Chancellors about 7 o'Clock; to wch I consented not thinking it proper to tell them, that my Lord Chancellor had informed me before that he would not attend any more Meetings with them.

They were desirous to know what Your Majesty had Communicated to me. I told them that Your Majesty had not enterd very largely with me into the State of Y^{r} Affairs, Your Intentions, or Inclinations as to Changes, or Persons: but that the Principal Matter I could collect from Y^{r} Majestys Discourse, was that You were very sincerely willing to make use of their Services & to Support them; but that You as yet had no Plan, or Names for the Supply of any Offices wch might be thought proper or necessary to be vacated, and that I believed Your Majesty would Expect this, that You might deliberate the better upon it.

I found both Lord Rockingham & General Conway embarrassed with this—They both said they had no Thoughts of

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any Changes, except the filling up the Place of Secretary of State, and perhaps of giving a Place to Mr. Mackenzie.

I asked them whether they imagined this would be sufficient to ensure them the hearty Concurrence of Lord Butes Friends both in the House of Lords, and Commons— They answerd, by saying they could not turn out any of their own Friends to make Room for Lord Northumberland ; Lord Rockingham spoke peevishly again of Norton & Dyson, & both joined in saying that if they were to go farther now than taking in Mr. Mackenzie their own Friends would All Leave them, and that adding more of Lord Butes Friends in great Offices would be Construed by all the World, as if they were acting their Parts only under his Patronage, wch was what they neither could nor would submit to do.

To this I replyd only, that they knew my Opinion from the Time they came into Office, to have been uniformly the same— viz—That they had not Strength Sufficient of their own to Carry on Y^r^ Majestys Affairs, and that they must acquire what they wanted, by a cordial Union with the Friends of Lord Bute, or of the Duke of Bedford (if they could be had) or if they neither could or would do either of these, They must make their Retreat— After this growing Impatient to go into Your Majesty our Conversation was Suspended, till the Meeting proposed at the Chancellors this Evening.

From thence I went to the House of Lords, where I told my Lord Chancellor good Part of what I have related to Your Majesty, & he wrote a Note there to Lord Rockingham I believe put off the Meeting.—Notwithstanding wch I found a Note when I returnd home from Lord Rockingham desiring me to be at my Lord Chancellors at seven o'Clock, and I still propose to go there at the Hour appointed unless, the Notice sh^d^ be Countermanded.

I have this Moment received Your Majestys second Letter and if we should meet this Night, will not fail to acquaint Your Majesty with an Account of what shall happen worthy of Your Majestys Notice. I have the Honour to be, Sire, with the most sincere and Perfect Attachment Your Majestys most faithfull & dutifull Subject and Servant. EGMONT.

ADMIRALTY { *May* 1*st*. 1766
40 *Min. past* 5. P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 304—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—I am sorry to inform Your Majesty that the Meeting of Your Servants at the Chancellors this Evening has not produced the good Effects which from Your Majestys Letter in the Afternoon, I flatter'd myself might have been derived from it.

They began first with some discourse upon the rising of the Parliament, & the delay given to the Money Bills, particularly as to those Points wch Concernd the Intended Provisions for Your Majestys Brothers—and I think it plainly appeard that they were purposely delayd to see what Turn the Settlement of the Administration may previously take—Nor do I believe that they propose to carry this Business through both Houses, but to leave it to their Successors if they foresee that they are not likely to Continue in y. Offices w^c^ they now hold.

General Conway after this proceeded to open the Principal Business of the Meeting wch was stated in Effect, Whether Your Majesty *should be advised* to Continue Your Affairs in the Hands of the present Administration? This Proposition was soon changed into another form viz—Whether the present Administration can go on, if all Persons now in Employment should unite Effectually and properly to support them?

To the first of these Questions my Lord Chancellor said it was impossible for him to give any Advice to Y^r^ Majesty Ignorant as he was of the Temper, & Sentiments of those Concernd immediately with this Administration; and that it belonged to those who held the Principal Posts to advise Your Majesty upon that head according to the knowledge they could alone have of their own Strength, Intentions & Expectations of acquiring more—wch were all Circumstances with which he was unacquainted, and upon which he had not been consulted.

Upon the second Question more was said, and other Considerations arose viz—As to Your Majestys disposition to Support them by Obliging all those in Your Service to act directly and steadily in their Favour—To This My Lord Chancellor very properly said, that No Man could, or ought to doubt that Y^r^ Majesty meant they should; tho no Man ought to require that Your Majesty should ensure the Conduct of Every Individual, as this, with respect to many men of great Rank & Consideration

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must depend upon the Conduct of the Ministers with respect to them, Still more than upon the Influence of their Employment.

As the Conversation became by degrees more open, It was directly asked whether Lord Butes Friends or Party (as they called them) would join and exert themselves fairly if they were kept in their Places—and they hinted farther that they might even Consent so far as to Suffer Mr. Mackenzie to hold a Lucrative Post—General Conway was explicite for this—Lord Rockingham rather reluctantly consenting—Lord Winchelsea well inclined, but the Duke of Newcastle with great difficulty yielding to this Measure—Indeed all of them agreeing that this was the *Ne plus ultra* of the Condescension possibly to be made.

When it came to my Turn to deliver my Opinion—I desired leave to decline also giving my Advice to Y^r^ Majesty whether the present Administration ought to be Continued or not, for the same Reasons wch the Chancellor had before given—But that as to the Support expected to be given by those who served Your Majesty I should speak frankly so far as I was able to speak, wch was only so far as related to myself—That I had no Predilection for this or that Set of Men—That my first duty, and Obligation was to Your Majesty—That so long as Your Majesty should think fit to employ them, & they could maintain their own Stations with the Approbation of their Master, they would find me fairly determined, ready, & willing to assist them to the best of my Power, without Insidious Endeavours to prejudice or undermine them—But farther I had nothing to say—That as to my Sentiments Concerning Lord Butes Friends or Party, if I was called upon to deliver my real Thoughts, founded wholly on Conjecture, and the Reason of Things, without any other Knowledge whatever, I must declare my Opinion to be, that could they attain the sincere, cordial, & active Concurrence of those who had a Regard for Lord Bute, they might Acquire Strength enough to do Your Majestys Business, & to Support themselves, but that without this Cordiality, I thought they could not stand—and that tho Mr. Mackenzies Admission might contribute to this End that alone would not suffice, & they must go farther—It was then enquird how much more must be done—I said, that I had not the least Authority to suggest an Answer to this Question, but that if I spoke my Mind freely, I must say My Lord Northumberland, Norton, & two or three more must not

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remain proscribed—But that it must lie in their own Judgments to adopt this Measure or not as they thought fit.

This Counsel was so Opposite to the Inclinations of Lord Rockingham and Newcastle that it put an End to the deliberation about half an hour after eleven o Clock, without coming to any Resolution. And It seems as tho they were determined to proceed no farther in their Overtures than to Mr. Mackenzie, and if pressed to go farther, that they mean before the End of the Sessions to resign.

There was also some Talk upon the Subject of filling up the Duke of Graftons Place, by wch it appeared that the Duke of Newcastle has proposed, and General Conway has adopted the Idea of bringing Charles Townshend into the House of Lords as Secretary of State—But no Person enterd so far into this Matter, as to propose advising Your Majesty one way or other upon it.

I most humbly beg Your Majestys Pardon for this long Trespass upon Your Time, by so crude a Report of the Proceedings of this Night, being drawn up at so late an Hour and am, Sire, with the most perfect Duty and Respect Your Majestys most faithfull & Devoted Subject & Servant. EGMONT.

ADMIRALTY. *May* 1. [*should be* 2] 1766.
½ *past* 2 *o'Clock.* A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 305—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

MY DEAR LORD—I have been able to keep everything hanging, they now will stay in till after the Holy Days; & finish all the public business except what regards my own family which I think very unhandsome, Ld Rockingham is to talk with You concerning Oswald &c gain time that is every thing then we may be sounding what can be done.

$\frac{m}{45}$ *pt.* 3. PM.
2^d^ *May.* 1766.

No. 306—*Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel to the King.*

SIRE—VOTRE MAJESTÉ me permettra, que j'ose m'adresser à ELLE avec une confiançe respectueuse pour LUI exposer trés

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humblement l'embarras dans le quel nous nous trouvons par la nouvelle tentative du Landgrave mon Pere contre les arrangemens faits en faveur de La Landgrave ma Mere, de mes fréres et en la mienne, auxquels VOTRE MAJESTÉ a daigné accorder Sa haute Garantie Roïale. Toutes les Demarches, qui ont eté faites jusqu'ici pour revoquer la cession du Comté de Hanau, ayant ete infructueuses par les Soins genereux et l'assistance Magnanime de VOTRE MAJESTÉ, Le Landgrave mon Pere vient de faire solliciter la mediation de la Cour Imperiale pour un accomodement entre Lui et moi, sans faire mention de la Landgrave ma mére ou de mes fréres qui pourtant sont autant interessés dans çet affaire que je le suis moimeme. La Cour Imperiale est entree effectivement dans çes idées et je ne doute pas qu'elle se sera deja adressée à VOTRE MAJESTÉ a cet egard, au moins je viens de reçevoir la nouvelle que le ministre Imperial à la Cour de Berlin y a fait une insinuation relative à ce sujet. Rien n'est plus consolant pour moi dans cette çirconstançe que de pouvoir etre persuadé de la haute et gratieuse Protection de VOTRE MAJESTÉ, et d'oser me flater de SON Appui Roïal. Je prens la Liberté de l'implorer de nouveau dans le moment present dans la douçe esperançe, que VOTRE MAJESTÉ daignera faire emploïer les moïens les plus efficaçes pour detourner la mediation Imperiale, et la Commission ministeriale de la quelle nous sommes menaçés.

Les Sentiments Gratieux et Magnanimes de VOTRE MAJESTÉ me sont trop connus pour craindre qu'ELLE me refuseroit SA haute assistançe. La bienveuillançe et les faveurs dont ELLE a daigné honorer jusqu'ici la Landgrave ma mere, comme aussi la douçe tranquilité dont nous jouissons tous sous SA haute et puissante Protection, ne me laissent aucun sujet d'inquietude. C'est avec une reconnoissançe soumise et parfaite que je respecte les Graçes et Bienfaits de VOTRE MAJESTÉ J'ose LUI en demander trés humblement la Continuation, ayant l'honneur d'etre avec une soumission profonde et la plus haute Veneration.

Sire De Votre Majesté Le trés humble trés obeissant et trés soumis Serviteur GUILLAUME L H D HESSE.

HANAU
ce 4ème Mai
1766.

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No. 307—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—Your Majestys Commands which I had the Honour to receive about half an Hour past 4 in the Afternoon on Friday came very opportunely. Lord Rockingham was then with me, had told me nothing of his Assurances that he would remain in Office till after the Holidays; but on the Contrary—seemd disposed to resign immediately, or at least before Tuesday next, when he apprehends a debate in the House of Commons in which he expects to be beat. He appeard so extremely agitated, so obstinately resolved not to admit into Employment any more of those who are Called my Lord Butes Friends besides Mr. Mackenzie, and so much exasperated against those of the same description who now continue in Place, that till Your Majestys Letter of Information arrived (wch I went out of the Room to read) I had absolutely despaird of making any Impression upon him, so far even as to suspend a sudden Resolution of bringing things to an Immediate Crisis.

I understood his Plan to be that he would insist upon a declaration from your Majesty (but in the most respectfull Terms) that Mr. Elliot, Oswald &c &c should absolutely, & actively on all Occasions without any Reserve exert themselves in support of the present Ministry and that he would make this Measure the *sine qua non* of his holding his Employment an hour longer.—But upon my Representing that this would appear in a strange & unreasonable Light to Your Majesty, before he had himself had any Conversation with those Gentlemen to be assured of their real Intentions, wch I well knew he had not; and that he would expose himself to great Censure not only in Your Majestys Breast, but in the opinion of the whole world, if he should take this precipitate Step, I found him struck with this Reflection; and more particularly when I added that many of his own Party would take Occasion to desert him upon it, since it would be certainly construed only as an Artifice to Colour his own predetermined Resolution to go out with some Grace, in order to prepare Grounds for a new Faction, and to charge the Blame upon Your Majesty; with whom (whatever he might think) it would certainly not lie, if he acted in this Imprudent Manner.

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He then passionately enterd into a long digression upon their Conduct, how contrary to what he had been made to expect when he came in, and upon the difference of His station, & theirs, and that they ought to come to him, not he to go to them—which gave me occasion to talk very freely to him upon his Neglect, and mistaken Notions not only of Mankind in general, but of himself and his Party, who though composed of many men of great Quality, were not quite so Efficient or Important as they conceived themselves to be—But returning to the Subject of being informed of the Sentiments of the Friends of Lord Bute, and of the Mode of obtaining this Information; He said the only proper Method was for Your Majesty to send to them Yourself to be assured of their Intentions—I treated this Proposal not only as an Indignity to Your Majesty, but as a Meanness in a Person in his Station not to take this Part upon himself—He then shifted from that Ground and offered to Commission me for that Purpose. This Offer, (as I knew I could gain Time by it) I readily accepted. But presently after either penetrating into my Meaning, or Jealous of the Manner in wch I might execute the Task or fearing that his own Credit might be diminished by it, he retracted this Commission as far as he could having once given it; by saying that he was at last resolved to talk to them individually himself—In this Resolution and in the same determined Temper he went away, but still more embarrassed than when he came, having been put off his own Ground, and involved himself in a new Scene wch he had not premeditated, and wch however short, must inevitably protract his Measures longer than he at first intended.

Convinced by this Interview how impossible it will be to prevent things from coming to Extremities at last, and that the Event must be brought on Immediately if he should negotiate within the Narrow Limits he proposed, and in the Categorical Manner intended with these Gentlemen before they should be in any degree prepared, I thought it of ye. utmost Importance that they sh^{d} be in some degree apprised of the Application designed—This I thought could be only done (with any Propriety or Prudence, or within the Time requisite) thro the Channell of Mr. Mackenzie, or Lord Northumberland in y. most Confidential Manner.

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I therefore went to Arthurs in y. Evening hopeing to meet Lord Northumberland there and determind otherwise to send to speak with him at his own House. Fortunately I was there informed that Lady Northumberland saw Company that Night. I therefore went thither, where I made an Appointment with Lord Northumberland to meet me yesterday morning at Turnham Green.

Soon after Mr. Mackenzie came to Northumberland House, which gave me Opportunity for a very Sufficient discourse with him. I told him under Injunction of the utmost Secrecy & Caution how things stood with respect to the Ministry, himself and his Friends: My Endeavours to unite them with the former —Their Intentions to talk with him and them very shortly: and the great danger of some very sudden and untoward Event, if when applied to they should not conduct themselves with great discretion in their respective Replys—That whatever final Resolutions they might think prudent to take, yet they should avoid by all Means to answer any Proposal in the Stile of a Party, or in any way which might appear Offensive or unfriendly to the present Administration—Because such a Behaviour could do them no Service, would tend to some precipitate or Violent Change, and must consequently embarrass Your Majesty in the highest degree, as well as contribute much to Justifie the present Administration in whatever Steps they might afterwards take.

I found as I expected that neither Mr. Mackenzie or any of his Friends are likely to engage with y. present Ministers upon the Narrow Bottom w^{c} Lord Rockingham only means, and that (without the Precaution I had taken) Their Answers would have been not firm alone, but rough and of a Nature to have given Advantage against them—But I hope what has passd with Mr. Mackenzie and afterwards with Lord Northumberland (for y. discourse was very nearly the same with both) Your Majesty will in some Measure avoid this Inconvenience, wch would not have been small in y. future Settlement of Your Affairs, and that their Conduct when spoke to by Lord Rockingham, will not produce an Immediate Rupture plausibly warranted by Anger, or just Resentment.

I must not omit to inform Your Majesty that these Conversations seem to have been extremely critical—A very few days would have fixd this Sett of Gentlemen with Mr. Greenville, & (as they seemd to acknowledge themselves) have involved

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them irretrievably in the Family Compact. Lord Rockinghams Manner of treating with them, and the debate of next Tuesday would have Effected this fatal Union (as Lord Northumberland seemd himself to intimate) perhaps in the Course of the next Week—For he said that Lord Bute wearied with the Indignities, & Malice with w^c^ he has been pursued had in a Manner left those who were attached to him formerly to their own discretion, and that they were ripe to make any Junction out of despair.—But—happily—as I have been assured both by Mr. Mackenzie & Lord Northumberland, none of that Party have as yet absolutely gone so far, as not to be still able to retreat.

I have thought it my indispensible duty to Communicate the whole of these Transactions to Yr. Majesty without a Moments Loss of Time, and I most humbly hope that I have acted agreably to Yr. Intentions, and so as to obtain Yr. Majestys Approbation —Sure at least I am that on this, and on all other Occasions the principal Object that I have had or shall ever have in any Publick Concern, is to Contribute in the best Manner I can to the Ease of Yr. Majestys Mind, & the Honour & Tranquility of Your Reign, wch has been so cruelly & unjustly disturbed from the Commencement of it to this day.

I am, Sire, with unfeigned duty & the most profound Respect Y^r^ Majestys most faithfull Subject & Servant EGMONT.

ADMIRALTY.
May. 4th. 1766.
11. *°Clock.* A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 308—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty that the several Resolutions relative to the American Regulations, respective to the Alteration of the duty on the Melosses [*sic*]—the wharehousing Foreign Sugars in N: America for Exportation —the Resolution of the Opening under Restrictions the Port of dominica &—the Suffering the Exportation of British Manufactures in any Bottoms from Jamaica (which Your Majesty will recollect was much the Object of the wish of Your Servants when the Bullion was admitted & which from the Act of Navi-

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gation could not be done but by Parliament) have all this day been moved & carried without division, in the Committee in the House of Commons.

The Free Port Resolution seemed to meet with very *general* approbation.

Mr. Dowdeswell stated the whole much to the Satisfaction of the House & gained credit from the Clearness of his Manner.

Mr. Chs. Townshend took a forward Part & did admirably well.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Thursday Ev: 10 *°Clock*
May ye 9th 1766.

No. 309—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

[16 *May*, 1766.]

MY DEAR LORD—I think it necessary to apprise You that Ld. Hardwicke has this day totaly declin'd coming into Office & is of opinion that the Attorney General will not think of quitting his profession; Ld. Rockingham has declar'd if that shall be the case that the D. of Richmond is the only Man. He can recommend for the Seals; I objected to him, & said His Father in Law holding the other Seals I thought a great objection if there was no other; to avoid prolixity I will come to Ld. Rockingham's last words which are *that He cannot stay unless Conway keeps one Seal & the D. of Richmond gets the other, if neither of the Yorke's accept*; I beg I may find on Sunday a line containing the whole of Your ideas on this very unpleasant situation; I do not believe as things now stand that Ld. North will when apply'd to come into Office; *in short I fear they will not be able to go on so long as I should wish*; I had almost forgot to add that Ld. Rockingham said many of his friends wish'd him rather to decline continuing but that He thought He owed it to Me to go on if He could, tho his own private wish was to retire GEORGE R.

Friday Night
$\frac{m}{17}$ *past* 10. PM.

Draft. Endorsed by Lord Egmont, Friday night (16 May) 1766.

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No. 310—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—Your Majestys Letter wch I had the Honour to receive Yesterday Morning has given me the deepest Concern. It is Evident from what Your Majesty has been pleased to Communicate, that the Persons Mentiond to have declined Office are either Convinced that Yr. Majesty is not able to form a Stable Administration, or secretly inclined to favour a Set of Men determind to force Your Majesty to submit wholly to their own Terms—I fear the Number of those so inclined is very great, not out of Want of Respect to Your Majesty, nor from Opinion of the Men they favour, but from Timidity alone, as thinking the various Classes of the discontented however apparently distinct, yet in reality united, and capable of Joining in the most Personal and Malignant Measures against those who shall place themselves in Stations to obstruct their designs.

In this state of Things, It is extremely difficult to advise Your Majesty—The Stake is so great, that no Single Man can Offer his Opinion how the Cards should be playd, without Unpardonable Presumption ; at least so far as to induce Your Majesty to adopt any decisive Measure in the present Moment.—But having received Yr. Majestys Express Commands I cannot avoid giving my Sentiments to y. best of my Judgment, tho at the Same Time little Satisfactory to myself and I am afraid less so to Yr. Majesty —For I know nothing better at this Instant to be done, but as a temporary Expedient to accept the Duke of Richmond, since Lord Rockingham will continue only on those Terms.—And if he should throw up His Friends and the Whole Party now in Administration I believe would follow ; and (whatever their Intentions may now be) would insensibly soon become a new tho different Body of Malecontents, wch can only tend to greater Confusion.

I feel the Force of Your Majestys Objections to this Arrangement and could suggest more myself, particularly one from the Imprudent Conduct of Lord Hertford & his Son in Ireland The Consequences of wch will probably render the destination proposed for the Duke of Richmond of short duration—But if Your Majesty can get thro the Sessions (wch in Ireland, as well as England is now very near at an End) You will gain Time to

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Consider more deliberately what may best be done, in the Course of the Summer Months. And perhaps the Efforts of Faction may be the less violent during the Remainder of this Sessions from placeing a Person in that department who may not be thought likely to continue there very long, than (in the present unsettled State of ye. Whole) from appointing any other Person to that one particular Post whose Chance for Stability there might be more easily supposed.

Your Majesty will permit me to add as my humble Opinion, that the Parliaments in both Kingdoms should rise as soon as possible without an Abrupt or Irregular Ending of the Business actually now before them—New Matter of whatever Nature it may be, will I fear now produce bad Effects, and I cannot sufficiently lament the Imprudence both of having delayed Essential Points so long, and of having moved many unnecessary Matters upon vain Notions of Consistency & Popularity. I have earnestly and passionately disswaded this Conduct all along, but to no Purpose: And had they avoided this Rock, this Administration possibly would not have founderd as I think thro this weak Way of Proceeding, a little sooner or a little later they must inevitably do I have the Honour to be, Sire, with the Warmest Zeal, and most sincere wishes for Yr. Majestys Ease and Glory Yr. Majestys most dutyfull & most faithfull Subject & Servant EGMONT.

ADMIRALTY
May y. 18*th.* 1766.
30 *Min. past* 9 *o'Clock.* A.M.

No. 311—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

Sunday [18 *May*, 1766]
$\frac{m}{30}$ *past Six* P.M.

MY DEAR LORD—I am very sensible of Your attachment to me in sending Me so very fully Your opinion on the present situation of affairs; I so thoroughly agree with You that among the many evils perhaps the taking the D. of Richmond may be the least; I have therefore consented to it; Ld. Dartmouth is to remain at the Head of the Board of Trade with the tour de baton in America; Ld. North Vice Treasurer of Ireland; thus

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the idea of a third Secretary of State is drop'd; I desire You will write to the Chancellor word of this as I promis'd him He should have an account as soon as anything seem'd settl'd; I wish you could convey to him what are my reasons for the part I have taken; indeed my sole hope is that time may give me materials to shew this Country once more in a flourishing condition but at present I don't see that happy hour.

No. 312—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

The Enclosed Letter from Lord Chancellor in Answer to that sent to him from Lord Egmont yesterday, pursuant to Your Majestys Commanda; was received this Morning, and is humbly transmitted for Your Majestys Perusal.

ADMIRALTY
Tuesday 20 *May.* 11 *o'Clock.* A.M.

No. 313—*Lord Carrick to* (?)

SIR—As it was not possible for me to be as particular in giving you an Account of the late Disturbances in Ireland when I had the Honor of waiting upon you as I cou'd have wished to have been, I now take the Liberty you then gave me of troubling you with an account of every thing which has come to my Knowledge relative to them. To the best of my Recollection they began in the Year 1761 and arose to so great a Height that during Ld. Halifaxs Residence in Ireland the Privy Council were frequently call'd together, and Examinations laid before them of the many Violences committed by the Insurgents who from being drest in White were distinguished by the Name of White Boys. The Countys of Cork Limerick and Tipperary and part of the County of Waterford were the scene of their Outrages. The pretended Causes of these Risings were I think three. The Inclosing of Commons, the raising of the Rent of Lands out of Lease, and what they pleased to stile the extravagant demands of the Clergy for Tythe. Many Proclamations were issued by the Ld Lieutenant and Council which it was imagined w^{d} have put a stop to these Proceedings, but so far were they from having

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that Effect that the Proclamations issued by Order of Government, and posted up in the most noted Places in the Countys where these Riots subsisted were torn down and Counter Proclamations were put up in their Places replete with Sedition. These Risings at length became so frequent and attended with such alarming Circumstances, that it was thought proper to send down Ld Droghedas Regiment of Light Dragoons in order to suppress them. As his Lordship and the Officers and Men under his Command behaved with the utmost Spirit and Propriety they were of Great Service in suppressing those Risings in the Part of the Country where they were quartered. But whilst they were employed in keeping one part of the Country quiet the Flame constantly broke out in another. I can not help here mentioning a Circumstance which I apprehend to be of very Great Consequence. A person of the name of Dogherty as well as I recollect, a man well known to be a Principal Leader of these Rioters was tried at Clonmell and convicted of Felony. This Man sent a Message to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury to acquaint them that he had a matter of Great Consequence to disclose to them. Upon the Receipt of this Message they admitted and examined him. He told them that the frequent Risings in the Country were not owing to the pretended Causes, but that a Rebellion and a general Massacre of the Protestant Inhabitants was intended, that it was fomented by Irish Officers in the French and Spanish Services three of whom he had been frequently in Company with. That he had been present at a meeting of some thousands on a Common in the County of Tipperary. That it was there agreed that previous to a general Rising all the Horses belonging to Protestants sh^{d} be so maimed as to render them unfit for Service. Being asked how that cd possibly be done to the Horses belonging to the Army, who were in Barrack Stables and had a Guard upon them his Answer was that that might very easily be done, for that the Intention was to set Fire to the most distant part of the towns where the Horse Barracks were upon which the men wd probably leave their Barracks to help to extinguish the Flames, and that then a small party might destroy their Horses. Such was the account this man gave, but as he was convicted of Felony, and cou'd not produce any person to corroborate his Evidence however material he was executed. Pretty near this time Examinations of High

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Treason were sworn by two Persons against one Nicholas Shehy a reputed Popish Priest by one person of the name of Guinan, and another of the name of Bridge. This Shehy was generally esteem'd to be the Ringleader of the Insurgents. Upon this Shehy absconded. Frequent Risings however continued, and the Infection seem'd to spread daily. For these Insurgents Dayly forced numbers of persons to join them, where promises wd not do they made use of Menaces, and obliged the people to take such Oaths as they directed, and used in the most cruel manner such persons as refused to take them. In this way matters stood when Ld Northumberland arrived in Ireland, and his Lordship thought proper in his Speech from the Throne to take Notice of these Disturbances which had so long continued a Disgrace to that Country. During this Session both Houses of Parliament join'd in an Address to Ld Northumberland on account of these Riots, and if I am not mistaken the Address and his Lordships most excellent Answer were order'd to be printed; the Judges also being examin'd in a Committee of the House of Lords of which I had the Honor to be Chairman unanimously declared that Risings of the People under a Pretence of redressing Publick Grievances, and in general Levelling Walls and other Inclosures were High Treason. It was hoped that these measures wd have been effectual and that the Peace of the Country wd have been restored. But soon after Ld Northumberland left the Kingdom instead of a Stop being put to the Disturbances they increased and spread into those Parts of the County of Kilkenny which bordered on that of the County of Tipperary, till advancing towards Dublin Numbers were seen allmost every Night cloathed in White marching thro the Country with Horns sounding, levelling Walls and Inclosures, and forcing people out of their Houses, and obliging them to enlist under their Banners. One Man within a few Miles of my House who had offended them was in the Night time taken out of his Bed and carried off by a large party in Triumph, and the next morning found murdered in an adjacent Field. It wd be too tedious to mention the many wanton Acts of Cruelty they so committed: I therefore pass on to that part of their Conduct which first convinced me that there was something of a much more serious Nature at the Bottom than was generally imagined. By a Stratagem laid by a Clergyman of the name of Hewetson two persons concern'd in these

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Riots were apprehended, and upon a Promise of Pardon gave Informations against several others. Upon this two Magistrates and the Clergyman attended by some of Ld Drogheda's Light Dragoons went out in the Night Time and took nine of the persons informed against. These Prisoners were kept one day at the Village to which they were brought, and the morning following were put under the Care of a Serjeant, Corporal and twelve Private Dragoons in order to be conducted to the County Jail. As the Horses belonging to the Dragoons were than at Grass, they set out on Foot with their Prisoners, but coming to a Village call'd Newmarket were attack'd by a very numerous body of people arm'd with Bill Hooks tied at the end of long Poles, and many other Rustick Weapons, some persons also were observed among the Rioters who appeared to be of a higher Rank than the others were on Horseback and had Pistols. The Dragoons made a gallant Defence and it is not doubted but that at least fifty of the Rioters were killed upon the Spot or died afterwards of the Wounds they rec'd, but at last the Dragoons overpowered by Numbers the Serjeant and one Private man mortally wounded many of the rest disabled and their Arms all broke were obliged to abandon their Prisoners. This happened on the 29th day of September 1764 the day of electing a Magistrate for the Borough of Knoctopher a Village about a Mile and half distant from the Scene of Action. Mr. Langrishe and some other Gentlemen assembled on account of the Election upon hearing of this affair procured what Arms they cou'd and with those of the Dragoons who were able went directly to Newmarket but were not time enough to come up with the body of the Rioters, who were carrying off their dead and wounded, however they found three of them who were conveyed the next day to Kilkenny Jail under a strong Guard where two of them soon Expired. At the time this Outrage happened the late Ld Shannon then One of the L^{ds} Justices of Ireland was at my House in the County of Kilkenny. His Lordship was prodigiously surprized at such a daring Piece of Insolence, and joined with me in Opinion that this Attempt must have been owing to the Fear these Rioters were under lest if the Prisoners were carried to Jail some of them might be induced in order to save themselves to discover their real Designs, and this indeed has been since plainly proved, for upon some of the late Tryals it appear'd that the Prisoners had

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sent Messages to the Chiefs of their Party to acquaint them that if they were not rescued they wd discover the whole. It was thought proper by Government upon this occasion immediately to send down three Troops of Coll: Hales's Light Dragoons in order to assist the Civil Magistrates in the Execution of their Office. I own Sir that I then thought every Man who had a Regard for his Religion his King or his Country call'd upon to exert himself, and I was determined that neither Expence Fatigue or Hazard shd prevent me from doing every thing in my power to bring to Justice the Perpetrators of such horrid acts, and to find out their real Designs. My Endeavors were in some measure crown'd with Success, and with the Assistance of Coll: Hales's Light Dragoons I took several of the Persons concern'd in the Murder of the Serjeant and Private man Of Ld Drogheda's at Newmarket who have been since executed. I shall not mention the many Difficultys I met with in doing this, but many I did meet with as it was scarce possible to get Information and that the Country being alarm'd the Night was the only time in which Success c^{d} be expected. Every new Information I recd threw more Light upon the Tendency of these Riots, and as I thought it my Duty to acquaint Government with what occurred to me, upon receiving some material Intelligence I dispatched a Letter to Ld Shannon wrote indeed I fear very incorrectly for at the time of writing it I was but just arrived at Kilkenny with some Prisoners late in the evening much fatigued having been out from ten o'Clock the night before in Pursuit of them and travelled above Seventy Irish Miles the greatest part of them in as dark and tempestuous a Night as ever was. This indeed was both before and since frequently my Situation. It was thought proper by the L^{ds} Justices to send this Letter to Ld Northumberland, and not long after I recd a Copy of a Letter of His Lordships to the L^{ds} Justices doing me the Honor to approve of what I had done and encouraging me to proceed in my Attempt to find out the real Designs of these continued Riots. About this time I first became acquainted with Mr. Hewetson the Clergyman who was the Cause of the Prisoners who were afterwards rescued being apprehended, and as I thought he wd be of Service I recommended him to be put into the Commission of the Peace for the County of Kilkenny, and he some time after took a man who confessed that he had been taken out of his House by a Number

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of the White Boys and compelled by them to enter into their Society that they obliged him to take an Oath to be true and faithfull to them, and assist them on all Occasions. He farther confessed that he had been at several of their meetings, but that fearing he might suffer if he continued this Practice he declined for some time going to them, upon which a numerous Body of them at the Night time came to his House threatned him with Military Punishment if he did not attend, and upon his representing his Fears, the Commander of them took him aside and told him he need not fear, that they soon expected Assistance from France, and acquainted him that there was a second Oath, taken only by the Chiefs of them, the purport of which was to be true to them and to assist the French in conquering Ireland, and restoring the Popish Religion. In the beginning of the Month of January 1765 at about nine o'Clock at night I recd an Express from the same Clergyman acquainting me that he had apprehended a person who had matters of the utmost Consequence to discover and who was thoroughly acquainted with the Designs of the Disturbers of the Publick Tranquillity; he also prest me to come directly to him. I was very much out of Order at the time, and my Family in the utmost Distress on account of the recent Death of the late Ld Shannon, however as I thought all Private Concerns ought to give way to a matter of such Consequence I instantly set out and about three in the morning arrived at the Gentleman's House where I found the Prisoner a Woman of the Name of Mary Butler. Mr. Hewetson had taken her Examination before I came, but I reexamined her, and the Account she gave seem'd to me to be of so much Consequence that I sent up her Examination directly to the Speaker of the House of Commons then the Sole Ld Justice, and mentioned that I thought it highly proper to have the man who had given an Account of the second Oath and this Woman sent to Dublin in order to their being more strictly examined. The Speaker complied with my Request and they were some time after taken to Dublin. I also attended and the Speaker and Privy Council ordered them to be reexamined by the Chief Justice of the Kings Bench the Prime Serjeant and Attorney and Sollicitor General. The Man prevaricated so that his Testimony was most properly rejected. But he has since owned that this was owing both to Bribes and threats. But the Woman gave the clearest Evidence

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and tho' examined on different days by persons of such Consequence and so capable as well as willing to find out the truth for at least fourteen hours she never once contradicted herself and what is more surprising tho' examined frequently since in Courts of Justice she never has varied but in one particular which was in relation to the manner in which Shehy the Priest sent several Persons to the Rescue at Newmarket. In her first Examination she said Shehy was travelling either to or from Waterford, I do not recollect which, when by accident he heard that the Prisoners were on their Road to Kilkenny Jail and that a Rescue was intended, and that he sent some persons who went with her thither to assist, but she has since owned that he came there designedly upon a Message being sent to him by the Prisoners. She sayd that her not owning this at first was owing to her Regard to him as a Priest a Relation and Friend which induced her not to charge him directly with being at the Murder. I shall not trouble you Sir with the Particulars of her Examination as it was by order of the Ld Justice sent to England, but only observe in general, that she said a Rebellion had been all along intended, tho' she had not known of it till of late, that Shehy the Priest was the principal Agent, that numbers of men had been listed for this purpose, that they had been regularly payd, that Irish Officers in the French Service had disciplined them, that large Sums of Money had been distributed for this purpose, and that a scheme had been laid in which her own Brother was concerned to assassinate me and some other Gentlemen. Her Evidence has been strongly corroborated by the Examinations and Confessions lately taken. As well as I recollect it was in the Month of February Sixty five that this Woman was examined in Dublin, and soon after the Government and Council offered a Reward by Proclamation for apprehending Shehy the Priest. Upon my Return to the Country I exerted myself as much as possible in Attempts which indeed proved fruitless to have him taken, but a few days before the Spring Assizes were to be held for the County of Tipperary when the Bills of Indictment for High Treason were found against him, he surrendred himself to Government and was conducted to the Castle of Dublin. His reason for this will appear when it is considered that before his Surrender he had been present at the Murder of Bridge one of the Principal Evidences against him for which he has been since

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executed. At the meeting of the Gentlemen of the County of Tipperary at the Spring Assizes it was first known that this Bridge c^d not be heard of, and a Reward was offered by the Grand Jury for finding him dead or alive. I own I fear'd that some Attempts wd be made either to murder or bribe Guinan the other Evidence and therefore wished that Shehy might be brought to a speedy trial. This I intimated to the L^ds Justices but his Tryal was still put off for reasons which I make no doubt were good ones tho I never had the Honor of being acquainted with them. As Sheehy's Trial was put off by a Motion from the Crown Lawyers he was admitted to bail, and returned to the Country in Triumph. In the Month of October Guinan the other Evidence against him died as it is said of a violent Fever and disorder in his Bowels but on his Death Bed declared that every thing he had sworn against Shehy relative to the intended Rebellion was strictly true. In the Month of November last I arrived in Dublin, and thought it my Duty to wait on Ld Hertford, and acquaint His Excellency with every thing I knew, and thought myself extremely happy in His Approbation of my Conduct. I mentioned to Ld Hertford that my principal Reason for believing that Mary Butlers and Guinans Evidence was true and that a Rebellion had been intended, was the Continuation of these Riots for more than five Years and that they began in a time of War not long after an Invasion of Ireland had been really designed, that I imagined the Spirit was still kept up among the lower Class of people by their Priests and Leaders in order to be made use of upon a future Opportunity which they told them might soon be expected. That the Reasons given that the Risings were owing to the Poverty and Oppression of the People c^d not be true, because it was plain that many thousands had been for so long a time in a constant State of Idleness and Riot, which must have increas'd their Poverty, and that it was evident as they did not work as usual or use any visible means of supporting themselves they must have been supplied with Mony by some means or other. I also mentioned that tho it had been remarked that the Papists were rather more numerous in Connaught than in the Countys where these Riots had so long subsisted, that that was no proof that a Rebellion had not been designed, because as it was well known that if ever Ireland was invaded the landing wd probably be in the County of Cork, those Countys in which

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these Tumults had subsisted were those from which an Enemy might expect the most immediate Assistance in their March to Dublin, and therefore were those in which it was the most worth while to keep up a Spirit of Sedition. It gave me pleasure to find that His Excellency thought these Reasons had some Weight. I well knew great Pains had been taken to turn every thing I had done into Ridicule and that I was represented as a credulous person who was imposed upon, and who formed in his own mind fancyed Dangers which had no real Existence. However I was still determined to persist in doing what I thought my Duty to my King and Country, and in this I was greatly encouraged by the very high Honor done me in receiving the unanimous thanks of the House of Commons of Ireland. A little before last Christmas I recd a Letter from an Officer of Ld Drogheda's Light Dragoons acquainting me that a Woman married to one of his Men had some Matters of very great Importance to discover provided her Safety was secured. This Letter I gave to Mr. Bagwell a Member of the House of Commons and a most worthy and active Magistrate, and desired him as he was going to that part of the Country where the Woman was to examine her. She gave the fullest Evidence that Bridge the Informer against Shehy the Priest had been murdered in the presence of a number of persons summoned by Shehy for that purpose. Soon after this Shehy was tried in the Court of Kings Bench for High Treason, and tho very Lame proofs were brought against him by Mary Butler and others yet as the principal Evidences against him were dead he was acquitted. It is impossible to express the Joy and Triumph shewn by Papists of all kinds upon this Occasion, a joy which soon gave Place to the utmost Dejection, for upon the Womans Informations relative to the Murder of Bridge Shehy was detained and soon after transmitted to Clonmel where he was convicted upon the clearest Evidence the person also who gave the Fatal Stroke was convicted at the same time, and the very night these persons were convicted by the Activity of Sir Thomas Maude Mr. Bagwell and Mr. Hewetson several other persons were taken up amongst whom were two persons of undoubted good Character in every other particular but their having been unfortunately deluded to join in the Rebellious Associations of the White Boys, the names of these Men were Bere and Herbert and they made indeed most important Discoverys which I have the Honor of sending you

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with this and some other papers which I think [make] it extremely clear that a Rebellion was originally intended. The other prisoners put off their Tryals by making Affidavits that their Witnesses were not ready, but upon my applying to Ld Hertford at the request of several of the principal Gentlemen of the County of Tipperary His Excellency was pleased to direct the Judges to return to Clonmel when they finished the rest of their Circuit; and three more young men look'd upon to be chiefs of the Rioters were condemn'd for the Murder of Bridge and it appeared in the clearest manner that the Cause of their committing this murder was to prevent the man from appearing as an Evidence against Shehy and from discovering their traiterous Designs. One of the condemned men whose name was Farrel attempted to save his Life by making a Voluntary Confession, this Confession I have not recd but I inclose to you a Letter from the Magistrate who took it which contains the purport of it, but as it was not thought proper to grant this man a pardon, at the time of his Execution he denied what he had before confest. This indeed has been in general the Case, for as soon as they receive Absolution they look upon themselves to be free from all their Crimes and consequently deny them. Bills of Indictment are found against many more for High Treason in having associated together to raise a Rebellion, whether these persons are to be tried at the Bar of the Kings Bench or at the next Assizes at Clonmel I can not say. I sh^d^ now Sir make you an Apology for having troubled you with so long a Detail, but I hope the Necessity I thought myself under to lay every thing before you in the clearest Light will plead my Excuse. I am pretty certain I have not been mistaken in any of the Facts I have mentioned except possibly I may be in one which is the time Ld Drogheda and his Regiment went first to the County of Tipperary in order to assist in quelling the Disturbances, I think it was in March 1762 but am not positive of it. I shall think myself extremely happy however great the Expence and Fatigue I have gone thro' may have been if my Endeavors have been of the least Service towards detecting and preventing the traiterous Designs of these Infatuated people against His Majesty's Government and the Protestant Religion. I have declined mentioning the number of Letters I have recd replete with Menaces against my person and property these I despise, for I shall never fear to venture both in the Service of my King

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and Country. One thing I just beg Leave to mention, tho' I am far from presuming to speak in the name of either House of Parliament, that all the Members of both the House of Lords and Commons with whom I have conversed seem to think that an Augmentation of the Army of Ireland is in the Present Situation much to be wished for, and indeed I sh^{d} have ventured to have made a Motion in the House of Lords for an Address to his Majesty to that purpose had I not been informed that by an English Act of Parliament the Establishment is limited to twelve thousand Men. As I am now something better of that Deafness which has so long prevented me from having the Happiness of being introduced to his Majesty, and you was so good as to promise to do me that Honor I will attend you whenever you think proper and am Sir with Great Respect Your most obedient and most humble Servant CARRICK

DOVER STREET
May 28th 1766.

Enclosure No. 1.

A Copy of a letter sent from the Post Office of Clonmell to Mr. Bagwell & afterwards read in the publick Court as soon as Sentence was pass'd on the Convicts.

You parcell of Heretick Dogs, you are takeing away Xstian innocent lives, for which we will take a hund^{d} for every one you take, You took the head of our Bishop, who was to be Primate of all Ireland, We have one elected in his place, & will soon relieve their heads with some of yours.

I remain y^{r} Enemy SHEVANE MESKILL.

Enclosure No. 2.

The Rev. John Hewetson to Lord Carrick.

MY LORD—I am favoured with yours of the 15th inst. I hope that my letter of the 14th from Clonmell with Beer's information etc. enclosed, has reached you 'ere you sailed; and that this will find your L^{d}ship & the Ladies, now happily secure from all dangers of the Sea.

I enclosed to the Bishop of Downe last Wednesday night Mr. Farrell's confession & discoverys as well before as after his

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conviction with his letters to me, which I desired might be given to your L^d^ship, were you then in town. I shall write to his L^d^ship by this night's post also, to forward them to you in the channell you desire, as I suppose from the Wind, that you embarked on thirsday.

Mr. Edmond Sheehy one of the unhappy convicts on his return to Jail after receiving Sentence of Death from Lord Chief Justice Clayton offered to make such important discoverys for the safety of the Kingdom, were they then acceptable, as might entitle him to royal pardon, and as I left Clonmell, Sir Thos. Maude was going to receive them. No doubt, from the part he acted in promoting this Rebellion of the Whiteboys, & the extreme fittness of his personal accomplishments to support such an undertaking, no man can better unravell all the links of this Confederation.

He was the person next in command to the late Nic^s^ Sheehy, and the chief Spring, that planned and regulated all their movements.

He it was also, who received money most frequently from Mr. Marten Murphy of the City of Waterford Merc^t^ Agent to Lord Cahir, and from Mr. Wyse & Philip Long, for the payment of the Whiteboys & for the purposes of Rebellion & Treason.

It was he also, who generally distributed the French Commissions in the name of the French King, & who always swore such Officers as received them, to fidelity & allegiance to this Monarch.

He therefore is the fittest person if he can be depended on, to expose fully to publick View those foreign & domestick Connections, that have first introduced & now at length brought to such a pitch of madness, those unhappy risings, that have thus long trampled with impunity on the publick peace; & now so imminently threaten the Security of this Kingdom.

Farrell, in his confession to me, has certainly made very fair & usefull discoverys, and I question much, if Sheehy's will exceed them. he says, that at a Meeting, or rather an Array of the Whiteboys one night on the Race Course of Cashell in the County of Tipperary where two thousand of those deluded people were assembled, a Councill of Genl. Officers was held, consisting of Nic^s^ Sheehy, Pierce Creagh Titular Bishop of Waterford, Butler brother to Lord Dunboyn, Titular Bishop of

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Corke, Mr. Baldwin an underagent to Lord Cahir, Mr. John Purcell, Mr. Nic^{s} Lee, Mr. Jas. Neagle, Mr. Robt. Keating, & Pierce his brother, Mr. Thos. Doherty, & Mr. Edm^{d}. Doherty, together with several other heads of Popery, too tedious now to mention, assisted by some Popish Priests. the result of which Councill was that in consequence of an Indulgence obtained from Rome for that purpose, a Liberty shou'd be granted to as many Popish Gentlemen as chose it, to turn Protestants, in order to be entitled thereby to purchase arms, the better to ennable them to carry on their intended Rebellion. and that the above Leaders together with Edm^{d} Sheehy & s^{d} Farrell distributed one thousand Guineas advanced to them by Marten Murphy of Waterford Merc^{t} that same night, at the rate of half a Guinea to each of the persons then & there assembled. The truth of this fact, is fully confirmed by one Dwyer a prisoner now in confinement there who was present at that night's meeting.

I can not express to your L^{d}ship the consternation that has seized the principal Popish Gentlemen in the County of Tipperary & elsewhere, who dread no doubt, a full detection of their guilt from those discoverys I have lately made in Clonmell; Many of them have already taken to flight, and Marten Murphy & Phillip Long have absconded also on this occasion.

When any further Intelligence worthy of your L^{d}ship's attention occurrs, I shall communicate it thro' the Channell you direct me, and am My Lord, with every warm wish for your preservation & safety till we are blessed with your return to be again our future protector and Safeguard. your L^{d}ship's ever faithfull & obed^{t} Servt JOHN HEWETSON.

SUIRVILLE *April* 19*th* 1766.

Enclosure No. 3.

County of Kilkenny } By one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for said County —— ——

The Informations of Mic^{l} Mehane of Clogheen in the County of Tipperary—Perukemaker, who being duely sworne on the holy Evangelists, & examined deposeth, that at or about the 24th day of January 1762 he was admitted into the Society of the Whiteboys by Nic^{s} Sheehy Popish Priest, under an oath of

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Secrecy & Fidelity to Sive Oullagh, & Joan Meskill, to obey the orders of his Commanding Officers, and to be true & faithfull to the French King, in order to make Ireland their own—That s^{d} Nic^{s} Sheehy had at several times informed him, that the sole end of the Confederation of the Whiteboys, was, to raise a Rebellion in this Kingdom, to support an Invasion from France at a proper time; and that the better to effect this purpose, he the said Sheehy had in Company with four French Officers, whose names he never cou'd learn, at various times disciplined him with many others under arms; That he received Pay from him s^{d} Sheehy, once a fortnight, all in French Coin, which s^{d} Sheehy told him, he constantly received from France. That he acquainted him s^{d} Informant also with the arrival of a Ship from France att Passage near Waterford, which as he said, landed four French Officers with a Considerable Sum of money for the use of the Whiteboys, & whom he s^{d} Sheehy went down from Clogheen at or about the month of Novr. 1764 to meet in Waterford. That he told him also, that before he left Clogheen he sent one Mary Butler thither before him, in order to prepare Lodgings for him there & to attend him. He deposeth further, that to his knowledge, there were seven hundred, if not more, enlisted under the above oath of Rebellion in the County of Tipperary. That he saw this number, he believes, one night, assembled at a place called Drumlemmon in s^{d} County, all arrayed in White Uniforms & most of them armed, partly on foot, partly on horseback headed by Captains, Pipers playing before them at the same time. The Officers of the first note amongst those Insurgents he declares to be Mr. James Buxton of Kilcoran, Edm^{d} Butler of Kilroe, Edm^{d} Sheehy otherwise Buck Sheehy of the Lodge, Thos M^{c}grath of Clogheen, John Butler of D^{o}, Morgan Sheehy of Ballyhoreen, Edm^{d} Burke of Tubrid, James Farrell otherwise Buck Farrell of Rehill, Roger Sheehy of Ballyhoreen Danl Bryan of Tubrid, Marks Jackson James Coghlan, Laurence Murphy of Ballyhoreen & many others, whom he can not at present recollect, all of whom he saw at various times on the lands of Drumlemmon afores^{d} & elsewhere, regularly arrayed in White, & armed, draw up & discipline in a military form, their common men the Whiteboys.

That at or about the 28th day of 8ber 1764, he thinks it was on a Sunday night, it being the Fair Eve of Clogheen, he

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was called upon by the aforesaid Nic^{s} Sheehy to go with him on business to Shanbally that he went accordingly with him to a field adjoining to the house of one Ric^{d} English, whence he saw one John Bridge come forth, & whom he saw struck with a Slane by Danl Bryan of Tubrid, which blow s^{d} Bridge warded off with his hand, that in a short time after he saw his s^{d} Bridge's body stretched dead upon the ground, & covered with a blankett, That they carried it thence to a plowed field at Ballyhest, where he saw them bury it. That on the way thither, they found one John Landregan concealed in the gripe of the road Ditch by which they passed, & that he saw him shortly after mounted behind the aforesaid Nic^{s} Sheehy. That he heard s^{d} Sheehy declare, the aforesaid Corpse was removed from said plowed field (lest it might be found out in harrowing of the ground) to the Church of Ballysheehan. He deposeth that James Buxton of Kilcoran afores^{d} Edm^{d} Butler of Kilroe, Thos M^{c}grath & John Butler both of Clogheen, Morgan Sheehy of Ballyhoreen, Edm^{d} Sheehy of the Lodge Edm^{d} Burke of Tubrid, James Farrell of Rihill, Danl Bryan of Tubrid, Laurence Murphy of Ballyhoreen, Thos Hickey of Carrigovistale, Hugh Hays of Killcorroon, Timothy Sullivan of Shanbally, James Fitzgerald of Burn Court, were jointly & severally aiding, assisting & abetting in perpetrating the afores^{d} murder.

He further deposeth, that he saw at two several times, one Mr. Nic^{s} Lee near Ninemile house arrayed in a White Uniform & exercising with a Gun in his hand on the Green of Ardfinnan.

Your Inform^{t} deposeth also, that he & several others were sworne one night on the lands of Drumlemmon aforesaid, first of all to hack, murder & destroy Mic^{l} Guinan & John Bridge their Informers. next Willm Bagnell Esqr then John Bagwell Esqr & to proceed next to the County of Kilkenny there to putt out of the Way, the Revd John Hewetson who they were told, was one of their worst Enemies, & afterwards every other person, who shou'd then oppose them.

Mic^{L} Mehane Sworne before me this 13th day of March 1766. John Hewetson.

Attested in the presence of Wm: Bagnell.

(A True Copy) John Hewetson.

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Enclosure No. 4.

County } By one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for
Kilkenny } s^d County —— ——

The Informations of Mr. Thos Beer of Burgess in the County of Tipperary, Gentleman, who being duely sworne on the holy Evangelists & examined, deposeth that he was enlisted as a Captain & received his Commission accordingly from Nic^s. Sheehy late Popish Priest of Shanraghan in s^d County some time in the month of March 1762, under the oath of Fidelity & Allegiance to the French King in order to conquer Ireland & make it their own; That he regularly received pay from him s^d Sheehy as an Officer, & that he payed his Company consisting of twenty four men, as regularly by the means of said Sheehy; at the rate of one English Shilling to each man for each night's Service. That he exercised his s^d Company frequently & disciplined them under arms, & that the end he thus exercised them for, was to raise a Rebellion in this Kingdom to support an Invasion from France at a proper time. That they were well supplyed with money for the above purposes by Mr. Marten Murphy of the City of Waterford, Merc^t, Agent to Ld Cahir; whom he saw pay or advance a large Purse of Gold at the house of Stephen Egan of Cahir Innholder, & in the presence of Mr. Patrick Wall of Castlegrace Land Surveyor to the afores^d Nic^s Sheehy, for the use & payment of the Whiteboys & to foment & support the aforesaid Rebellion &c. That he heard s^d Marten Murphy desire s^d Sheehy never to want for money for the above use, whilst he had any, for that he wou'd supply him. He deposeth further, that he saw one Peter Deale of the City of Waterford Physician, at the house of Mr. Edm^d Sheehy of the Lodge, some time in the month of July 1763 concerting together with him s^d Edm^d Sheehy & others the afores^d Rebellious Purposes ag^st the peace and safety of this Nation ——

He further deposeth, that he saw one —— Neagle Popish Priest of Mitchell'stown, Patrick Burke Popish Priest of Tubrid, —— Morrisy Popish Priest late of Cahir, but now of the Devil's Bitt, —— Doyle Popish Priest of Ardfinnan —— Hely Popish Priest of Arraglin, together with Mr. James Neagle of Garranavellagh, Mr. Thos Doherty of Ballynamona, Mr. Pierce Keating of Knocka,

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Mr. Bryan Keating of Garranleagh, that he saw all & each of the aforesaid Persons at Cahir & other places in the County of Tipperary, dressed in White Uniforms & armed exercise the Whiteboys, fire with s^{d} arms, & concert together often at the head of three hundred men, their planns of Rebellion & High Treason, in order to overturn the established Government of this Kingdom. & that they had musick & horns playing before them on those occasions.

THOS. BEERE Sworne before me this 10th day of April 1766 JOHN HEWETSON

I do certify that James Buxton now under Sentence of death did confess to me in the presence of The Rev^{d} Mr. Broderick in the Jail of Kilkenny the contents of the above Informations.

(Signed) JOHN HEWETSON

Enclosure No. 5.

Herbert's Informations.

County } By one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for
Kilkenny } s^{d} County —— ——

The Informations of James Herbert of Spittle in the County of Lim^{k} Farmer, who being duely sworne on the holy Evangelists & examined upon oath deposeth that at or about the 20th day of 8ber 1764 John Hays of Killcorroon Farmer, Barth^{w} Conely of Clogheen Merc^{t} & Morgan Sheehy of Dangen Farmer all in said County came to your Informant's house in the dead time of night, & prevailed upon him to joyn in their Society as a Whiteboy under the promise of makeing him an Officer in the Company of one of their Captains.——That Morgan Sheehy afores^{d} administered an oath to your Deponent to this purpose——To be true to each other, to obey the commands of his Officers, To hack, murder, & destroy, first of all John Bridge an Informer agst them. next Willm Bagnell Esqre then John Bagwell Esqre & after the performance of these exploits, to proceed next agst The Revd John Hewetson one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace in the County of Kilkenny, who they heard, was one of their bloody Enemies; & in short, to murder every other person who shou'd then oppose them.

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To be true & faithfull to the French King, in order to make Ireland their own; He deposeth further, that at or about the 28th day of 8ber 1764 the aforesaid Morgan Sheehy sent for your Informt to his house, that he came to him accordingly, & that he rode with him to Mitchell's town, & from thence to a certain place near an house, from whence he saw one John Bridge come forth in the company of James Farrell otherwise Buck Farrell, Danl Bryan of Tubrid, in sd County Farmer, & others whom he does not know. That the aforesd persons came into a field a small distance from sd house, where an hundred men were assembled, some of whom were dressed in White, & among whom he saw the following persons John & Hugh Hays of Killcorroon Farmers. Dennis McGrath of Clogheen, Thos. Mcgrath Woolcomber, Bartholomew Conely. Edmd Meeghan, & Micl Meeghan both of Clogheen, Edmd Sheehy of the Lodge, Roger Sheehy of Ballyporeen, Morgan Sheehy of Dangen, Danl Bryan of Tubrid, Andw Bryan of Ballynamona, John Butler of Clogheen, Marks Jackson, & Thos Fennell of Killcorroon Farmers, James Coghlan Farmer & John Coghlan Physician, both near Ballynoreen Thos Beer of Burgess, John Burke of Ronska, Laurence Murphy of Ballyhoreen, Willm Flynn of Ardfinnan Publican, & Edmd Whelan of Corbally, in the County of Corke, Farmer, & several others, whom he can not at present recollect. —— That when sd Bridge came into the field, where the aforesd persons were drawn up in a line, Your Informt saw Edmd Meaghan with a Billhook give a blow to sd Bridge on the head, which laid him dead on the ground, That Danl Bryan also struck him —— That they then rolled the dead body in a Blankett or Cadan, & carryed it thence towards Shanbally, where your Informant parted from them; that before he left them, he & the rest of them were sworne to conceal the murder, & likewise to be true to each other; and that he also heard Edmond Meeghan Danl Bryan & Andw Bryan aforesaid say, that they wou'd take the Corpse to Ballyhest Barn, & bury it there for a while. That he afterwards heard some of them say, they had found Guinan the Informer's Nephew hiding in a ditch; That some time after. he heard the aforesaid persons declare that they had buried the dead body in a plowed field, & that they afterwards took it up & interred it again in a Church Yard near Shanbally, lest it shou'd be discovered in harrowing of the plowed field. Your Informant

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deposeth that he saw all & each of the aforementioned persons aiding, assisting & abetting in the above murder and that the guilt of this said Bridge's blood stuck so heavily on your Informant's Conscience, that he never slept a night since in peace, & that to discharge his Conscience of this heavy load, & to make an atonement for his past sins by a fair open confession of every thing he knew agst the peace & safety of this Kingdom, was & is his sole inducement to make the above discovery.

Sworne before me this 12th day of March 1766
JOHN HEWETSON

JAMES HERBERT
Attested in the Presence
of Wm: Bagnell

N.B.—This is the Original.
I had not time to copy it.

No. 314.—*Considerations on the Propriety of making a General Military Map of England, with the Method proposed for carrying it into Execution, & an Estimate of the Expence.*

24 *May*, 1766.

THO' the Situation of GREAT BRITAIN, as an Island, separated from the rest of Europe by the Sea, & protected by the most powerful Navy in the World, are great & Singular Advantages peculiar to Her alone, from which there is reason to hope, that She will never have much reason to dread, in times of War, from the Efforts, even of Her most powerfull Neighbours—YET when it is considered, that in order to defend her extensive Colonies, this Navy, which is her principal and almost only Security, must be distributed into various distant parts of the World, and that even that Division of it, destined for the protection of her Native Coasts, may at some unlucky & critical period, meet with unforeseen Disasters, from an unexpected Attack of the Enemy, or from the effects of Storms, Tempests or Fire; In such circumstances, it cannot be denied but that it may be possible for an Enemy to land; and indeed without any of these unlucky accidents happening, contrary Winds alone, may put it out of

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the power of the Fleet, to prevent an Enemy's disembarking in some one particular, or other, of the Coast—

This landing being supposed to be made good, & the Country being entirely without Forteresses; The last resource must be in the Bravery of the Army in particular, & the Inhabitants (whether Militia or others) in general, in opposing the Ennemy in the Field, by laying hold of such natural Strengths as the Situation of the Country afforded them, in order to stop the Invaders progress in advancing towards the Capital.—

And that these natural & only Advantages might be made use of without Hurry and Confusion, so likely to arise in times of danger, from diversity of Opinion and a Want of a thorough Knowledge of the Country; It therefore would seem, not only prudent, but necessary, for the good & safety of the State, that during times of peace & tranquillity this knowledge should be acquired, in as far, at least, as regards the Nature of the Coast, and the principal Positions & Posts which an Army should occupy, when called upon to defend the Country against the Invasions of its Enemies.—

The only Method of attaining this Knowledge, seems to be, by making a good Military Plan or Map of the whole Country, upon which the principal Positions and Posts should be particularly marked and such observations made on the nature of the Ground, as should appear most useful and necessary with respect to Military purposes.—

But as the raising of this Plan very accurately, by a particular Survey of the whole Kingdom, as was proposed in a Scheme presented in the year 1763, would be a Work of much time and labour, and attended with great Expence to the Government— The following Method of carrying it into Execution, so as to answer fully the End proposed, and at the same time, at a moderate Expence, is humbly submitted.

There are already good Surveys made by different people, of the undermentioned Counties. Viz: Middlesex, Herfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire and Shropshire; There is also a tolerable Map of Sussex and another of Cornwall; That of Surrey is almost finished; Kent, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Worcestershire, Cumberland & the Bishoprick of Durham, are carrying on in the same manner.—

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Such a number of Counties being already either surveyed or Surveying, it is not to be doubted, but that in time, the others will likewise be done, especially if Subscriptions for the County Surveyors, are set on Foot in each County, & encouraged by Government, or even by people of Influence in the respective Districts.

These County Maps are sufficiently exact, in what regards their geometrical measurement, for common purposes, but are extremely defective with respect to the topographical representation of the ground, giving scarcely any Idea, or at least but a very imperfect one, of what is remarkably strong or weak in the nature of the Country.

In order therefore to correct such parts of these Surveys as may be faulty, to join the whole together, and thereby to render the Work of more extensive and general use. It is proposed that proper persons should be employed, furnished with good Instruments, prepared for that purpose to run Serieses of Triangles along the Coast, and along the remarkable Ridges of Hills and principal Rivers; by which means the Situations of all the material points would be truely fixed with regard to one another, and thence the Great Outlines of the Country would be truely determined, in doing of which the strong Positions and Posts, & everything essential in a Military Sense, might be particularly observed & represented on the Plan, while the smaller Interior parts of each Triangle, being of less consequence, might be filled in from the County-Maps with sufficient accuracy without the trouble & Expence of repeating the Survey of the whole, especially as all remarkable objects (such as Churches, Windmills &c.) within these spaces, would be fixed, by Intersections taken from the Angles of the Great Triangles.—

In carrying on this Work it is proposed, that the Line of the Coast and the Country for two miles parallel to it, as being an essential part, should be very minutely surveyed, even in the Counties where the ordinary Surveys may have taken place.—

Such Soundings as it might seem necessary to take along the Coast in general, or at any particular parts thereof, might be done at the same time as the plan of the Country was carrying on, or afterwards as a separate Operation; Tho' it is presumed that the Admiralty have been employed for several years, in

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making a Sea Chart of the Coasts and Islands, and as their observations might be inserted into the great plan, it would therefore seem unnecessary to repeat them.—

THE Southern Counties of England to be the first done, particularly all on the South of the Bristol Channel, & a line drawn from the Severn along the River Avon and the River Welland, thro' the Fenns to the Wash in Lincolnshire.

OF the Counties comprehended in this part of England (after Kent, Surrey & Sussex) Subscriptions for the Survey of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk to be first encouraged. And when the South part is compleated, the Triangles comprehending the North part to be carryed on, together with the particular Subscription Surveys, till the whole is finished.

THE accuracy of this Map will depend chiefly on the goodness of the Instruments made use of, and the care with which the different Serieses of great Triangles are determined, which it is proposed should be done by the Person intrusted with the Direction of the Survey.—

THE great Base of the first Triangle serving as the Foundation of the Work, should be six or Eight miles in length, measured with the utmost exactness on the Sands of the Sea Shore, or in one of the open level Counties, such as Cambridgeshire or Wiltshire, and afterwards reduced to the Level of the Sea.—

IN carrying on the Serieses of Triangles, it would be useful to trace one grand Meridian line, thro' the whole extent of the Island, marked by Obelisks from distance to distance like that thro' France. And that the Northern Extremity of this Meridian might fall to the Westward of Dungsbay Head in Caithness, it would be necessary to carry the South-End (where it is supposed to be begun) at least as far West as Dorsetshire.—The prolongation of the Meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, would fall into the Sea in Norfolk.—

BY this means likewise (supposing that the Triangles were continued quite to the northern Extremity of the Island) we should have about 8½ degrees of the Meridian of the Earth exactly measured. intermediate to those measured in France and at the Polar Circle; and hence the increasse of the degrees of Latitude and spheroidical figure of the Earth might be still more truly determined.—

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It is supposed that the Engineers employed on this Service, should be 5 or 6 Summer Months in the Field, taking the necessary Surveys, and that during Winter the Plans should be laid down.—

With regard to the Scale that would be the most proper to draw the Map by; it is to be considered, that if particular Buildings & Inclosures or Fields were to be represented truely topographically, the Scale would necessarily require to be very large.—The Plan of Scotland where this was attempted to be done, was drawn by a Scale of 1000 yards in an Inch. The great Map of France now publishing contains 1000 yards in less than half an Inch, but here the inclosed ground is not distinguished from the open, and the plan is but partly topographical: Perhaps a Medium between the two would be the best: An Inch or an Inch and a quarter to a mile, appears to be a good Scale—At a mile to an Inch England would make a Map of between 30 & 40 feet square.—But tho' the general Map should be contracted to this or even a smaller Scale; Separate plans of the Coasts or such other parts as might be thought of most consequence, might be drawn by a Scale of two Inches to a mile.—

The time necessary to compleat this Work, will depend upon the number of people employed, and this number must be regulated, by the annual Expence that Government may judge right to allow for that Service.—

It is easy to conceive that the Engineers employed upon it, must necessarily undergo much fatigue, and as they will be obliged to lodge in publick houses and change their Quarters almost every night, they will consequently be liable to great Expence. It seems therefore but reasonable, that their Extra-pay should be proportionable to this Expence, and that they should have allowance for Forage, as in the Field.—

If Seven or Eight Engineers are employed under the Director, with proper Draughtsmen &c, the first years Expence will amount to about £3000, and £2500 for every year after.—So that supposing the whole Undertaking to be compleated in 6 or 8 years The total Expence might perhaps not exceed 15 or 20 Thousand Pounds.—

It may be considered, whether it would be proper to employ Soldiers (as was done in taking the Plan of Scotland) to assist the Engineers in measuring &c, instead of Labourers hired in

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the Country. The former would be more useful as being subject to Military Command, and would be the cheapest as they would only receive an additional Allowance of pay for their Work, and would be entitled to Quarters in the Towns and Villages where the Several Parties were employed.—Whereas Country-Labourers would not be so obedient, and not being entitled to Quarters, would (excepting when they were at Work very near the places of their abode) be obliged to pay for their Lodging, which would consequently give them a Right to demand and expect greater Wages.

Enclosure.

GENERAL ESTIMATE of the Expence of Instruments that would be necessary for carrying on the Survey.—

	£	s	d
A Quadrant 2½ feet Radius, for taking Horizontal or Vertical Angles, with its Carriage about	120	0	0
A small Quadrant to be used occasionally in Situations where the large one could not conveniently be fixed	25	0	0
A Transit & Equal Altitude Instrument for tracing the Meridian Line	40	0	0
A Reflecting Telescope	21	0	0
Refracting Telescopes	30	0	0
A Spirit Level and Level-Tryer	12	0	0
Three Portable Barometers	12	0	0
Measuring Rods, with Spirit Levels, to be used in measuring the Great Base	12	0	0
Theodelets, Chains & Plain-Tables for the common purposes of Surveying	100	0	0
Protractors, Beam Compasses and Drawing Instruments for laying down the Plan	28	0	0
	£400	0	0

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GENERAL ESTIMATE of the Expence of compleating a Military Map of England as above proposed.—

	£	s	d
Instruments that would be necessary about.....	400	0	0
Extra-Pay of two Captains of Engineers at 10^{sh} p^{r} diem each.....	365	0	0
D^{o} for Six Subalterns at 7^{sh} 6 pence each.—45^{sh} p^{r} diem.....	821	5	0
D^{o} for one Draughtsman at 5^{sh} p^{r} diem	91	5	0
Pay for a Clerk at 5^{sh} p^{r} diem.....	91	5	0
Pay for 30 Men of different kinds, employed with the Engineers in assisting them to measure &c, at 1/6 p^{r} diem each supposed to be 182 days in the Field, in all 45^{sh} p^{r} diem.....	409	10	0
Forage for 6 Horses to the Director, including those necessary for carrying the Instruments at 1/6 p^{r} diem each 182 days.....	81	18	0
D^{o} for each Captain 3 horses, in all 6 horses at 1/6 each.....	81	18	0
D^{o} for Six Subalterns each 2 horses & 1 for the Clerk, in all 13 at 1/6.....	186	11	0
Drawing Room—Rent, Fire Candle &c about....	100	0	0
Stationery Ware about.....	50	0	0
Contingent Expences for erecting of Signals &c in the Field when carrying on the Serieses of Great Triangles about.....	100	0	0
The first years Expence, exclusive of Such Allowance as may be judged proper to make to the Director for his travelling Charges	£2778	12	0

Perhaps in 6 or 8 years, at the Rate of £2500 p^{r} Annum, viz for £15,000 or £20,000, the Work might be finished.

NB.—By employing Soldiers instead of Labourers, that Article would be reduced about 200 £s p^{r} Annum.

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No. 315—*Sir Joseph Yorke to the King.*

SIRE—As Your Majesty was pleased to permit me to acquaint You directly, with what occurr'd here, of a nature not proper for official Dispatches, and which might have any Connexion with the Scheme proposed thro' me to Prince Lewis, for the Establishment of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, I humbly presume to trouble Your Majesty with a few observations which may throw some light upon our present Situation, & which I have differr'd 'till this time as I look upon the Prince of Orange's Journey to Zealand, as the first proper period to fix upon, from the time of his Majority.

Everything as Your Majesty will have seen by the Official letters went on smoothly at the first outset; Everybody desirous to pay Court, & willing to express their acknowledgements to Prince Lewis for the honourable part he had acted by his Pupil; In consequence of that, several Resolutions were taken by the States General, Every Province in particular waited upon Prince Lewis, & the Sum of four hundred thousand Florins were voted in different proportions, as a publick & useful mark of Satisfaction. Besides this a Secret Resolution was taken by the States General, without any previous Deliberation or Remark, directing their Minister at Vienna to Sollicit the Empress Queen's consent for Prince Lewis's continuing some time longer to assist the Republick & its Stadtholder with his Counsels; The Dutch Minister at Vienna, & his Secretary too, dy'd in the mean while, & the Austrian Envoy here was charged with the Commission, which produced a consent from the Empress, more civil as I am informed towards the States than to Her Field Marshal; however the point was carried & that I suppose was all that was desired.

During the Month of April the Troops in Garrison here went thro' their Annual Exercises, at which the Prince of Orange assiduously assisted, and Prince Lewis as regularly attended to pay his Respects to the Captain General, either at the head of the Corps he Commands as Colonel, or at the head of the Companies he Commands as Captain. This created some observation, as it was natural to suppose it would, as people were very surprized to see a Prince of his Rank, Age, & Corpu-

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lency fatiguing himself with such trifles, & permitting his *quondam* Pupil to submit so frequently to his acting such a Subaltern part. The view however was clear & has succeeded to his wishes. He has in the mean while sequester'd himself from the World, and admits almost Nobody to his presence either Native or foreigner, except he has an absolute necessity for employing them; Great numbers have waited 'till this time to get an audience without success, whilst the Prince of Orange who is neither supposed nor expected to do anything without him, passes from two to three hours every day in the Week, in giving short private Audiences to all who present themselves in his Antichamber. The language held by the very few who are, or whom he persuades are in his Confidence (for I believe Nobody really is) was that Duke Lewis would not meddle in what was to be addrest to the Stadtholder, but would leave the credit of every thing to him, tho' it was notorious all the while that he alone had the direction, & that it was impossible to persuade people of the contrary. A prodigious tho' a very useless promotion of General & Field Officers was soon after made in the Army, which those who know the state of this Army, thought, as it really is, much too extensive. But it was affectedly said every where that the Prince of Orange insisted upon it, & that Prince Lewis did not approve of it. This gained just as much ground with the publick as all the rest, but every body continued to submit.

The proposition for remitting to the Prince of Orange the 700,000. florins lent him by the States of Holland for the purchase of the Prussian Estate follow'd next, which being proposed by Pensionary Blyswick of Delft, who is the Secret Counsellor of Prince Lewis, awaken'd the jealousy of Amsterdam & has occasion'd that demurr, which it is supposed will be got over next Month, upon a promise of no new demand whenever the Prince Marries; in this affair Prince Lewis has negotiated with the Town of Amsterdam, & will it is foreseen assume the Merit of what the Majority of the Members have from the beginning acquiesced in.

The affair however which is the least understood & makes the most noise, is the Act past between the Prince of Orange & Prince Lewis, by which the latter engages to continue to assist the former with his advice in all cases when required, and the

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former to ensure him against all researches which may be made against him in Consequence of his advice. To this act Prince Lewis took a solemn oath, the Prince of Orange as I understand only sign'd it. This affair was transacted in the presence of the Greffier Fagel & Pensionary Blyswyck only, who both pretend at least to have had no previous information, & has been communicated to three or four persons more, but no further, (I mean the *Act* itself, for many have had it explained to them) so that it has occasion'd numberless Reports & Surmises which have come round again to the Ears of Prince Lewis, & have given him as I am very well informed a great deal of ill humour. It is call'd a Coadjutorship; a first Minister; a Second Stadtholder; in a word it has not given that satisfaction which His Highness wishes every part of his Conduct should, & yet tho' I am assured that the Prince of Orange wanted to communicate it to the States, to prove the innocency of it, the other would not consent, & consequently we are still in the dark as to the express Terms & Conditions of the Engagement, tho' I have an Authentick Voucher to produce, which assures me that the report I made of it officially was *la pure verité*. Undoubtedly he was apprehensive that in his progress with the Stadtholder thro' the Provinces, some discontented Members might call in question his Right to interfere, & therefore in order to enable him to assist the Prince of Orange, he judged it necessary to take this precaution, tho' the effect it has produced is not an agreable one.—Thus far relates to the publick part of our Situation, in which Your Majesty will see great difficulty for the dispatch of Business, when the principal Person who is known to give Motion to it, is almost totally inaccessible to those who must transact it.

With regard to the private part, all I can say is that the Prince of Orange continues to live in the same manner as he did before his Majority, no Foreigners are admitted to his Table, & very seldom any of the people of the Country; The same young people who surrounded him before still continue to form his society, & tho' We have all endeavour'd to make his entrance into Life agreable & easy, which he is himself sensible of, yet as soon as he has made one Trial he stops short, & becomes as narrow in his Circle as he was before. This is attributed by the publick to the fear of his forming any Connexions, or getting

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loose from his Director, & is so different from the Custom & taste of the Country, that it is not surprising it should become a subject of discontent with both Men & Women.

The journey to Zealand will last about four or five weeks, as upon returning an Excursion will be made to Bergopzoom, Breda, & Boisleduc, after which follows the Assembly of Holland in the middle of June, & then we shall lose sight of them 'till the end of the Summer, which will be spent at Loo or in the Provinces in the Neighbourhood.—Those who are disposed to carry their Suspicions thro'out, imagine that the marriage of Prince of Orange with the Princess of Prussia will be absolutely settled during this Summer, & that it is much further advanced than the generality of people imagine, nay there are who go so far as to suppose an Interview settled upon the Frontier, in an Excursion from Loo. Whether this is or is not the Case it is my duty to let Your Majesty know what is suspected here, & to add upon this Subject, That the old Stadtholderian Party in the Republick is averse to this Match, & think it fraught with many inconveniencies; as a means of weakening the Connexion with Your Majesty, and of representing the future Measures of the Stadtholder as dictated, or at least byass'd, by Prussia, which cannot fail to alienate the Minds of people from the House of Orange. Their opponents, the Remnant of the Louvestein Faction approve it for the reasons which form the others objections, & add the Narrow Motive of the Reformed Protestant Communion to all the others. Many serious & principal people here have applied to me upon this Score, & tho' I carefully avoid giving the least handle to suppose I either interfered or presumed to trouble Your Majesty about it, prest me to acquaint You of the Situation, in hopes that thro' Your Majesty's influence some Method might be hit upon, in default of a British Match to encourage a Brunswick one.

To speak the Truth (the only language which can entitle me to Your Majesty's indulgence) I am not a little puzzled in this Situation how to frame my Actions or my Words; Ever since I had the honor, by Your express order, to give Prince Lewis an authentick proof of Your Royal Confidence in me, that Prince has been much Shyer of me than heretofore, & 'till two days before his departure I had not been able to see him once alone, & not more than twice in Company; I would not willingly

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create Suspicions or foment needless Jealousy any where, I love to Simplify Business as much as possible; But I cannot help finding it Singular, that after the assurances Your Majesty had given thro' me of Your regard for Prince Lewis, and considering that what Your Majesty proposed was subordinate to that Prince, & in favor of his own Nephew, the future head of his Family, in the Course of Nature likely to survive him Many Years, I say it is a little Singular that he should not only affectedly avoid touching that String, but manifestly prove his dislike to it, by engrossing every Point of Business to himself & becoming Sole Counsellor to the Prince of Orange in Civil as well as Military affairs. Your Majesty's penetration, & the Collateral information You probably receive from other quarters concerning this Prince's Conduct, will enable You to judge much more accurately than I am able to do, but as far as my Judgement & observation carry me, I cannot help suspecting that so far from facilitating Your Majesty's Views, He would be rather disposed to throw every obstacle in the way. How long He will be able to stand his ground is uncertain, at present tho' the discontent is great & increases daily, Yet there is Nobody able or bold enough to resist him, & it is my present opinion that if he changes or quits, it will be when he feels the Nation grow impatient, & that he apprehends that Tumults may ensue. As to the Prince of Orange himself, I must do him the justice to say that he still feels a proper warmth for an English system, but he is young & may be warp'd, especially if he continues to be conducted as he is at present, & any Jealousy should be instill'd into him of a design formed by Us to give him a Director, or to join any body to him here who might eclipse him. All therefore that can be done at present is to wait patiently & see the effect of this Singular Situation some time longer, to observe what the principal Members of the Government think & how they act, & then to Unite with those who appear to be our best & most active friends, & to endeavor to carry the Stadtholder into that Connexion.

Notwithstanding the unreasonable length of this letter, I must humbly take the liberty to add a few words more concerning my Conference with Prince which ended very Civilly, tho' I knew that in some of his jealous Moments he had supposed me to be joining with those whom he suspects to be against him

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than which nothing is more false, as he must know, Tho' it would be doing my duty very ignorantly if I shut my Door against those who are able & willing to inform me, & are friends to Great Britain, because he is jealous & excludes me from his presence as well as every body else. I fairly told Prince Lewis what I heard of the general discontent, I shew'd him how impossible it was to carry on business in such a Government, & to be known to be the Sole adviser of the Prince of Orange whilst he Shut himself up; That that would not hold, nor would his Measures be palatable or understood if he explained them to Nobody; I likewise Modestly represented to him the Consequences to the Young Prince of his frequenting only his own Court so composed as he knew it to be; He acquiesced indeed in these Particulars & said they should be put upon another footing; He endeavour'd however to lay the fault upon others, who have not more & perhaps less power than I have. He likewise apologized for the Secret Act past with the Prince of Orange, & pretended he had forgot to put it in his Pocket, as he had intended to shew it me, but said he was forced to secure himself as well as he could from his Enemies. He added, to my great surprize, that if he did not give Copies, it was *because he should be ashamed it should be so handed down to Posterity, parcequ'il le trouvait audessous de lui.* The truth is I am convinced that if he could undo it he would not attempt it again, after having seen the effect it has produced.—Upon the article of the Marriage he denied any particular view, but *persisted again on his Brother the Reigning Duke's declining to give his Daughter, for fear of the King of Prussia.* In discoursing upon this point & whilst I endeavour'd to explain the Arguments pro & Con, he let drop, as something that was to make the Prussian Scale preponderate, that if the Young Princes of Prussia had no Children which he thought (why I know not) very probable, this Prussian Princess would be a very considerable Match as so many of the Brandenbourg Possessions were *Allodial.* To all which I made no other reply than, that this was a matter too Important to discuss or determine Cursorily, & that a Servant of the Prince of Orange & an eminent Member of the Republick might differ in opinion upon the advantages or disadvantages of such Acquisitions to the Power of the Stadtholder, tho' it certainly weaken'd both the danger & the

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support of the House of Brandenbourg in Consequence of such an Alliance.

Your Majesty will judge from all that has gone before, that at this Moment the Person who has the honor to serve Your Majesty here, has occasion both for indulgence & Support; People are accustom'd to look upon an English Minister as a trusty friend to whom they can open themselves without danger, & that any one person who has Views of a contrary Nature will endeavor to diminish his credit if possible; I have lived long enough here to have establish'd, if not an opinion of ability, at least I hope of probity, & encouraged by Your Majesty's gracious Countenance I am not afraid to encounter, tho' determined to act warily, any Antagonist whatever; Many of these things Sire You are sensible cannot be trusted to the ordinary official Correspondence; Your Majesty has a right to know the plain Truth, & if it is Your Royal pleasure I shall certainly be minutely informed of the Sequel of our new Situation; I am only afraid my desire to be clear may make me take up too much of Your Majesty's time, & will therefore add no more at present than to lay myself at Your Majesty's feet with the Respectful assurances of that profound Veneration & that Warm attachment with which I most humbly beg leave to Subscribe myself, Sire,

P.S.—Since writing my Letter I have learnt an Anecdote which is remarkable enough to trouble Your Majesty with. Prince Lewis told one of his friends just before his departure, & from whom I have it, That the Prince of Orange seemed rather to draw back upon the Prussian Match, & had said to Prince Lewis, People think that I run a risk of becoming a partisan of France by such a Match, & I will not be French. Your Majesty's Most humble, Most Devoted & Most Dutiful Subject & Servant. JOSEPH YORKE.

HAGUE. *May 27th*: 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 316—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty that after long Debate—the Bill for the Window Tax was committed for tomorrow.

On the Division the Numbers were 57—to—16. Ld Weymouth opened the Debate—requiring Information from the Lords in Administration particularly from the First Ld. of Treasury. The Duke of Bedford spoke 2d—in the Same Stile but more fully to the Tax—to which he much objected—The D: of Richmond answer'd & did well tho' a little Confounded at first. Ld Rockingham found the Necessity of Attempting & tho indeed extremely confused, got better thro' than he expected—& by Speaking—perhaps curtailed the Debate—as Many Lords were prepared to attack him for not Speaking—& therefore that preparation was no longer Serviceable.

The Duke of Grafton spoke exceeding well very ably on the Tax— His Grace concluded with some few Words on the Causes of his Resignation—which he confined singly to the Wish he had always had of Mr. Pitts being in Administration.

Ld Suffolk—agt. the Bill—very long—but in nothing else remarkable.

Ld Talbot—for the Bill—very well & very strongly Approving of the Plan of the Tax.

Ld Temple—agt the Bill—with a general Complaint against all the Proceedings thro' Session especially the Repeal of the Stamp Act—& of the Cyder Bill. Some attempts to ridicule but not very masterly.

The Duke of Bolton took up some Expressions of Ld Temple & did well.

The D: of Newcastle closed the Debate & did well. Ld Rockingham has presumed to inclose to his Majesty as Accurate a List as he could make out of the Lords who Voted *for* & agt.—of the latter the List sent is correct—but the former is not Compleat.

Ld Rockingham should feel extremely happy on this day if it was not from the Uneasiness he is under on Account of the difficulties, with which his Majesty is acquainted—In the House of Lords Ld Rockingham had the Honour of some Conversation

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with his R: H: the Dukes of York & Gloucester, & took the Occasion of earnestly representing the Reasons on which the difficulty in present was founded & humbly hoping that his R: H: the Duke of York would weigh the Validity of those Objections. His Royal Highness suggested that the Matter might be concluded by a Vote of Credit—but in fact—that Proposition is the Same & is as conclusive as doing the Whole. His Royal Highness afterwards dropped that possibly. It might be doing something if the Affair was mentioned in Parlt as intended for the Consideration of the Opening of the next Sessions.

Ld Rockingham shall feel great Satisfaction, if in any way this matter can be so settled as to give a moments Pleasure to his Majesty's Mind.

His Majesty's Servants are to meet tomorrow Morning at 12 o'Clock.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Wednesday P: M: *half past* 8.
May ye 28th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

Enclosure.

Speakers for	Agt.
3. D: of Richmond	1. Ld. Weymouth
4. Ld. Rockingham	2. D: of Bedford
5. D: of Grafton	6. Ld. Suffolk
7. Ld. Talbot	8. Ld. Temple
9. D: of Bolton	
10. D: of Newcastle	

On the Division

Lords for	Lords Agt.
D: of Richmond	D: of Bedford
D: of Grafton	Ld. Temple
D: of Portland	Ld. Grosvenor

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Lords for	Lords Agt.
D: of Newcastle	Ld. Essex
Manchester	Ld. Dudley
Bolton	Ld. Leigh
Argyle	Ld. Waldegrave
Ld. Chancellor	Ld. Gower
Ld. President	Ld. Sandwich
Earl of Marchmont	Ld. Lyttleton
Pomfret	Ld. Suffolk
Sussex	Bp: of Carlisle
Harrington	Ld. Trevor
Cholmondeley	Bp: of Bangor
Dartmouth	Ld: Weymouth
Abercorn	Ld. Eglinton
Holdernesse	
Spencer	
Ashburnham	
Scarborough	
Hardwicke	
Harrington	
Thanet	
Earl Talbot	
Albermarle	
Breadalbaine	
March	
Visct: Hereford	
Torrington	
Lord Delamere	
Chedworth	
Godolphin	
Botetour	
Ducie	
Masham	
Boston	

Lords for
Lord Walpole
Ravensworth
Digby
Berkeley of Stratton
Cathcart
Bathurst
Abergavenny
Ponsonby
Grantham
Egmont
Sandys
Sonds
Bp. of Peterborough
Litchfield & Gov:
Lincoln
Ely
Chichester

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No. 317—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to trouble his Majesty on an Occasion, which it is necessary His Majesty should be apprized of.

It is indeed with great Reluctance that Ld. Rockingham feels himself obliged to mention to his Majesty, that upon the Communication of what was intended relative to the Establishments for their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York & Gloucester & Prince Henry—Objections have been made, in no respect from doubt on the Propriety of the Matter, but arising from the lateness in the Session & the Thinness of Parlt at this Juncture. That the Publick Business being nearly finished many Members have gone into the Country & that the moving of the Matter now would have the Appearance of an Intended Surprize, & by Some would be conster'd [*sic*] as an Attempt in Administration to take the Merit of the Measure entirely to themselves without giving others an Opportunity of participating.

Ld Rockingham humbly hopes that his Majesty will suspend his Judgement on this Matter till Ld Rm. & others of his Majesty's Servants can have had the Honour of more fully informing his Majesty on this Subject.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Tuesday [*Tuesday was the 27th of May*] P: M: 11 *o'Clock*
May ye 28th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 318—*Lord Northington to the King.*

MOST GRACIOUS SIRE—I stayed at St. James's as long as possible to have seen Ld R after He returned from the Closet, in vain. He came late to the H. of Lds. Ld Weymouth & D. of Bedford forced on the debate by calling for an Explanation of the Grounds of the Wind° Tax Bill. D. of Richmond explaind It from the Treasury Papers, & Ld Rock^{s} did speak more than in this Sessions before; the rest of the debate not worth trouble of Your Reading & the Division $\left.\begin{matrix} 57 \text{ Conts} \\ \overline{16} \text{ N. Conts.} \end{matrix}\right\}$

The D[ukes] of Y[ork] & G[loucester] sat by me & conversed

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on the Subject, fully apprized of Yr Majesty's Goodness to them, & very thankfull to Me for the share I had taken in supporting Yr Majestys Grace & their Wishes—The D. of Y. on leaving the House (whether He had received a Message from Yr Majesty, or had mistaken a Conversation of Ld R.) was so condescending as to say to Me; "My Lord if I sh^{d} see the King; who has behaved so graisously, handsomely & kindly to Us, what shall I say." My Answer was, "Sire I sh^{d} say we leave the Affair to Yr Majestys Judgment & Convenience" Which His Royal Highness approved.

It was after all this that Ld Egmont informed Me they proposed a Meeting—After the Division the D. of N. came to Me & said—"My Lord when are we to have & what shall we do at this Meeting"—I told Him I had not heard of any for I had not spoke wth Ld R. since Ld R. had seen Yr Majesty. He added Ld R. wd propose a Meeting this evening or to morrow morning at my House. I replied that I did not approve a 2^{d} Meeting only for the Cabinet to differ; that my Opinion had & would be the Same as It was in the Cabinet & the Closet. that I thought nothing but the D. of Ys giving up the Affair could satisfy Yr Majesty or what was of little Consequence—myself. However they pressed for a Meeting & we meet at the D. of Richmonds at 12 to-morrow Morning.

This Sir is the History of what is passed to open all that I know to Your Majesty; My humble Opinion on It is this; That unless Your Majesty is desired by Yr Brothers to relinquish It, & You judge necessary so to do for Your personal Convenience; You should insist on performing an Engagement, Your Council have led You to make; I shall be most steady in holding this Language.

I have only to add that I hope Yr Majesty, will not feel these improper disappointments; for while You think for Yourself & have honest Advisers, Your Virtues can never be distressed by Factions, acting on little & narrow Considerations—

Permit Me Gracious Sir to add that I am Yr most dutifull Subject & Servt NORTHINGTON.

28 *May* [1766]
½ *p. ten* P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 319—*The King to Lord Egmont.*

My Dear Lord—I wish'd much to have seen You this day, but was so fatigu'd by the uneasiness I felt, that I could not when the Council was over send for You; the cause of it was the very extraordinary Note I receiv'd this morning from Ld. Rockingham, which I enclose for Your information; so lately as Sunday last Ld. Rockingham talk'd of the obtaining the £24,000 per Annum to be divided between my three Brothers as without fail to be mov'd this Week, & now without one reason that has any solid foundation He & his Collegues want to put it off after his having above Six Weeks ago desir'd me to promiss my Brothers it should be done this Session; He wants now to make me break my Word, which I cannot do; on my telling him this day that Opposition if they found Ministry silent would propose it, He said then it must be withstood; I on that sharply reply'd that no man of honour could have advis'd a measure & then reject it because taken up by Adversarys; I beg Your thoughts on this if at home; my Brothers have been with Me, & are sensible I mean to stand by them; See what treatment I receive for [*sic*] every Set of Ministers; the Rejecting General Warrants because their Popularity was engaged, was to be firmly push'd tho the most able of my Servants were against the measure, but because a few Weak Boys are unwilling this Session to pass the provision for my Brothers my word is to be set at nought; *my prudence is now exhausted I am enclin'd to take any Step that will preserve my honour*; if You should be out when this arrives pray send me a line by Eleven tomorrow to the Queen's House.

Eight o'Clock.
Wednesday Evening 28th May 1766

Inscribed by Lord Egmont.

No. 320—*Lord Northington to the King.*

Most Gracious Sire—I am excessively happy Your Majesty approved my Conduct, in which Ld Egmont properly & fully supported Me before I left the Room: I don't know whether to ascribe my Conduct to Duty, the fit Pride of Your Office, or the

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common Honor of a Gentleman; but Sr after the Sessions I must humbly receive Yr permission to treat in my own way, such Cabinet Councils. The Expedient I condemned as I find Your Majesty doth, & said what I wrote to Yr Majty last Night, with the Substance of Your Majtys Sense of Your honorable Engagements arising from *Us*. The Substance of Your Majesty's Answer to Yr Brother was I think prudent great & fit for Yourself. Resignation I humbly foretold & I think I see Measures leading to It; but that must not frighten or alarm Servants, that Consult Your Honor & Interest.

I will attend Your Majty bef 12 tho I must receive the Judges first, it being the first day of the Term; I am wth the truest Devotion Yr Majtys most dutifull Subject & Servt

NORTHINGTON.

29th May [1766]
past 7 PM.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 321—*Lord Egmont to the King.*

SIRE—Having gone to dinner from the House of Lords after the rising of the House, without the Knowledge of my Servants, and from thence to Arthurs, I was not found to recieve Yr Majestys Commands till this moment, which I hope will plead my Excuse for having so long detained Your Majestys Messenger.

The Enclosed Note to Yr Majesty from Lord Rockingham (as to y. manner of it) gives me great Surprise; tho none as to y. Substance—Since it was the Subject of Debate at the Cabinet held at the Chancellors on Monday Night—when Ld Rockingham Duke of Newcastle, General Conway & Duke of Richmond appeard as I thought determind in the opinion expressed in Lord Rockinghams Note, notwithstanding the firm opposition of my Sentiments and those of my Lord Chancellor expressed in the strongest manner against this Improper Treatment of Yr Majesty & Yr Brothers—and I conceived that Your Majesty must have recieved Information of the whole from themselves the next Morning.

I have had a great deal of discourse with all of them and Lord Winchelsea this day: and Lord Rockingham told me that

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Your Majesty would not suffer the Motion to be made this Day as was intended for the Affair of the Marriage with Denmark unless the Motion relative to the Provisions for your Majesty's brothers should be moved also & carried this Sessions. That he had also a Conversation with y. Duke of York at his own House last Night on the Subject; and that Your Majesty had commanded me and the Chancellor to meet the rest of the Cabinet to reconsider the whole Matter to Morrow Morning about 11 o'Clock. That there may be Time for them to make their Report of what passes at that Meeting before the Drawing Room.

I cannot wonder at the Resentment Y^r Majesty feels upon this strange and unintelligible Conduct, or at Your Majestys Inclination to take any Step that will preserve Your Honour; But I am utterly unable at present to suggest any Thing upon this Extraordinary occasion. After the meeting of to Morrow Morning something more may happen, which may better enable Your Majesty to take Your Resolutions; and I shall be then ready, as I ever am to recieve and Obey Your Majestys Commands, with that Duty and Zeal wch is due from, Sire, Your Majestys most Respectfull, Sincere and faithfull Subject and Servant EGMONT.

ADMIRALTY { 29 *May* 1766
11 *o'Clock.* P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 322—*The King to Lord Northington.*

[1 *May*, 1766.]

MY LORD—I have seen Ld. Rockingham who seems much hurt at having nam'd any thing that has not pleas'd You; He declares he meant nothing but to prove the regard he has for You by paving the way to Your getting what He thought You wish'd; on my pointing out to him the impropriety of his conduct He seem'd sorry for what He has done; I nam'd it to the D. of Newcastle & Gen. Conway who both highly disapprove of it & declare it was without their knowledge; & seem'd both of opinion that they should have been sorry if You had thought of the change; Ld. Egmont spoke with his usual regard of You; but attributes

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the Lord's conduct to want of experience not to design of acting disrespectfully to You. GEORGE R.

Endorsed by the King, May, 1766.

No. 323—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty that the draft of the proposed Message & Address could not be prepared to be laid before his Majesty so expeditiously as Ld. Rockingham hoped. It is not quite perfected & has not yet been communicated to many of his Majesty's Servants for their Opinion.

Ld Rockingham imagines the Marginal Corrections will be proper & hopes to have the Honour of explaining to his Majesty tomorrow the Reasons for which it was thought expedient to name particularly his Majesty's Royal Brothers.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Saturday Night. 1 *o'Clock*
May ye 30th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 324—*List of a New Ministry.*

[In the King's handwriting.]

[? *May*, 1766.]

	Present	Proposed
Chancellor	E. of Northington	
President	E. of Winchelsea	
Privy Seal	D. of Newcastle	E. of Northumberland
Secretarys	D. of Grafton	E. of Egmont
	Lt. G. Conway	Ch. Townshend
1st Ld. of the Treasury	M[s] of Rockingham	E. of Northington
1st Ld. of the Admiralty	E. of Egmont	Ld. Townshend
Paymaster	Charles Townshend	E. of Hardwicke
Lt. G. of the Ordnance	Ld. Townshend	Lt. G. Conway

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No. 325—*Lord Northington to the King.*

[*May*, 1766.]

MOST GRACIOUS SIR—The Subject of the noble Persons Conversation don't admit of an Apology from them, but having expressed the same Sense to Ld Rockingham as I did to Your Majᵗʸ of my not being able to meet them upon this incomprehensible Meeting; & He having answerd, Then He must make his *Bow* to morrow. I told Him Yr Majᵗʸˢ Ease & Convenience shᵈ supersede any private feeling of my own; on that Acct agreed to the Meeting, & expect them in half an hour. The Result can be nothing material but in shewing my predominant Attention as far as my Judgment can direct in these very strange times, is to preserve the unalterable Respect & Duty Yr Majesty will ever receive from Yr most devoted Servt & Subject NORTHINGTON

$\frac{m}{5}$

Endorsed by the King, May 1766.

No. 326—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

LORD ROCKINGHAM—I have just seen my Brothers who are anxious that the Word, for their support may be put in as was once propos'd rather than towards, as they have it much at heart I desire that may be the method of expressing it, You will therefore instantly order it to be prepar'd to this effect.

R[ICHMOND] L[ODGE]
10 *o'clock* P M.
June 2nd 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 327—*The King to the Duke of Richmond.*

[2 *June*, 1766.]

DUKE OF RICHMOND—my Brothers have pressed me that the word for their provision may be rather us'd than *towards* as this was once propos'd & as it makes no real difference I desire

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it may be as they wish I have write to acquaint Ld. Rockingham of this small alteration be sure to order the Message to the House of Commons thus alter'd to be sent early in the morning to Me, that I may return it in time.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 328—*The Duke of Richmond to the King.*

SIR—I have the Honour to inclose for Your Majesty's Royal signature the Messages to the two Houses of Parliament. Your Majesty will observe that in the message to the House of Lords, mention is made of Your Majesty's intentions relative to Your Brothers, and as I told Your Majesty yesterday that Lord Marchmont and the Chancellor were of opinion that it was improper, it becomes necessary for me now to inform Your Majesty that upon talking with many Lords who understand order, it is thought advisable for Your Majesty to mention what is added to the first intention of the message. Lord Marchmont has alter'd his opinion upon it & the Chancellor says that if it can give the least degree of Satisfaction to the Duke of York, he has no objection to it.

I am with the most Profound Duty & Respect, Sir, Your Majesty's most faithfull and obedient Humble Servant

RICHMOND.

WHITEHALL *Monday*
Monday Evening
June the 2nd. 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 329—*The Duke of Richmond to the King.*

[2 *June*, 1766.]

The Duke of Richmond humbly presumes to send to His Majesty for His Royal Signature the message to the House of Commons altered according to His Majesty's Commands.

WHITEHALL *Monday night.*

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 330—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

WHITEHALL 3 *June* 1766
¼ *past nine.*

SIR—I herewith inclose a list of the speakers on Two questions moved this day in the House; the first for keeping the Parliament sitting to receive Accounts from America &c. The other rather or Two more on the subject of Your Majesty's message.

On the First there was no Division. On the second which arose from an Objection started by Mr. Dyson; That the Promising Your Majesty a Fortune for the Princess, was contrary to Parliam^ry Rule of Proceeding; without going into a Committee of supply. On this we Divided 118 to 35.

On the Last Question which was an Amendment propos'd by C. Hervey to promise an Immediate Grant of the Provision for their R. Highnesses. there was another Division: The Numbers 109 to 31.

I am sir with the most profound respect Your Majesty's most Dutiful & Most Devoted subject & servant

H. S. CONWAY.

No. 331—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that by not being at Home He had not the Honour to receive his Majesty's Commands till past 12 oClock. Ld. Rockingham immediately went to the D. of Richmond's, calling upon Mr. Conway on his way—& hopes his Majesty will receive the copy of the Message fresh drawn with the Alteration early in the morning.

The Alteration being more agreable to his Majesty & to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York & Gloucester was most readily adopted by all who knew of it.

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Tuesday* A:M: 2 *o'Clock*
June the 3rd 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 332—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to acquaint his Majesty that on his Majesty's Message being communicated to the House of Lords—the Duke of Richmond moved & proposed the Address & was seconded by the D. of Newcastle. no other Lord spoke. The House was not full but many Lords & Bishops were present. Ld. Temple &c were not there. Ld. Rockingham has presumed to enclose to his Majesty a sketch for his Majesty's Speech, & has already shewn it to some Lords in his Majesty's Service. It will be shewn this Evening at the Meeting at Ld. Chancellors who has seen it. Ld. Rockingham imagines there will not be many alterations made there & shall have the Honour to attend his Majesty tomorrow to receive his Majesty's directions upon it.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
Tuesday P.M: 5 *oClock*
June ye 3*d* 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 333—*Lord Rockingham to the King.*

Lord Rockingham humbly presumes to inform his Majesty that upon the Result of a Very long Conversation, which Ld. Rockingham had this Morning with Mr. Dyson—It appears very strongly to Ld. R^{m} that Mr Dysons continuing at the Board of Trade can not be productive of any real Service to his Majesty's Affairs.

The Difference of opinion which Mr. Dyson professes even in regard to the great Commercial Regulations & improvements which have been so much the Object of the Business this Session & will naturally both during the Summer & at the next Meeting of Parlt: occupy the attention & Consideration of his Majesty's Servants—will certainly occasion great want of Harmony. & as Mr. Dyson's Conduct during great Part of the Session & even to the last Day has render'd the Cordiality of his intentions towards those now in Your Majesty's Service very doubtful, Ld. Rockingham can foresee nothing but disquiet

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& uneasiness in Mr. Dyson's remaining at this Time in his Majesty's Service.

In regard to the Peerages which Ld. Rockingham humbly submitted to his Majesty's Consideration yesterday—if his Majesty could graciously be pleased to make any Peers, the Pretensions of an early Date, which Mr. G: Pitt & Ld. Gage found their Hopes on & also Ld Downe—seem to be the first from that Priority. Mr. Foley's Hopes are grounded on some expectation that the late Ld. Foley had of being created a Peer with a higher Title than *Baron* & with Limitation to the present Mr. Foley.

The present Mr. Foley in point of Family—Estate—& weight is certainly very proper for the Honour of Peerage.

Ld. Rockingham is fearful of intruding upon his Majesty by being too pressing, but if his Majesty should graciously incline to confer these Marks of Honour at this Time, some of the Persons named being Members for Boroughs where delayed Elections might be attended with Inconvenience, It would be proper they should be Apprized this Evening, that the Seats might be vacated tomorrow.

Ld. Rockingham should certainly have paid his Duty to his Majesty last night, but was too late—His Majesty having retired from the Ball Room. & Ld. Rockingham's Company especially Ld. Chancellor—who staid to the last—not leaving him till Eleven.

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Thursday* P.M. : 5 *oClock June ye 5th* 1766.

No. 334—*The King to Lord Rockingham.*

[5 *June*, 1766.]

LD. ROCKINGHAM—I have just received Your letter & shall tomorrow talk over the affair of Mr. Dyson with You; as to the Peerages I thought I had Yesterday as well as on many former occasions express'd an intention of not at least for the present encreasing the Peerage; & remain entirely now of that opinion.

RICHMOND LODGE

$\frac{m}{35}$. p^t 6 P M.

Draft, endorsed by the King, June 5th 1766.

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No. 335—*Lord Northington to the King.*

MOST GRACIOUS SIRE—I think with Regard to Mr. Dyson, that as Your Majesty seems to consider Your Ministry as not able to continue, It would not be a proper Chrisis to remove Him, for that may tend at the close of a Session, to imply an Approbation which Your Majesty doth not seem to entertain; But on the other Hand, if You intend them to go on with their present Business they must have, for they want, all Support.

I return Yr Maj^{ty} the Papers, & have destroyed Your Note.

I am Yr most devoted Subject & Servt NORTHINGTON.

9. P M. 5 *June* [1766].

Endorsed by the King.

No. 336—*The King to Sir Joseph Yorke.*

RICHMOND LODGE *June 10th* 1766.

SIR JOSEPH YORKE—The Multitude of affairs that hourly press'd on Me on the close of the Session of Parliament prevented my acquainting You till now of my satisfaction at the frankness & ability of Your letter of the 27th Ult.

Nothing could surprize me more than the manifest change in Prince Lewis's conduct since the 8th of March, till then I thought his prudence superior to that of most Men; now He seems running headlong into what must ruin Him, & must be highly prejudicial to the Prince of Orange; but I see the love of Power is so predominant in him that it makes him neglect every prudential consideration, otherwise He had never enter'd into the Agreement with the Prince of Orange that occasions so much uneasiness in the Republic.

As to the Prince of Orange's marrying into a Royal House, that cannot be indeferent to Me, particularly in the one talk'd of, where enterprizing geniuses are not raritys; if the Prince does not encline to marry My undispos'd of Sister, I should much incline to his taking the Princess Augusta of Brunswick, which would be both Natural & void of objections; I can with authority contradict Prince Lewis's assertion *that the Duke of Brunswick declines giving his Daughter*; the Hereditary Prince

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shewed Me a letter from his Father which mentioned Prince Lewis's having wrote to desire him to give over all thoughts of his Daughter's marrying the Prince of Orange as the King of Prussia intended him for his Niece the Princess of Prussia, if the Duke of Brunswick has since declin'd, it must be owing to this Brotherly insinuation. Your Postscript gives me some hopes that Prince of Orange is opening his eyes with regard to the Prussian Match, You cannot do me more essential service than by trying underhand to improve this fortunate circumstance, whilst I consider what I can with propriety do.

I cannot conclude without mentioning my surprize, Prince Lewis so thoroughly neglects what I suggested with regard to the Hereditary Prince; I wish to know whether you don't think that Your declaring in my [behalf ?] when he returns to the Hague, my anxiousness to see the Hereditary Prince brought into the Dutch Service during the course of this Summer the affair otherwise I fear He will keep it dormant as long as He can [*sic*]. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 337—*Lord Egmont to the Duke of Richmond.*

The Earl of Egmont presents his compts to the Duke of Richmond, and sends him inclosed some intelligence that he has just received for His Graces perusal, which when he has circulated he will be so good as to return.

ADMIRALTY
26th June 1766.

No. 338—*A Memorandum of Intelligence.*

Recd 26 *June* 1766.

INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING THE MALOUINES ISLANDS. .....

They take vast quantities of Bases, otherwise loups Marins in french, upon the Coast of those Islands, and they make oill of them,

It is a Company that has undertaken, with the King of France—Consent and protection, to send a Colony there.

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The Said Islands are very healthy. .....
Two vessels have lately sailed from Nants for the Said Isles.....
They are going to begin a trade from the Said Isles with Rio dela Plate, with the mutual consent of the Kings of Spain and France.
The Climate of the Said Isles is about the Same as that of St. Malo.
They have already discovered 30 leagues of the Coast of these Islands, but the rest is not yet discovered.
The places discovered are Mountainous.
The voyages from France to the Said Islands and from the Said—Isles to France, are of seven or eight Months, or there About.
They are in hopes to discover from the Isles Malouines, Les Terres australes, otherwise The Austral lands.
The Coast of Magellan opposite to the Said Isles is very woody, and it is from that Coast they have their Timber and wood for those Islands.
The Ships going to those Islands, very often put in Rio dela Plate River.
About a year or two years ago, two english Men of war, with two vessels under their convoy anchored in Sight of the Bay Dacaron, which caused much uneasiness to the french vessels and inhabitants of those Islands, who were of opinion that our Men of war and the two vessels under their convoy were going To make a Settlement in the Streight of Magellan.
They take Sea lions upon the Coast of those Islands of 36 feet Lenght, and as big as the long Boats of our Men of war, and they make oill of them.
They reckon those Islands to be about 300 leagues circumference—
There Sailed in october last a Ship (formerly a fire Ship or a Bomb Ketch taken upon the English [*sic*]) from Rochelle) and the french frigate Called the Eagle sailed at the Same Time from St Malo with people for those Islands.
The Winter of those Islands is very cold and exposed to high winds or grands Coups de vent.
There is no such thing to get a Journal of the voyage to those Islands, at St Malo, there being none in that place.
There is no Cattle to be found upon those Islands, except those they carry from France, which Trive well. all the Ships that sail from France for the Said Islands carry with them, horses,

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Bulls, Cows, Sheeps and other animals and Sheperds to take care of them.
Ships from France bound to the Said Islands are 3 or 4 months upon their passages.
They are going to build at Saint Malo 2 frigates, in order to send them to the said Isles in october next.
There is 60 or 70 houses built and inhabited at the Settlement of those Islands.
There is water enough upon the places of the Said Islands, already Discovered.
There is wolfves and Bears and other Wild Beasts upon those Islands.
The Best Time of sailing for the Said Islands is in the Months of September and October, their Winter being our Summer.—
They have commonly fresh Land Breezes from Morning to Evening upon the Coasts of those Islands.
The Neybourghood of the Settlement of the Isles Malouines, is pretty mountainous.
They expect a Vessel in the Month of August next at Saint Malo, from the Said Islands.
Mr. de Boucainville who has the Chief Command of the Isles Malouines, sailed about March last from France for those Islands.
There is a Gentleman of Paris arrived lately at St. Servant, in order to dispatch the Building and fitting out the two frigates already Mentioned.
The St. Malo's People have a great hope, that those Islands will succeed and flourish in Time.
The Trees growing upon the Coast opposite the Said Islands, are of a prodigious Size and they make Canoes of them.
Last year the french lost one Man ashore in that Coast, they did not know what became of him.
Mes^{srs} Freboul et Dufresne of St. Malo built in 1763 the two frigates that went for the Said Islands.

Other Inteligences.

They have fitted out St Malo this year 130 vessels, out of Grandville 80 D^{o} out of Biny and St Brieu 30 D^{v}, and out of Morlaix 20 D^{o} of Different Burdens for Newfoundland, the Bank, St Peter and Miquelons Islands.

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They have built at St Malo, The Tallard, Trichet and Solidor, these last 15 Months, above 100 vessels from 30 to 600 Tuns. They are actually building at St Malo 2 vessels, 4 D° at the Tallard, 1 D° at Trichet and 1 D° at Solidor. *N B* The Tallard, Trichet and Solidor are within halfmile of St Malo, and the vessels building from 40 to 250 tuns.—

They expect at Lorient this Summer 4 Ships from China, loaded with Thea.

Since August last Mr Peter Drake of St Malo, My Intimate friend, and Agent at St Malo, for the french east India's Company, has paid £500,000 tournois, french Money, for the use of the Said Company in the Department of St Malo.

The Said Company is at present on a good footing, and promise well.

The Island of Cayenne a french Settlement upon the Coast of South America have been very unhealthy of late, and Most part of the Inhabitants died there last year.

The Bertin a french east India Ship is arrived at Lorient 4 other Ships from India, Besides The 4 Ships from China, which will make 9 Ships in all.

Mr Peter Drake has assured Me, That the Said Company will make a Sale of the Cargo of the Said 9 Ships, which will produce about £22,000,000, tournois, french Money, in September next.—

They have fitted out of St Malo ten Ships this year for the Coast of Guinea.

They are fitting out of St Malo 5 Ships for the Coast of Guinea.

The french having Lost so many Men upon the Island of Cayenne, Since last war, and vast Sums of Money upon the Ships and Cargoes they have sent there, are tired of that Settlement, and ready to abandon it intirely.

The french Regret The Loss of Canada and the Islands in the Gulf of St Laurence and Quebec, and are Sensible of the great consequences they were to them formerly.—

They discharge all their Soldiers in France that are about 50 years of age, and inlist young Men from 15 to 20 years of age: and exercise them every day, in order to make good Soldiers of them, whenever they shall want them.

If there was another War, they should Soon build flat Bottom Boats, in order to invade England, being fit for such undertaking.

The latter end of May last Mr Roux who has thought [*sic*] to my

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Son the art of drawing almost a year, had a Chart of the Coast of Newfoundland (an original) to Copy for to be sent to Monsieur Choiseuil Ministre de la Marine at Paris, where there was Several Remarks Of the best plans for fishing from the Canada's point to the Straight of Belle Isle, all written in English, taking care to hid Some part of it, when he shewed the Remainder to My Son. *N B*: I presume that it was a Map they had got from some english Man, who had put his name upon it, and which my Son drawing Master was concealing.

The French East Indies Stock at Paris are at £13550 .....

Out of the 74000 Militia Men, Risen lately in France, they recruit their Regiments of Regular Troops, when they want Recruits.

All Slaves brought from the Coast of Guinea to the Islands and Settlements belonging to the french, pay £23 : — : — tournois french Money to the french east india's Compagny, vir^{t} £10:—:— that belongs to that Company, and £13 : — : — belonging to the french King, of which he make a present to the said Company.

Spain has given to France in exchange for the Louisiana 100 *Leagues of the Coast of the Nord Est part of the Island of St Domingo, extending as far as Cap Raphael.*

They have 15 Ships upon the Coast of Guinea belonging to St Malo, carrying from 300 to 700 Slaves.

The Intention of the french when they were resolved last war to invade The Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c, was to carry all the People of the Said Islands to France, in order to exchange them with their Sailors, then prisoners in England, of which They were in great want to Mann their fleets.—

All these Intelligences gathered and Collected, from the 12th of May to the 3^{d} Day of June 1766, by JOHN LEMESURIER

the late dean's Son.

No. 339—*The King to Sir Joseph Yorke.*

RICHMOND LODGE *June 27th* 1766.

SIR JOSEPH YORKE—Lieutenant General Conway has communicated to Me the private letter he received in cypher from You by this Day's post; I have order'd him by the first Messenger to signify to You my wish that the Prince of Orange should be

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encourag'd to turn his eyes towards nearer allying himself with my family, but if that is not agreeable to him ; that the propriety of his espousing the Princess Augusta of Brunswick or some other Princess not of a Regal House should be set before him, as this affair is of a very delicate nature I think it highly necessary to write to You that You may exactly know my ideas.

My directions are that You should by the most secret & at the same time secure channel You can devise insinuate to the Prince of Orange directly but not through the auspices of Prince Lewis, how much his own personal weight in the Republic would be strengthened by his marrying my Sister Louisa, as all the real friends to his family have ever been bred up in the system of close Union with my Crown, that it is the real interest of both countrys that there is therefore no doubt that this measure would meet with approbation ; I desire You will add to this all those arguments that Your long experience of the Republic must furnish You with, & that You will so cautiously use my Sister's name that if the idea meets not with the Prince's concurrence no part of this may ever come to light & in that case You will insinuate the great risk he runs if He espouses the Princess of Prussia for that in the first place I shall with reason take umbrage at his preferring Her to a sister of mine, which I should not do if He chose a Princess not of a Regal House ; & in the second place that the King of Prussia would look on it as having done him a great honour, & would ever treat him as a Vassal ; besides tho Great Britain & the Republic are natural Allies, Prussia & Holland may probably in future Wars be of different sides that he would then find himself in the most unpleasant nay perhaps highly dangerous situation that therefore the chusing the Princess Augusta of Brunswick would be a means of extricating himself out of all these difficulties & could give Umbrage to no party ; I hope the first idea will do, if not I think the second cannot fail in such able hands as Yours, who I am sure see equally with me the ruin of the Prince of Orange if He once should be directed by the King of Prussia, besides perhaps a total over turn of any solid system in Europe ; whether Prussia be ally'd or not with Great Britain I wish to see all Powers that are in [unity ?] with my Crown being connected with its Allys.

I send this by ye usual private conveyance as the whole of

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this correspondence is unknown to any one; I desire You will write me Your thoughts as soon as You receive this as also what may occur during the whole of the negotiation.

Draft.

No. 340—*Sir Joseph Yorke to the King.*

SIRE—The gracious Letters Your Majesty was pleased to write to me on the 10th & 27th of last Month came to my hands very safely & in due time, and their importance & delicacy require the utmost attention & Secrecy; I was unwilling to trouble Your Majesty with doubts only, which has made me wait 'till the Second arrived before I presumed to acknowledge the receit of the first.

To be as clear & concise as possible I beg leave to observe, that the situation here is so singular, that there is no such thing as a possibility of speaking clearly to the Prince of Orange, without exposing oneself and committing those above one, which it is so absolutely necessary to avoid; There is no opportunity but that of a formal audience, & the Prince has not a person in whom he confides enough to speak upon any thing, so completely has Prince Lewis excluded every body; all that has been left for me to do has been to throw out doubts & difficulties in Conversation, always taking care to declare with affectation that I did not presume to interfere, but only as a friend to the Stadtholder & sincerely attach'd to him; That whilst there was no decision I could not help expressing my apprehensions & my wishes, letting it be seen at the same time that I knew the sentiments at home, tho' not avowing any instructions. Upon this general plan I have talk'd to the Prince & to Prince Lewis & the person the latter confides in, (who is his secretary), and I could see the jealousy & the fears it raised in the breast of the latter; as to the former it produced a pensiveness but no words, I know from several channels that these suspicions of me have at least created a hesitation, & I have therefore continued to act accordingly & have historically open'd the conduct of the King of Prussia towards Your Majesty. I have to Prince Lewis, & that no longer ago than this morning, constantly given the exclusion to the Prussian Match in my

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conversation, supported by the numberless arguments which prove the impropriety of it. The answer has regularly been, that nothing was determined, that He, Prince Lewis, would remain neuter, that he was more afraid of the Stadtholder's indecision than of his marrying in a hurry, Tho' he must wish him Married for fear of Accidents, & that he did not see that a Wife from one side or the other could have much effect in the political part of affairs, but that the principal object of the Marriage, & the most to be attended to was Posterity. Your Majesty will I flatter myself be persuaded, that in all these Conversations every Syllable You have been pleased to recommend to me was scrupulously attended to, & not a word escaped which denoted Instructions; at the same time necessity reduces me to follow this method, as it is the only one; I am convinced too it makes some impression, for Mr Varelst the Dutch Minister at Berlin, who is actually here upon his private affairs, has the King of Prussia's directions to push a decision, & in a very private way I am well assured he can't obtain it; This has animated me to do my best, & in the way that was practicable, all those I can get at assure me I have occasion'd the suspence, & that suspence will be enough for the present, if His Prussian Majesty is as good as his word to take a delay for a refusal.

With the Prince of Orange I have not spoke so clear, for fear of giving umbrage, & disappointing my own view, but I have taken care to establish with him as our foundation, that Your Majesty is the only natural & real friend he can have, & I should do him injustice if I did not avow that he always expresses himself to my warmest wishes when ever that Topick is discuss'd between us, as it has been again toDay. with this foundation I have endeavour'd to explain to him the King of Prussia's conduct towards Great Britain, & the uncertainty of future alliances & situations, as well as the danger of them; I hope & believe that he is convinced of Your Majesty's regard & affection for him, & I always read upon his Countenance an Emotion of pleasure when we talk upon the subject; situated as he is & not always talk'd too in the same Manner, I often pity him & often wish to invent ways & means of drawing him nearer to Your Majesty, & opening by degrees a reciprocal Confidence, but I see him too seldom & too little at a time to advance fast, & I must always have before my Eyes the Contrary

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effect which may be produced by others Jealousy. Will it be presuming too far if I risk a thought upon this occasion, which trifling as it is might flatter & perhaps lead to more serious things; The Prince is but ill mounted, it occurr'd to me that a present of two or three English Horses proper for his Riding might be acceptable, & at his age & from Your Majesty would give an opportunity to draw him out; If I go too far or the Idea not be conformable to Your Majesty's, I am confident You will forgive my Zeal & forget the imprudence of it.

Upon the Whole Sire I can promise for nothing but my own best Endeavours, which trifling as they must be from Circumstances have however some weight, I will endeavour to continue with more force, for my sentiments are clearly understood, & as honour'd with Your Majesty's Character, will be attended to; If I can not yet go to the extent of what Your Majesty allows me, it will be something to gain time, & of that I don't despair, other Days will furnish other Materials, & nothing shall be neglected which can conduce to the accomplishment of Your Majesty's Wiser & salutary Views.

In my latter conversations about the Marriage of the Prince I have remark'd more caution in Prince Lewis about his Brother the Reigning Duke, for he has not since his return ventured to repeat the refusal of his Daughter, but has confined himself to saying, it was very nice and delicate for him, to which I always reply that he should let others work to overcome his Brother's difficulties whilst he remained Neuter. as to Princess Louisa that is so very tender a point that Your Majesty may believe I hardly find a turn of language to glance at it, but I have hinted it so far as to let them feel that I meant, tho' I never said it, and indeed the chief point at present is to gain time. After all this I am afraid, idle talk, I have only one point more to touch upon which is the Establishment of the Hereditary Prince, in which Your Majesty was pleased to act so confidentially to Prince Lewis; I ask'd him very plainly whether he had ever found an opportunity to sound the Prince of Orange upon it, to which he replied that he had often touch'd upon it, but with a change of Countenance & a convenient faultering of Voice he Added, that He was afraid it would not do, tho' in the course of the Summer He should review the Subject. I cannot suppose from all this that this scheme is

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at all conformable to Prince Lewis's wishes, & it would be flattering myself too much to suppose I could make an impression, & from something that dropt from the Prince of Orange in my first conversation with him, tending to condemn or to be surprised at the Hereditary Prince's staying so long at Paris, I could easily guess that no pains had been taken to give favourable impressions, & yet it is impossible he can have any impressions at all but from the same quarter from whence they all come.

To sum up all, it is clear the Prince of Orange has no Counsellor but Prince Lewis, that his natural Byass is to Your Majesty, that his Mind is kept in suspence by all the Insinuations made to him against everybody by turns, & that his time is taken up with dissipation whilst all Business is in Prince Lewis's hands. The latter has at the same time his fears & they often weigh with him, tho' he affects an indifference to the odium he sees accumulating upon his head, which he pushes so far as to insinuate even to some that his Life is in danger, but he does not mind that & shall go on.—Between this & the departure of the Prince of Orange on this day se'nnight I hope to know more, perhaps to see clearer, of which I shall not fail to give Your Majesty an account, but as You were pleased to order me to write my thoughts immediately, I have conformed to those orders which it is the Ambition of my Life to execute.

I beg leave to subscribe myself with all Submission and humility, Sire, Your Majesty's Most obedient, Most humble & Most Dutiful Subject & Servant. JOSEPH YORKE.

HAGUE. *July* 1st 1766.

No. 341—*The King to Sir Joseph Yorke.*

[*July*, 1766.]

SIR JOSEPH YORKE—This day's Mail brought Me Your answer to my two letters of the last Month; I entirely approve of Your conduct both in the affair of the Prince of Orange's Marriage, & in my wish of seeing the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick in the Dutch Service, the infatuation of Prince Lewis is very extraordinary & can no ways gain him either

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credit or friends; I totally agree with You that the delaying the decision on the Prussian Match is the best & only safe means of thwarting it in the present very unaccountable situation of things where You reside.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 342—*The King to Lord Northington.*

M. Ld.—Y^e^ enclos'd I hope Y. will forward to Mr. Pitt in T. course of tomorrow, Ld. Rockingham of himself asked Me what Y. had said; I told him Y. had declar'd y^t^ ye want of confidence from Y. collegues in Administration, added to Y. opinion ye Ministry was on too weak a Basis to subsist with credit, made Y. find Yself oblig'd as a Man of honour to declare unless I could have a more enlarg'd foundation y^t^ Y. must retire; y^t^ y^r^ language must give Me Serious thoughts y^t^ I knew they T^m^selves were not satisfy'd with ye strength they could depend on; besides y^t^ as such honourable & lucrative offices continued vacant without any Solicitors, y^t^ I must See Y. opinion was well founded; y^t^ Ld. Egmont they knew thought T^m^ also too feeble; y^t^ therefore tho as individuals I wished T^m^ well, I must not let things go on in ye discreditable state, y^t^ therefore I would see whether an Administration on a more enlarged foot could not be form'd; He behav'd very handsomely said He agreed with Me in it, & y^t^ whether He made part or no of it He should wish it success; He wanted to go & sound Y. but I neither encourag'd him nor discourag'd him; thus everything stands; I hope to God somewhat to y^e^ advantage of y^e^ country may be met with y^t^, is my sole view I hope Y. will come on Wednesday to y^e^ Levee y^t^ I may have some further conversation with Y.

$\frac{m}{10}$ *p^t^* 6. P.M.

Draft, endorsed by the King, Queen's House, July 6th, 1766.

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No. 343.—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 436.

RICHMOND *Monday*
July 7th 1766.

MR. PITT—Your very Dutiful & handsome conduct the last Summer makes Me desirous of having Your thoughts how an Able & Dignify'd Ministry may be form'd; I desire therefore You will come for this salutary purpose to Town.

I cannot conclude without expressing how entirely my ideas concerning the basis on which a new Administration should be erected, are consonant to the opinion You gave on that Subject in Parliament a few days before You set out for Somersetshire.

I convey this through the Channel of the Earl of Northington, as there is no Man in my Service on whom I so thoroughly rely, & who I know agrees with Me so perfectly in the contents of this letter. GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 344—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 438.

SIR—Penetrated with the deepest Sense of Your Majesty's boundless Goodness to me, and with a Heart overflowing with Duty and Zeal for the Honour and Happiness of the most Gracious and benign Sovereign, I shall hasten to London, as fast I possibly can; happy coud I change Infirmity into Wings of Expedition, the sooner to be permitted The high Honour to lay at your Majesty's Feet the poor but sincere offering of the small Services of Your Majesty's most dutifull Subject and most devoted Servant WILLIAM PITT.

July ye 8th
1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 345—*Sir Joseph Yorke to the King.*

SIRE—After taking the liberty to acknowledge the receit of Your Majesty's most Gracious Letter of the 4th. Ins[t] in which Your Majesty is so indulgent to my feeble endeavours as to honor them with Your Royal approbation, I shall humbly beg leave to mention briefly what has occurr'd since my last, 'till the departure of the Prince of Orange for Utrecht.

I could not obtain a third Conference with Prince Lewis tho' I attempted it, but as his Sentiments are so well known I believe that is of no consequence, & it may be now more essential to discover what he says to others. He complained to more than one person that I puzzled & embarrass'd him, tho' he added once that he could not quite blame me for what I did, as he must suppose I had some Instructions. In talking of the Reigning Duke he made use of strong Expressions against him in Case he Consented to give his Daughter, because everything he said had been concerted with him. Mo[r] Varelst is set out for Berlin with a dilatory answer, the Prince of Orange not having determined, but if I am well informed Prince Lewis encouraged M. Varelst by telling him it would certainly do at last. There are who have told me in the greatest Secrecy that an Excursion would be made from Loo to Berlin, in which case I suppose there could be no going back, but the first persons here whom I have sounded will not believe that possible, & I was not the Master to tell the Source I had it from.

The day before the Stadtholder set out I was with him alone a considerable time & tho' determined to avoid pushing him directly in favor of anybody, which might have done more harm than good, I resolved to ask & did, whether His Highness was really going to be married? He smiled & avoided the Answer smartly enough by another question; whether that was believed, & what was said of it? This gave me an opportunity of explaining my sentiments in general & at large, & I am not conscious of having omitted anything which was proper to say to him; concluding by desiring him in all the important deliberations of his Life, to Cast an Eye upon the honorable British Mark he wore upon his Breast & round his knee, & to make use of that Memento to recollect whether what he was going to

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do was conformable to the friendship & Respect he avow'd to have & must have for Your Majesty, & agreable to the Interests of the Republick united with Great Britain. He took all I said very kindly & exprest it both in looks & words, thank'd me for my attachment & sincerity, assured me that he had come to no decision, & that he valued Your Majesty's friendship & favor above everything. With that assurance I left him, hoping he would not forget all I had said to him during his absence.

Thus things stand Sire at present, my only remaining ressource has been to beset him at Utrecht by a Lady who has the Honor to give him a Ball this Evening, & who as a Subject of Your Majesty's & an old servant of the late Prince of Orange has acquired a right of speaking freely, & has parts to execute the Commission well; This Lady is Mad[le] d'Ablaing, Sir Charles Cotterell's Sister; it is needless to add that She is not informed of any part of my secret, but our wishes for the Prince & for his Success in life are in Common: an Indisposition which has seized Prince Lewis at Utrecht, & confined him to his Bed, will make the opportunity fairer.

The discontent here increases, & should the Prussian Match take place it is highly probable it would overset Prince Lewis instead of supporting him, especially if hurried on as it seems to be doing. For if what that Prince says *was* true that he does not interfere & lets the Stadtholder judge for himself, nobody is in a temper of mind or clearsighted enough to find that out, & Prince Ferdinand's quitting the Prussian Service at this moment makes the Prussian Match still more awkward and unpalatable, & gives rise to a number of stories to the prejudice of His Prussian Majesty, amongst the Common people in these parts.

Whatever else can be done to fulfill Your Majesty's Views shall not be neglected & anything new that Occurrs shall be faithfully transmitted, I should be too happy if my success was ever equal to my Ambition & my Zeal to prove myself with all humility, Sire, Your Majesty's Most Dutiful most Devoted & most faithful Subject & Servant. JOSEPH YORKE.

HAGUE, *July* 11th 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 346—*Lord Northington to the King.*

[11 *July*, 1766.]

SIRE—I have this Moment parted wth Mr. Pitt, who hath been here from 7 till ½ past 10. He still professes to Me his desire of proceeding on the most temperate & prudent Plan, wisheth to take along with Him Ld. T. not the other B^r^ & seems desirous of preserving many of the present. Our discourse being previous to any Interview wth Your Majesty, dealt in generals, but He represented His Health incapable of an active Office. He desired me to inform You that He came as soon as possible waited Your Majestys Commands & was ready to obey them at Richmond or St. James, as most convenient to Your Majesty, of this I thought proper to acquaint Your Majesty, as soon as possible, particularly as He said He had, nor should not see any Body, till He had waited on Your Majesty.

Permit Me Gracious Sir to subscribe Yr Majesty's Most dutifull & devoted Subject & Servt NORTHINGTON.

P S. He lodgeth at Captn Hoods in Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

Endorsed by the King, July 11th 1766, about eleven P.M.

No. 347—*The King to Lord Northington.*

MY LORD I thank you for Your very consise account of Your conversation with Mr. Pitt last Night; & have real hopes that You have brought things to that issue that will effect what You have ever at heart my Glory & the interest of my Dominions; as Mr. Pitt names either Richmond or St. James's as equally convenient to him; I wish You would send him the enclos'd Note from Me which I transmit with a flying Seal for Your perusal, & that You would seal it down; I hope tomorrow to be able to give You a pretty particular account of this day's conversation.

RICHMOND LODGE

$\frac{m}{20}$ *p^t^* 8 A.M.

July 12th 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 348—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 439.

MR. PITT—The Chancellor has acquainted Me with Your arrival in Town, I desire therefore You will if not too much fatigu'd with Your journey come here by One o'Clock this day.

GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE
Saturday July 12th 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King. Enclosed in the one to Lord Northington.

No. 349—*Lord Northington to the King.*

14 *July* 1766
LOND: ½ *past* 4. P M.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—In Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands Yesterday I immediately dispatch'd a Messenger with a L^r^ to Earl Temple, Copy of the Letter & the answer this Hour received I transmit for Your Perusal; together wth a Letter from Mr. Pitt left here at 2, when I was attending the signing of the Danish Treaty. Your Majesty will be pleased to bring them to London as they are proper for Me to preserve. I have signified to Mr. Pitt the Answer. I think It no bad Circumstance that both Treat Me wth so unwonted Regard, as One may be used to moderate the other, & both led to operate to Your Ease & the Public good, my real Object.

Whatever occurs worth Y^r^ Majesty's Notice, I shall communicate; It is not worth Y^r^ Maj^tys^ or mine; that I have forfeited the Honor even of a Word from the most puissant Marq^s^.

Permit Me Sire to subscribe Y^r^ Majesty's most devoted Servant & Subject NORTHINGTON.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 350—*The King to Lord Northington.*

M. Ld.—I have just rec^{d} ye Copy of Y. letter to Ld. Temple, his Answer, & Mr. Pitt's letter to Y., which I all return; I owne I don't think Ld Temple's to Y. quite so warm as Mr. Pitt's was, & T^{t} it seems much more guarded, but I hope I am wrong in my supposition; I quite agree in thinking He expresses a real regard for Y. but so must every Man as neither party nor faction ever sway Y. conduct I desire Y. will send Me word when Ld. Temple comes to Town; I hope He will see Y. then, as by y^{t} means I shall know y^{e} colour of his language before I see him; I hope Y. will send Mr. Pitt word of y^{e} contents of his Brother in Laws letter I think y^{e} Puissant Marquess's coolness will neither humble Y. nor break Y. rest. G. R.

Richmond Lodge
July 14th. 1766.
$\frac{m}{55}$ p^{t} 6 pm.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 351—*Lord Northington to the King.*

Most Gracious Sovereign—Your Majesty certainly expounded Ld T^{s} Letter with more Sagacity than I did; For I must confess I thought He intended Me a frank Visit on His Arrival, & the rather so as in his Situation I sh^{d} have thought it desirable, to have taken all Information along with Me. That Your Maj'^{ty} was however right in Your Conjecture His L^{r} to me (arrived at Midnight) proves which I transmit inclosed for Your further Pleasure thereon, & to which I sent for Answer, that I w^{d} signify to Your Majesty this Morning His Lordship's Arrival.

I must here call back to Your Majesty's recollection that when I rec^{d} Your Commands, I observed, that I was of Opinion that my letter w^{d} not meet with the like wellcome as if I had wrote no other on the same Subject, which I mentioned too to Mr Pitt.

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I either omitted, or Your Majesty overlooked, that part of mine wch mentioned my having communicated that answer to Mr Pitt; my Servt was not returned but I have now sent Mr Pitts to me inclosed.

I think when Your Majesty hath conversed with both, & explained with openness & Condescension peculiar to Yourself, Your Royal & Gracious Purpose of complying wth the Call of all Your Subjects for a strong & stable Administration, you will see whether they are in a joint disposition to enter into Your Service, If not, how You are to proceed.

I humbly hope Your Majesty sees my own Conduct in this Affair in its true Light, destitute of Interest or Connection, guided by Conscience, & determined to dispose of Myself for the Convenience of Your Affairs.

To trouble Your Majesty so often seems necessary but is painfull to Yr Majesty's most dutifull & most Hum: Subject & Servant NORTHINGTON.

15 *July* 1766
LONDON
9. A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 352—*The King to Lord Northington.*

MY LORD—What struck Me in Lord Temple's letter was his carefully avoiding any answer to Your intimation of Mr Pitt's being in Town, but His not having been with You is a manifest proof to Me that He means merely to make a speech & then return to Stowe.

You did not mention in Your letter to Me Yesterday Evening the having acquainted Mr Pitt with the Answer you had received what was the cause of my troubling You with recommending that.

As I was walking I did not receive Your letter till this Minute which makes it convenient to Me to receive Lord Temple in Town, & as by Mr Pitt's letter he complains to You of being ill it would be cruel not to give him a day's rest, besides I should wish after I have seen Ld. Temple that He may have time if

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He pleases to talk with Mr Pitt. before that Gentleman comes again to Me all these circumstances conspire to make Me prefer seeing Lord Temple here between five & six this Evening, I desire You will therefore acquaint him with this, & appoint Mr Pitt for to-morrow at Eleven at the Queen's House.

As to Your conduct I cannot enough applaud it & am certain no consideration directs it but an ardent desire for my Welfare & that of my Kingdom. I hope I shall see You at St James's tomorrow. GEORGE R.

RICHMOND LODGE
15th *July* 1766.
$\frac{m}{30}$ P M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 353—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 443.

MR PITT—Lord Temple has been with Me, & has desired me not to see You tomorrow that He may have time to talk fully with You; I have therefore entrusted him to acquaint You that I shall not expect You at the time I had appointed; but on recollection I think it may be both of utility & not void of amusement for You to know the substance of what has passed. I opened to him a desire of seeing him in Treasury, & in conjunction with You chalking out such an Administration as can be formed considering the unhappy Divisions that subsist between Men. Yet taking the Present Administration for the basis to build on with such Alterations as might appear necessary, I was sorry to see tho we only kept in generals, that He seems to incline to Quarters very hetorogenius to My & Your ideas, & almost a total exclusion to the present Men which is not Your plan; but as we did not come to particulars I hope I am not quite founded in my apprehensions, I concluded with saying I should only agree to such a plan as You could with pleasure be a part of, but not to one wherein You had not a principal share; I should wish to see You on Thursday at Eleven

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at the Queen's House as that will give You time to consider the whole of this weighty Matter this letter remains a perfect Secret between Me & You if You think it best that it should.

G. R.

RICHMOND LODGE
15th *July* 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 354—*Lord Northington to the King.*

15 *July* 1766
9 *p.M.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—I am this Moment returned from Hampstead from visiting Mr Pitt, & communicating Your Majesty's Commands for too Morrow; I found Him on His Couch, He had been blooded was feverish & not allod to attend Your Majesty too Morrow, of which He desired Me to inform You in the most dutiful manner. But Sir If He had been better I should think He would have wished for an Opportunity of seeing His Brother, which He hath not done nor could not well do this Evg of Yr Mty s Appointment. He is pretty confident of his facilities, tho I troubled Him with the same Observations I did Your Majesty yesterday; & of the weight of which Your Majesty is a better Judge than either of Us; He seems very settled I think to proceed at all, events, at least much firmer than when I last saw Him. I thought It too late to send this to Richmond have therefore sent It to the Queen's House to be delivered on Yr coming to Town, from Yr Maj'tys Most devoted Subject & Servant NORTHINGTON.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 355—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

NORTH-END NEAR HAMPSTEAD
20 *M: past* 9.

SIR—Your Majesty's most gracious Commands find me still with a fever upon Me, but I hope with the bleeding, and other remedies I am under; I may soon be able to lay myself at Your

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Royal feet. if the fever leaves me, I will not fail to be at Yr Queen's House at Eleven on Thursday to receive your Majesty's Commands. the lights Your Majesty has the great goodness to give me, on the Subject of Lord Temple's appearing Dispositions, will be of most essential Utility to me, in the Conversation I am to have with Him. I will not hazard any conjecture of mine, but do not however reject a hope my ardent wishes suggest that Lord Temple will moderate that inclination so heterogenious to Your Majesty's Wishes, within such very narrow limits as to coincide finally with a proper and solid Settlement of things for the Strength and Dignity of Your Majesty's Government. as Your Majesty is pleased to mention that Your Most Gracious and confidential communication to Me may remain a secret, I most humbly Submit that it be, undoubtedly, best, it should so remain.

I am with most profound respect Your Majesty's Most dutifull Subject and devoted Servant WILLIAM PITT.

Endorsed by the King, 15th July, 1766.

No. 356—*The King to Lord Northington.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE $\frac{m}{18}$ *pt* 5. *pm*
July 17th 1766.

MY LORD—Lord Temple was near an hour in making his harangue, the substance of which was that Mr Pitt & he differed essentially as to the very out lines of Administration; that He himself wished to obliterate every thing that had passed on all sides; but the next minute declared his utter aversion to all the present Ministry; but ended that He was convinc'd a Ministry wherein Mr Pitt bore a principal Share would be both Popular & Stable He parted civily, declaring a sorrow that He & Mr Pitt could not both be in my Service. He shewed great Pride in the course of this conversation for He made use of the remarkable expression that He must be at *least* equal to any Man in my Service. that He could not be brought in by any Party; I will not take up more of Your time but thank You for the conversation of this morning.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 357—*Lord Northington to the King.*

Most Gracious Sov^N—Being this Moment returned from visiting Mr Pitt, who intends to-morrow to write to Your Majesty to offer His Attendance on You on Wednesday as You shall please to command; I thought proper to apprize Your Majesty that He dropped that He should be best able to attend Your Majesty at the Queen's House, before your Levèe.

His Scheme seems to stand in the same Extent, as that in His Letter to Me, only that I find He has had an interview wth Ch. Townsend to be Ch^lr of the Exchequer, but I believe without Success or an absolute negative. Permit Me Sir to report my Assurances of being Yr Majesty's most devoted Subject & Servant

Northington.

PS I have this day re^d a bad Acct of Ld Egmont's present Condition.

21 *July* 1766
10 *at Night.*

Endorsed by the King.

No. 358—*The King to Lord Northington.*

My Lord—Your attention in communicating to Me Your having seen the last Evening Mr Pitt, & Your remarking that He wishes to see Me at the Queen's House before my Levee; call for my sincerest thanks; I am allarm'd at Your postscript, as I fear Lord Egmont is worse than what I had collected from You last week; I hope I shall see You tomorrow at St. James's that I may acquaint You with the events of that day, tho they may be previously known by You, yet they give me an excuse to desire Your attendance which is at all times agreeable to Me.

July 22^d 1766
$\frac{m}{-}$ *p^t* 8 P M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 359—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

NORTH-END *July* 22d [1766].

SIR—In obedience to Your Majesty's Most Gracious commands I presume to acquaint You, Sir, that I am enough recovered to attend Your Majesty's orders on Wednesday, in case that Day shall happen to be agreeable to Your Majesty's pleasure.

I am with most profound respect Your Majesty's Most Dutifull & Most Devoted Servant WILLIAM PITT.

No. 360—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 455.

Mr PITT—I am glad You find Yourself so much recover'd as to be able to come to Me tomorrow; I desire therefore. You will be at the Queen's House at Eleven in the forenoon. G. R.

RICHMOND LODGE
July 22d 1766.
$\frac{m}{40}$ p^t 10. A M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 361—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

NORTH-END *Thursday* [24 *July*, 1766].
6' *o clock* P.M.

SIR—In consequence of Your Majesty's Most Gracious commands I humbly beg leave to acquaint You, Sir, that I have seen Mr C. Townsend, as also the Duke of Grafton this day, as the final arrangement of the Treasury is a Matter too highly importing your Majesty's Service to admit delay, I most humbly beg Your Royal Permission to attend Your Majesty to Morrow, at the hour Your Majesty shall be Graciously pleased to order.

I am with most profound respect Your Majesty's Most dutifully Devoted Servant WILLIAM PITT.

Endorsed by the King, July 24th 1766.

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No. 362—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 457.

MR Pitt—I am glad Your feaver has not prevented Your proceeding this day, & that You are enabled to lay before Me tomorrow the final Arrangement of the Treasury; I shall therefore be ready to receive You at the Queen's House at Eleven. G. R.

Richmond Lodge
July 24th 1766.

$\frac{m}{5}$ *p^t^ Eight* P M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 363—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 463.

MR Pitt—I think it necessary to acquaint You with my having seen Mr Townshend who expressed to Me his reasons for having determined to remain in the Pay Office; I told him there must be some misunderstanding for that You had this Morning acquainted Me with his desire of being Chancellor of the Exchequer; He left Me uncertain what He should do, but that if He took it He must say it was by my Express commands not his choice, that what He held was more honorable & worth £ 7000. whilst the other was but £ 2500. that if He accepted He hoped He should have some indemnification, that Ld. Rockingham's being quiet would much depend on Mr Dowdeswell's remaining Chancellor of the Exchequer, in short He left Me in a state of great uncertainty & means to talk again with You. from Ld. Rockingham I learnt that if Ld. Dartmouth is not made a third Secretary of State He will retire: therefore a first Lord of Trade must be thought of. G. R.

St. James's
July 25th 1766

$\frac{m}{15}$. *p^t^* P M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 364—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

NORTH END *Friday ½ past six* P.M.

SIR—I most humbly beg leave to submit to Your Majesty's Wisdom that, after the earnest and dutifull Zeal towards your Majesty's service so fully express'd by Mr C. Townshend yesterday, and his full declarations that *now* or whenever it cou'd be judged proper, he wish'd and ask'd as a favour to have the honour to serve your Majesty, as Chancellour of the Exchequer, under the Duke of Grafton, any more fluctuation or variation from what your Majesty has been most graciously pleased to fix in My Audience of this Day with regard to Chancellour of the Exchequer wou'd be totally destructive of all steddiness and dignity in Administration. Mr. C. Townshend is engaged to serve in that Office and I am persuaded will not retract his Declarations. Permit Me, Sir, most humbly to add that if Lord Rockingham's being *Quiet*, as Mr C. Townshend informs Your Majesty depends on no other Motive than Mr Dowdeswell continuing Chancellour of the Exchequer I most humbly advise that a Resolution be finally taken that Mr Dowdeswell be immediately acquainted by Your Majesty's Command, that He is not to remain in that Office.

I now, Sir, humbly beg leave to acquaint Your Majesty that Mr Stanley is all Duty and Zeal for Your Majesty's Service. His abilities, which extend to either Pole, are ready to be Your Majesty's pleasure to order; I shou'd not do justice to Mr Stanley, if I did not say, that I ardently wish, for the Advancement and for the honour of Your Majesty's Affairs, that his clear and manly proceeding was more imitated.

I am with most profound respect Your Majesty's Most dutifully devoted Servant WILLIAM PITT.

Endorsed by the King, July 25th 1766.

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No. 365—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 464.

MR PITT—I received Your letter last Night & am of opinion with You that it is essential Mr Townshend must be obliged to put in execution what He so clearly expressed to You as his wish; my only reason for writing to You was that You might be appriz'd of his fluctuating.

Mr Stanley's conduct causes me no surprise as I am thoroughly persuaded of his attachment & Zeal for my Service, I desire therefore You will appoint him to be with Me after the Drawing Room tomorrow G. R.

RICHMOND LODGE
July 26th 1766.
$\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 8 A M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 366—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

NORTH END 9 *'o clock* A M. [26 *July*, 1766].

SIR—I most humbly presume to trouble Your Majesty with a Line for your Majesty's information, with regard to Mr C. Townshend;

He has accepted the Office of Chancellour of the Exchequer, clearly and directly in a Letter to me last night, full of the properest Expressions of Duty and Zeal for Your Majesty's Service.

I am With the profoundest respect Your Majesty's Most dutifully Devoted Servant WILLIAM PITT.

Endorsed by the King, July 26th 1766.

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No. 367—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. II. 466.

MR PITT—It gives me great pleasure that Mr Townshend, has at length clearly accepted the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer You will therefore proceed with regard to the joint Paymasters, & the thinking of a proper Person to recommend to Me for 1st Commissioner of Trade & Plantations, as I believe there is but little Chance of Lord Dartmouth's chosing to remain G. R.

RICHMOND LODGE
July 26th 1766
$\frac{m}{35}$ p^t 10. A M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 368—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

NORTH END *Saturday* 11 *'o clock* [26 *July*, 1766].
A M.

SIR—The Information I have most humbly submitted to your Majesty already of Mr Townshend's dutifull acceptance of the Office of Chancellour of the Exchequer makes it unnecessary for me to add any thing to your Majesty's too great trouble upon such businesses; which indeed ought not, so often, to have intruded upon Your Majesty's precious hours of Ease and refreshment from Publick, Royal Cares. I will not fail, Sir, punctually to obey Your Majesty's Commands in transmitting Your Majesty's gracious orders to Mr Stanley.

I am with the Most profound respect Your Majesty's Most dutifully devoted Servant WILLIAM PITT.

Endorsed by the King, July 26th 1766.

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No. 369—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

Lieut Gen. Conway—I desire the Warrant for creating Mr Pitt Earl of Chatham & Viscount Pitt may be prepared & sent for my signature tomorrow, & that You will send the usual letters of dismission to the Duke of Richmond & Newcastle, to the Marquess of Rockingham, the Earl of Winchelsea & Mr Dowdeswell & also Ld Broadalbane [*sic*] & acquaint Mr Mackenzie of his being restor'd to the Office of Privy Seal of Scotland G. R.

July 28th 1766
$\frac{m}{25}$ *p*^t 2. P M.

Draft.

No. 370—*The Duke of Richmond to the King.*

Sir—Having this moment received a letter from Commodore Spry, I have the Honor to inclose it, and beg Your Majesty will permit me in this manner to submit to Your Majesty whether it will not be proper that some person should immediately be appointed to go to Algiers with Mr Spry, in the room of M^r Le Gros, whose misfortunes render him entirely unfitt to execute the Commission Your Majesty was pleased to intrust him with.

There is a man whose name is Sampson who came over lately from Minorca where he was a Merchant, in order to sollicit this very employment. I have known him several years, and believe he is a very proper person, if Your Majesty should think fit to employ him. He is in London, and would be at Portsmouth in a very few days.

I shall wait to receive Your Majesty's Pleasure with that Duty & Respect with which I have the Honor to be, Sir, Your Majesty's Most Dutyfull & Faithfull Servant

Richmond, Lenox, & Aubigny.

Whitehall $\frac{m}{15}$ *past* 12
July 29th 1766.

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No. 371—*Mr. Pitt to the King.*

July 29th 1766.
North End *Tuesday* 3 *'o clock* P.M.

Sir—In obedience to your Majesty's Commands I most humbly acquaint your Majesty that I have seen Lord Lincoln here to day. the Duke of Newcastle declines. Lord Lincoln's zeal for the Success of this affair has, I find, given room to the Duke of Newcastle to consider it, as an Offer *directly* and *actually* made by your Majesty, and Lord Lincoln accordingly brought a written, very dutifull Answer, declining, and wish'd I wou'd deliver it to Your Majesty. which I thought it my Duty to decline doing, leaving to the Duke of Newcastle to do what he judged fittest, when he has the honour to be in your Majesty's presence to Morrow. adding that the Idea was only to *convey* your Majesty's gracious *dispositions* to *make* an Offer in case the Duke of Newcastle shou'd be willing to accept. the difference, I humbly submit, is not in *Substance*, much; but I am extremely sorry that so many Qui pro Quos [*sic*] shou'd add to Your Majesty's trouble.

I am with most profound respect Your Majesty's Most dutifully devoted Servant William Pitt.

No. 372—*The King to Mr. Pitt.*

Part printed in Chatham Corres. II. 21.

Mr Pitt—I am sorry Lord Lincoln has exceeded his instructions, but am glad we are now come to a final end of all qui pro quos. I have signed this day the Warrant for creating you an Earl & shall with pleasure to [*sic*] receive You in that Capacity tomorrow as well as entrust You with my Privy Seal; As I know the Earl of Chatham will zealously give his aid to destroying all party distinctions and restoring that subordination to Government which alone can preserve that inestimable Blessing Liberty from degenerating into Licentiousness. G. R.

Richmond Lodge
July 29th 1766
$\underline{m}$ p^t 5 P M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 373—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

ST. JAMES'S 1*st Aug.* 1766.

SIR—Your Majesty's Servants having this day taken into consideration the Treaty of Commerce lately concluded & transmitted by Sir George McCartney, I have the honour herewith to send your M. the Minute of the Council held on that subject & with your M's approbation shall acquaint the Russian Minister therewith, as also Sr Geo. McCartney & Sr John Goodricke by this night's Mail.

I hope this will excuse me to your Majesty for having omitted to attend you at St James's, the Council having sat till Four o'clock.

I am, Sir, with the most profound sense of Duty & Respect Your Majesty's most Devoted & Obedient Servant

Endorsed by the King. H. S. CONWAY.

No. 374—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

NORTH-END
Friday 7 *o'clock* P.M. [1 *August*, 1766].

SIR—I beg leave most humbly to acquaint your Majesty that the Meeting broke up too late for me to attend your Majesty before your return to Richmond-Lodge. Your Majesty's Servants agreed to think it most adviseable upon the whole, to accept the Treaty of Commerce with Russia. Mr Conway will lay more particularly before your Majesty the circumstances of this transaction. I next beg leave to inform your Majesty that Mr Dowdeswell, in a letter to me last night, conceiv'd in the properest terms of Zeal for your Majesty's Service and dutifull Gratitude, has desired me humbly to entreat your Majesty that he may be permitted to decline accepting, either of the Offers proposed to him. it now becomes necessary to submit to your Majesty's Consideration some proper arrangement for this very material Office the Board of Trade. if your Majesty shall be pleased, I will be in waiting on your Royal Commands, Sunday, on your Majesty's arrival at the Queen's House.

I am with the profoundest respect Your Majesty's Most dutifully devoted Servant CHATHAM.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 375—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III.

My Lord—Upon the whole I am glad the Treaty of Commerce with Russia is thought not improper as it would have disgusted that Court much if it had not been accepted on the foot they have tho' reluctantly submitted to. I am surprised Mr Dowdeswell has declined both the Offices proposed to him. I shall be by eleven at the Queen's House on Sunday when I shall wish to hear your ideas with regard to the Board of Trade.

Mr Yorke this day resigned his Employment but appeared much more placid than on Monday; I desired Ld. Northington Yesterday to desire the Chancellor to be with Me after the Drawing Room on Sunday, that He may appoint the New Attorney & Solicitor Generals to kiss hands on Wednesday, for the filling up Offices as soon as possible after they are vacated shews a decision in Administration that gives a good impression in of the public [*sic*] G. R.

Richmond Lodge
August 1st 1766.
$\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 9 P.M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 376—*Lord Ligonier to Lord Barrington.*

Lord Ligonier desires Lord Barrington will convey to the King his most grateful sense of the goodness his Majesty has shewn in sending him the message which he has this day received. That nothing can exceed his duty and obedience to the King, but he is very sorry he cannot see the intentions of his Majesty in the same light in which they appear to him. That he must look on the appointment of Lord Granby to the command of the Army as a thing which nearly concerns & affects his honour, and as a removal which he flatters himself his services have not deserved. That he can never give his consent with honour to

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be commanded by a younger officer, but submits as it is his duty to the King's Pleasure. He takes the Liberty to add that his health is so establish'd he thinks himself able to execute any commands relative to the Duty of Commander in Chief which he may receive from his Majesty.

Augt 7. 1766.

No. 377—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

BOND STREET *Friday*
7'o clock P.M.

SIR—I most humbly beg leave to acquaint your Majesty that Lord Hertford has desired, in such pressing terms, that the arrangements of Ireland might not be declared, till He has the honour of being admitted again to your Majesty's presence, on Sunday next, that I have ventured to suspend sending the Messenger to Lord Bristol, now at Ickworth, till after the audience which your Majesty may please to grant Lord Hertford. I flatter myself that in so doing, I shall not have transgres'd your Majesty's pleasure, which it is the whole Ambition of my Life to execute with punctuality and dispatch.

I am with the most profound respect, Your Majesty's most dutifull and most Devoted Servant, CHATHAM.

Endorsed by the King, Aug. 22^d, 1766.

No. 378—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 51.

ST. JAMES'S *Aug^t* 22^d 1766.
$\frac{m}{15}$ *p^t* 3 P.M.

LORD CHATHAM—I think Ld. Hertford will accept of the Office of Master of the Horse without complaining as He sees a prospect of the White Staff; I desire therefore You will acquaint Ld. Bristol with my intention of appointing him Ld. Lieutenant of Ireland, but expecting his constant residence whilst He holds that Office; if He should wish to see Me previous to his kissing

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hands, I empower You to name next Wednesday as a proper day for his coming. I desire You will sound Sir Jeffery Amherst as to the Command of the Irish Army.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 379—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 53.

RICHMOND LODGE *Aug^{t}* 22^{d} 1766
$\frac{m}{35}$ *p^{t}* 8 P M.

LORD CHATHAM—As Ld. Hertford has pressed that the declaration of the Arrangement concerning Ireland may be suspended untill He has seen Me on Sunday, I entirely approve of Your deferring the taking any steps in that affair till I write to You subsequent to his Audience; tho I do not foresee of what advantage another Conversation will be to him.

I desire you will convey to the Duke of Rutland my approbation of his very meritorious conduct as also to Ld Granby for his zeal & speedy success in the delicate transaction he has been entrusted with.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 380—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

NORTH-END *Saturday Aug^{t}* 23 [1766]
½ *past* 2 P.M.

SIR—I most humbly beg leave again to trouble your Majesty to acquaint you, Sir, that Lord Gower has, by a letter to the Duke of Grafton declined accepting the Admiralty. his Lordship's declining is clear and express: the motives for so doing seem couch'd with obscurity, and to me not quite Intelligible. in this state of things, may I presume, Sir, most humbly to submit to your Majesty, that an immediate decision seems indispensibly necessary to your Majesty's Government: haveing so recently laid at your Majesty's feet my feeble thoughts with

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regard to the formation of the Admiralty with a Sea-man at the Head of the Board, I can only beg leave to submit the consideration of this essential affair to your Majesty's Royal Wisdom, most humbly adding, that I am persuaded, from a very carefull and unprejudiced collection of the Sentiments of the Publick and of the Sea-Service that no two Flaggs will give such general Satisfaction, or ensure such Harmony at the Board, as Sir Charles Saunders and Admiral Keppel.

I am with the most profound respect Your Majesty's Most dutifull and Most devoted Servant CHATHAM.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 381—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 54.

LORD CHATHAM—I am sorry I have prov'd so true a Prophet in the course of the various Arrangements that have been propos'd, but am clear the sounding Ld Gower was right, & must convince the deluded People that the declaration that no Exceptions were made to them except as far as their own Characters pointed it out was the real truth. I agree with You in thinking it highly necessary the Admiralty should not remain longer vacant, therefore You may send for Sir Charles Saunders & offer him the Presidence of that Board. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King, Richmond Lodge, Aug. 23^{d}, 1766.

No. 382—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 60.

RICHMOND LODGE

Augt 29th 1766. $\frac{m}{5}$ pt. 4 P M.

LORD CHATHAM—I was much pleased at learning from Ld B—l y^{s}day 7th Y. gout is diminishing, when it is quite removed, a journey to Bath will I make no doubt secure Y. from any fresh

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attack during y^r^ Winter; y^r^ enclosed letter from S. A. Mitchell has given Me great pleasure as He seems very thoroughly to enter into what is proposed in ye very lights it is view'd here.

G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 383—*Stations of the First Ten Regiments of the Line.*

[*In the King's handwriting.*]

[? *August*, 1766.]

	1st Royal Regt. 1st Bat.	1st Royal Regt. 2d Bat.	2d or Queens Royal Regt.	3rd Regt.	4th Regt. King's Own.	5th Regt.
1763.	Ireland	Britain	Ireland	Minorca	S. America	Ireland
1764.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Britain	.....
1765.	.....	.....	Isle of Man	.....	.....	.....
1766.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1767.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1768.	Gibraltor	.....	Gibraltor	.....	Scotland	

	6th Regt.	7th Regt. or Royal Fuzilliers.	8th Regt. or King's.	9th Regt.	10th.
1763.	Britain	Britain	Britain	America	Ireland
1764.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1765.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1766.	.....	Scotland	.....	.....	.....
1767.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ireland
1768.	.	.			

No. 384—*Lord Shelburne to the King.*

[2 *September*, 1766.]

Lord Shelburne presumes to trouble Your Majesty with a Letter from the Lord Mayor, declaring the necessity of putting an immediate Stop to the Exportation of Wheat & Wheat Flour. I will see the Duke of Grafton and your Majesty's other Ministers, and will in the course of the day inform myself particularly of the Power left in Council, in order to lay it before Your Majesty for your consideration to morrow, unless Your Majesty is pleas'd to give more particular orders about it to day.

Monday nine o'clock.

Endorsed by the King, Sept 2nd, 1766.

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No. 385—*The King to Lord Shelburne.*

LORD SHELBURNE—I am entirely convinc'd by y^r^ letter of the Lord Mayor of the necessity there is of immediately prohibiting the Exportation of Corn till the meeting of Parliament; I desire therefore You will make thorough enquiry into the State of the power (which I am pretty certain) was the last Session vested in the Council for that purpose that such Order may immediately prepar'd y^e^. D. of G—n has already wrote to y^e^ E. of Northington on this subject; therefore I hope to find the Proclamation prepar'd for my Signing tomorrow.

R[ICHMOND] L[ODGE]
Sept. 2^d^ 1766
$\frac{m}{15}$ *p*^t^ 11 A.M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 386—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 66.

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Sep*^t^ 14th 1766
$\frac{m}{24}$ *p*^t^ 11 A.M.

LORD CHATHAM—The enclos'd is Mr Stanley's Summary recapitulation of the correspondence from our Ministers in Russia since the present Empress mounting that Throne, which he desired Me when I had done with to transmit to You; I think it drawn up with great ability, but cannot agree with him in the least as to his last paragraph, where he manifestly leans to yielding the Turkish point, to the desires of the Empress. If the King of Prussia sincerely wishes to this propos'd Grand Alliance form'd, [*sic*] He will feel the weight of our reasoning as a Commercial Nation, & highly interested in the Levant Trade against that proposition; & will I am perswaded do his utmost to make Russia reasonable on that head. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 387—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

[*In Lord Shelburne's handwriting.*]

Lord Chatham most humbly begs leave to lay himself, with all Duty & Submission, at the King's Feet, and to express his extreme Mortification, not to be able to attend His Majesty's Orders in person, nor, at present, to hold a pen. He hopes in a few Days to present himself in His Royal Presence, and then to be permitted most humbly to submit to His Majesty such an Explanation of the Paragraph refer'd to, as renders it intirely conformable to the Wisdom of His Majesty's most just and prudent Views.

North End, *Sunday* 14th *Sept*r 1766.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 388—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Gen: Conway presents' his Most humble Duty to his Majesty & inform's his Majesty that on consideration of the accounts received from different quarters of the excessive Dearness of Corn & of the Riots begun or apprehended in Several parts of the Country: His M.'s Servants have judged it expedient with his Majesty's approbation that a Committee of Council should be assembled on Wednesday next in order to take that matter again under consideration; thinking it will probably be found necessary to take some Strong measure for preventing the free Exportation of Corn & Flour. And that the Lord Chancellor & Lord Prasident [*sic*] shou'd be acquainted with this Resolution & as full a Committee as possible summon'd on the occasion.

Gen: Conway incloses to his Majesty a letter just receiv'd from Lord Berkeley by express on the same subject as that of the Sherif of Glocestershire—Lord Barrington & Mr D'Oyly being both out of Town he has not yet been able to give the order for sending the Troops; he has sent for Mr D'Oyly who is at Twickenham.

Endorsed by the King, Sept. 20th, 1766. A.M.

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No. 389—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

Lieutenant General Conway—I think the Summoning a Committee of Council on Wednesday next, to afresh consider the dearness of Corn and what means may be expedient to remove the evil at the present moment is very proper; but as the Attorney General's opinion was so very strong even Yesterday, when he was just returned from his visit to the Ld. President I very much doubt whether that Lord & the Chancellor Lawyers will venture to change their opinions; tho great evils must require at times extraordinary measures to remove them; the present risings are only an additional proof to Me of the great licentiousness that has infused itself into all orders of Men; if a due obedience to Law, & the submitting to that as the only just method of having grievances removed Does not once more become the Characteristick of this Nation, we shall soon be no better than the Savages in America. then we shall be as much despised by all civilised Nations, as we are as yet revered for our excellent Constitution.

I return you the proposed Ceremonial for the Espousals of My Sister, which I entirely approve of, the full power must undoubtedly ex officio be read by You, & the Solemn Contract by the Archbishop of Canterbury; I desire therefore You will have it copy'd only inserting the Royal Appartments, instead of the Chappel Royal; & my Brothers Christian name in those places where it has I think evidently been omitted from Negligence of the Copier where he speaks; *as in all other Solemn Declarations* that is always used as well as the title; the Archbishop should then have it communicated to him, that He may see whether it is conformable to precedents, besides the dignity of his Station calls for that mark of regard from Me.

$8\frac{m}{p^t}$ 9. *p.m. Sept.* 20th 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 390—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

PALL MALL 20 *Sep.* 1766.

Gen: Conway with his most humble duty to his Majesty send's herewith Sir Charles Saunders' answer on the Question of the Queen of Denmark's Sailing up to Rotterdam & humbly beg's to receive his Majesty's commands thereon.

The inclos'd Petition & application in favour of Two unhappy Convicts lately transmitted from Scotland together with an account of the Tryal are also Submitted to his Majesty's consideration.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 391—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Sept. 20th* 1766 $\frac{m}{20}$ p^t 9 P.M.

LIEUT. GEN. CONWAY—Sir Charles Saunders answer is so very clear that I entirely decide for Rotterdam as the place for landing; but wish to know whether the going from thence to Utrecht can at this time of the Year be performed by Water, or whether the Carriages must be order'd to that place.

I have examined the case of the unhappy Convicts lately transmitted from Scotland; as to the Young Man I am very willing to Shew mercy, as to the Woman, I cannot see it quite in the same light but think it may not be improper to send to the proper Officer in Scotland for a Report with regard to the Woman, as I am ever desirous to be perfectly convinc'd there is no room for mittigating the rigour of the Law, before it takes its course.

Draft, written on a page of Lieut.-Gen. Conway's letter of same date.

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No. 392—*Lord Shelburne to the King.*

[21 *September*, 1766.]

Ld Shelburne presumes to trouble Your Majesty with a Letter I have this moment receiv'd *by Express* from Mr Sutton Member for Devizes in Wiltshire.

Sunday ½ hour after 4—

Endorsed by the King, Sept. 21st, 1766.

No. 393—*The King to Lord Shelburne.*

LORD SHELBURNE—The 13th Regiment is undoubtedly the Corps that can most easily go to the Devizes, but I fear Salisbury is not in a temper to do without Soldiers, therefore for the present half the Regiment is undoubtedly the most that can be sent.

QU: H.
*Sunday Sep^t^* 21st 1766.
$\frac{m}{13}$ *p^t^* 5 P.M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 394—*Lord Shelburne to the King.*

[22 *September*, 1766.]

Ld Shelburne presumes to trouble Your Majesty with a Letter from The Lord Chancellor to General Conway, who, being out of Town, has sent it to Ld Shelburne to lay before Your Majesty—

½ *after* 3 P.M.

Endorsed by the King, Sept. 22nd, 1766.

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No. 395—*The King to Lord Shelburne.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Sep*^{t} 23^{d} 1766
$\frac{m}{10}$ *p*^{t} 8. P.M.

LD. SHELBURNE—I desire You will immediately Send to the Secretary at War who came this day to Town, that a Troop of Dragoons may receive orders to March to Towcester according to the desire of Mr Prowse & Mr Popham; I have this minute seen the two Sheriffs of London, who have brought Me a Petition from the Ld. Mayor & Alderman praying that a Stop may if possible be put to the Exportation of Corn; the Chancellor seems to Me by his letter firm in the opinion of not presuming to prohibit it; I don't doubt but the President's opinion will corroborate it, then it will be very difficult for those of my Servants who are not Lawyers to offer a contrary advice.

Draft, written on a page of Lord Shelburne's letter of same date.

No. 396—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE.
Sep^{t} 22^{d} 1766 $\frac{m}{5}$ *p*^{t} 5 P.M.

LIEUT GENERAL CONWAY—The enclosed letter Baron Bahr has received from my Hanoverian Resident at the Hague, as by it You will see Sir Joseph Yorke agrees with him that the going by Water is the best method of travelling from Rotterdam to Utrecht; I desire You will by tomorrows Maill empower Sir Joseph Yorke to hire two Yachts for that purpose.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 397—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Wednesday past 6. [24 *September*, 1766].

SIR—In obedience to Your Majesty's commands I have the honour to inform Your Majesty that the Prohibition on the

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Exportation of Corn was unanimously resolv'd in the Committee of Council.

And it was agreed with Your M's approbation that the Report should be prepar'd for Friday.

I have the honour to be with the most profound Respect, Sir, Your Majesty's Most Devoted & Dutiful Servant

H. S. CONWAY.

Endorsed by the King, Sept. 24, 1766.

No. 398—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QU: H: *Sep^{t}* 24th 1766. $\frac{m}{5}$ *p^{t}* 7 P.M.

LIEUT GEN. CONWAY—As there seems to be a real distress from y^{e} present excessive dearness of the Corn, & a great probability y^{t} if a prohibition is not issued to prevent y^{e} farther Exportation of it y^{e} evil may greatly encrease before y^{e} Parlt: can possibly put a Stop to it; I am glad ye Council have unanimously thought it expedient y^{t} such prohibition should be immediately ordered. I desire therefore ye Proclamation may be prepared for my signing on Friday; I think it would be but right that You should acquaint The Lord President with the result of this day's Council.

Draft, written on a page of Lieut.-Gen. Conway's letter of same date.

No. 399—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 74.

QUEENS $\frac{m}{20}$ *p^{t}* 9. P.M.
Sept. 25th 1766.

LORD CHATHAM—I have this instant seen Ld. Northumberland who sent to press Me either to let him come this Evening or very early tomorrow morning; He opened to Me the having seen You this day, that You had entered into his feelings concerning the Alteration of the administration of Ireland whilst he still remained without a mark of my favour, tho You said

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You had not seen it in the light he did till then that he had mentioned this Desire of being created a Duke as the only method of making him easy, that You had told him You did not know my ideas on that head but that if they were not unfavorable to him You would make it Your business to remove any difficulties that might arise any where else that You wish'd to know my ideas time enough for Your seeing the D. of Grafton in the Morning & yet Set out in the course of the day for Bath; y^{t} y^{t} was ye reason of his coming to night; I say'd the being created a Duke was so new a request of his that I could give him no other answer than that I would consider of it; that I had thought he only look'd up to a Marquisate, He say'd that was a new rank in the English Peerage that a Dukedom was his object, that then he never would sollicit office, I then concluded saying he should know my sentiments tomorrow morning; undoubtedly few of the Peerage have greater Property my only objection to the favour is the fear it should be opening the door for more applications therefore if You think it advisable, I desire You will pretty openly declare. I don't mean to make any more than the present set; the only one I am engag'd to add is Ld Cardigan who so long ago as the first Year I came to the Crown apply'd for that honour, I then told him I would create him whenever I did others; on finding I made no Dukes he asked a Marquisate in the meantime, to which I gave him the same answer I had done with regard to ye Dukedom;

I desire if You cannot write You will authorise Lady Chatham or any one else you would chuse on so private an affair to entrust to answer this. I cannot conclude without expressing my hopes that the Bath Waters will entirely reestablish Your health.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 400—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

[*Apparently in Lady Chatham's handwriting.*]

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 76.

Lord Chatham begs Leave to lay himself with all Duty at the Kings Feet, and in consequence of his most Gracious permission

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humbly to submit to his Majesty that it will give facility to future arrangements, very usefull to His Majesty's service [*sic*] to gratify Lord Northumberland with the Title he has so earnestly requested of his Majesty, and at the same time remove the Uneasiness of a very respectable Person. With regard to Creations of the same Rank, His Majesty's Royal Pleasure will Limit the Number as his wisdom shall judge proper. Care shall be taken to apprise the Duke of Grafton to morrow morning of the Kings intentions, in order to receive His Majesty's further Commands at St Jamess.

Nothing can equal the infinite goodness of His Majesty in remembering with such Benignity the health of his most Dutifully Devoted Servant, nor the sentiments of most profound Respect and overflowing Gratitude with which so Gracious a Condescension fills his Heart.

Thursday Night.

Endorsed by the King, Sept. 25th, 1766, 36 m. p^{t} 11 P.M.

No. 401—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Sep^{t}* 26th 1766.
$\frac{m}{45}$ *past* 8 P.M.

SIR—I shall not fail to acquaint the Earl of Cardigan with your Majesty's favourable & most gracious Intentions in Regard to him: & if I may presume to add my humble Opinion, it is, that the Stipulation your Majesty is pleased to make (of his quitting the Office of Windsor Castle) can not but be most readily accepted by his Lordship on an Occasion so very honorable to himself & to his Family. In every other Point, I shall lose no Time in obeying Your Majesty's Commands, being with the most perfect Zeal & Devotion, Sir, Your Majesty's Most loyal Subject & Servant GRAFTON.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 402—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Sep*^{t} 28th 1766
$\frac{m}{5}$ p^{t} 8. P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I acquainted Ld. Hertford, Lord Shelburne & Gen. Conway, with Ld. Northumberland's request the two former warmly espous'd it & say'd that if it was declar'd this was granted because he meant not to be ever a competitor for any Employment & that there is no intention of making more than Ld Cardigan & him that it would prevent many applying; the General saw difficultys tho I cannot say he specify'd any therefore I now authorise You to acquaint Ld. Cardigan with my intentions towards him provided he resigns the office of Constable of Windsor Castle & to see what title Ld Northumberland fixes on, I found from him to day y^{t} Lady Northumberland insisted on that remaining ye second title. I hope You spoke to day concerning the Patent of Viscount for Ld. Maynard.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 403—*The King to his Prime Minister, Hanover.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *ce* 30, *Sep*^{t} 1766.

MON PREMIER MINISTRE, l'Attachement que Vous avez en tout temps marqué pour ma Maison, est la cause que Je Vous annonce l'heureuse Accouchment de la Reine ma très Aimée Epouse hier d'une Fille à huit heures et demie. Grace au Tout Puissant toutes deux portent [*sic*] aussi bien qu'on puissent Souhaiter; Je ne peut pas finir sans Vous assurer de L'approbation que Je donne à Votre derniere lettre, et des arrangemens que Vous avez fait pour le Voyage de Ma Soeur Caroline par Mes Etats. Je serai très Charmé si Vous pouviez la rencontrer, car je ne doute nullement que cet maniere Vous plaira. GEORGE R.

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No. 404—*Charles Howard to Philip Stephens.*

HARWICH *Monday Evening*
6th *October* 1766.

SIR—About five o Clock this Afternoon the Yachts with Her Majesty The Queen of Denmark on board weighed and Stood out of the Harbour with a Light Wind at North, they joined the Men of War in the Rolling Grounds and Proceeded to the Nºward.

Wind West. The Wind is now come to the Westward and blows fresh.

The Enclosed Letters the Admiral directed me to send Express on my return, having just left him Off Woodbridge Haven, I am Sir Your most Obedient & Most hum. Servt

CHAS. HOWARD.

No. 405—*Admiral Keppel to Sir Charles Saunders.*

KATHERINE, INNESC [?] *noir, Oct. ye* 8 1766.

DEAR SIR CHARLES—I very fortunately profitted of the first half hours wind that offer'd & happily Arrived with the Queen of Denmark Off Helvoet by ten OClock Yesterday Morning I found Sir Josepth [*sic*] Yorke with the Dutch Yacht Attending but I did not stop till the Tide Obliged me near Williamstad, I am now very near getting to Rotterdam which I hope to do Upon the Tides serving this Evening, so as to Land the Queen to Morrow Morning, the Prince of Orange and princess of Nassau Wieldburg will be at the Admiralty House to receive her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, Her Majesty has bore her passage as well as cou'd be expected & with much resolution. For Altho' we have had but one night at sea, the sea ran so high as to make the Yatch very uneasy & roll much, this I send you by the Boreas, whose captain writes me of his having by Accident got on shore Upon the whiting the night of my sailing, which I knew at the time, & am well pleased he managed so well as to save her, for I own I had my fear, the wind is come easterly & If it dont fail I shall profit of it the 10th, I am Sir, Your very humble Servant,

A. KEPPEL;

P.S. The cutter I took with me will have been Able, I Imagine to Inform you of my getting in a fair way Upon the coast of Holland which was the purpot [*sic*] of my detaining him.

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No. 406—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Oct.* 10th 1766, $\frac{m}{-}$ *p*t P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—The enclosed Warrant is the title of Viscount & Baron for Ld. Maynard, I perceive the continuation of the Barony to Sir William Maynard & his Male Heirs in default of that Lords Male descendants is omitted, therefore I have propos'd returning it to Ld. Shelburne & ordering a fresh one, till I hear from You whether what I now state is not the request made through Ld. Chatham.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 407—*Lord Shelburne to the King.*

[11 *October*, 1766.]

Ld Shelburne presumes to inform your Majesty, that General Conway and he spoke yesterday to Lord Huntingdon, but that his Lordship begs leave to decline going to Spain, on account of his health not agreeing with that Climate.

Ld Shelburne has written to the Lord Chancellor to acquaint him of the necessity, which has occurr'd to your Majesty of sending a Special Commission into those Countys where there have been Riots.

The Course of Office is, first to collect the Informations in the Country upon Oath before the Justices; The Solicitor of the Treasury then draws up a state of them, upon receiving which with an Official Letter from the Secretary of State, the Lord Chancellor proceeds to issue the Commission. By the Letters General Conway has receiv'd from Norwich, they are preparing there the necessary Informations. It is submitted to Your Majesty whether Letters should not be written to the proper Magistrates in the other Countys, from whence accounts of Riots have been receiv'd to do the same, that a Judgement may be form'd how far the Commission should extend.

Endorsed by the King, Oct. 11th, 1766.

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No. 408—*The King to Lord Shelburne.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Oct* 11th 1766 $\frac{m}{-}$ *p*t A.M.

LORD SHELBURNE—I am confident nothing but want of health could have prevented Lord Huntingdon from accepting the Spanish Embassy when he heard it would have been agreable to Me & of utility to my Affairs.

Letters ought instantly to be wrote to the proper Magistrates in every County where the Riots have subsisted, that the necessary informations may be collected by them upon Oath & transmitted, that no time may be lost in Issuing a Special Commission for trying such Perturbators of the Laws & Good Order of this Kingdom.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 409—*A Short Journal from Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark's arrival at Harwich the* 2d *of October* 1766, *to Her Majesty's landing at Rotterdam October the* 9th *following.*

Thursday 2d *October*, 1766.—Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark arrived at Harwich at a little before four oClock in the afternoon of the 2d of October, sufficiently early to have embarked and sailed if the wind had been fair; the winds being very strong Easterly and a rough sea, Admiral Keppel did not embark the Queen this Evening: Her Majesty rested the Night at Mr. Davis's the Collector of the customs.

Friday 3d *October.*—Admiral Keppel with the Officers of the Squadron attended Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark this Morning October the 3d, about 10 oClock, to propose to Her Majesty, Embarking in about half an hour: the Sea Officers and some Foreigners were presented, the Corporation of Harwich presented Her Danish Majesty with an Address. At the time fixed Her Majesty embarked in the Mary Yacht's Boat, with the British Standard Quartered with the Danish, flying in the Boat, the Admiral with his Flag flying in his Boat lead to the Mary Yacht where Her Majesty was to embark, upon Her Majestys

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putting off from the Shore the four Yachts saluted with a Royal Salute, upon Her Majesty's getting on board the Mary Yacht, the Royal Flag was immediately hoisted at the Maintopmast head. A little time after the embarking Her Majesty, the Admiral moved the Yachts to the east shore, that they might lay quiet in smoother Water than they were near Harwich Town. The Admiral waited this afternoon on the Queen and found Her Majesty very well and better pleased with being on board than on shore at Harwich.

Saturday 4th *October.*—This Day October the 4th the Winds continued Easterly. The Admiral attended on board the Queen of Denmark's Yacht, and found Her Majesty as well as cou'd be hoped.

Sunday 5th *October.*—This Day October the 5th, the Winds very strong Easterly with dirty Weather. the Admiral attended on board the Queen of Denmark's Yacht and found Her Majesty as well as cou'd be hoped.

Monday 6th *October.*—This Day October the 6th, the Wind in the Morning still in the Eastern Quarter, but very little of it, at Noon quite Calm and still, with a little Rain, at four in the Afternoon the Wind came to the North; the Admiral waited upon the Queen of Denmark to acquaint Her Majesty that he proposed sailing immediately, and in consequence ordered the Signal to be made, and sailed out of Harwich Harbour a little before dark.

Landguard Fort saluted Her Danish Majesty with a Royal Salute at Her passing this Evening, and the Kings three Sloops of War the Cruizer, Hazard, and Wolf did the same, these Vessels were lying just without the Harbour to wait the Yachts coming out. At about 9 oClock at Night, the Squadron passed the Kings Frigate the Boreas, but as her Pilot soon after unluckly run her upon the Whiting Sands, she was not able to make part of the Queen of Denmark's Escorte. At this time the Wind very fresh at West, which continued all Night with a large Sea that occasioned the Yachts to roll & toss very much.

Tuesday 7th *October.*—This Day October the 7th, about half past 7 oClock in the Morning, the Yachts got sight of the Dutch Land. at about ½ past 8, the Kings Cutter the Spy hauled her Wind for England, to carry the News of the Queen of Denmark's being in a sure and safe way of getting into Port. a little after

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ten oClock the Yachts were up as high as Helvoetsluys, the Town of Helvoet fired three Royal Salutes at the Queen's passing, to which Her Majesty's Yacht answered with three Guns, the Dutch Shipping also saluted. The Admiral proceeded with the Yachts and Sloops of War, till the Tide, near Williamstadt, obliged them to wait, which was at 2 oClock, at this period all the Dutch Yachts, that had been attending at Helvoetsluys, joined; and Sir Joseph Yorke and General Bigor came on board the Admiral's Yacht, to know when it wou'd be convenient to the Queen of Denmark to see them, General Bigor was sent from the Stadholder with a Compliment to Her Majesty. The Admiral waited upon Her Majesty but she was a little indisposed and laid down to rest, Her Majesty cou'd not at this time see them.— As the Evening came on, the Admiral again proceeded up the River.

Wednesday 8th *October*.—This Day October 8th, at about ten oClock, arrived in the River of Rotterdam within 9 or 10 Miles of the Town and was obliged to Anchor on Account of the Tide. The Admiral having now got into so fair a way and almost certain of Landing the Queen of Denmark tomorrow Morning, immediately dispatched the Hazard Sloop of War to England with the account of it, and with a Letter from Her Danish Majesty to the King His Master. About 12 oClock the Queen of Denmark was pleased to see Sir Joseph Yorke and General Bigor, and Her Majesty appeared to be tolerable well recovered from the fatigue of the rolling passage. The Queens Yacht reached the Anchoring place of Rotterdam, which is quite close to the Shore, about eight oClock this Evening.

Thursday October 9th.—This Day October the 9th the Dutch saluted from the Shore, the Queen's Yacht returned the Salute with three Guns. The Admiral with all the English Officers, Sir Joseph Yorke and Count Bothmar kept attending on board the Queen's Yacht and at three quarters past eight oClock the Admiral disembarked Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark from the Mary Yacht; upon Her Majesty's getting into Her Boat, Her Maj:^{s} Flag was hoisted in it, and that on board the Yacht was then struck, upon the Boat's rowing to the shore the Yachts and Sloops of War fired a Royal Salute, the admiral was in his own Boat with his Flag flying and lead the way into the Haven, Sir Joseph Yorke was in the Boat with him; all the Officers and

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Boats of the Fleet were attending. Upon entring the Haven there were many Guns fired by the Dutch and all the Wharfs and Bridges crowded to a degree with people, huzzaing Her Majesty all the way; the whole rowed up the Haven till they arrived at the Admiralty House, this place was chose for the Queen's landing at, in preference to the Stadt House, or any other. the Admiral & Sir Joseph Yorke landed first, the Prince of Orange with his Attendants was at the Queen of Denmark's Boat, and he handed Her Majesty out, and to the Admiralty House. The Princess of Nassau Weildburg was without the door of the House, the Queen and Princess saluted each other, the Prince of Orange handed the Queen up stairs, attended by the Prince & Princess of Nassau Weildburg, Prince Lewis, Count Bentinck and many other persons of distinction. Sir Joseph Yorke, the Admiral and all the Sea Officers attended in the Queen's drawing room. refreshments of different sorts were brought and offered to the Queen, but Her Majesty declined. The Magistrates of the States for Rotterdam beg'd permission to address the Queen of Denmark and when admitted, made a speech to Her Majesty in the french language. After about an hour's being in the Admiralty House, all the English were introduced and kissed the Queen of Denmarks hand; the Prince of Orange then handed the Queen to Her Coach drawn by a sett of Horses, the Princess of Nassau and Lady Mary Bowlby went in the Coach with Her majesty, the Prince of Orange went to his own Coach attended by Prince Lewis and proceeded to lead the way to the Dutch Yachts that were to carry the Queen to Utrecht, there were some Cavalry, and Pages on Horseback attended Her Majesty's Coach. The Admiral made his last bow to Her Majesty at Her Coach's driving off:—and he embarked on board his Yacht in order to return to England. The whole passage from England to Rotterdam has been most fortunate, but from the experience the Admiral has had in the Navigation from Helvoet to Rotterdam, he wou'd never upon any future occasion wish it to be advised again. the safest and most easy method will be to have the Dutch Yachts attending at Helvoet, & from thence they may in a much shorter time be at Rotterdam, and are extremely convenient and commodious embarkations.

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No. 410—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Oct^er* 17th 1766
$\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 10 A.M.

The Duke of Grafton having obey'd the King's Commands towards Lord Cardigan, who received with the sincerest Gratitude this unexpected Mark of his Majestys Favour, presumes to acquaint his Majesty that, according to the Commands he had received, Lord Cardigan will be at the Levée to day to kiss his Majesty's hand as Duke of Montagu, if the King shall judge it proper.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 411—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Oct* 17th 1766
$\frac{m}{20}$ *p^t* 11 A.M.

D. OF GRAFTON—Ld. Cardigan's manner of receiving what you acquainted him of in my name, gives me much pleasure; I shall expect him at my Levée to day as D. of Montague; I cannot conclude without mentioning my thorough approbation of the great delicacy You have shewn in the course of this affair.

Draft, written at the foot of the Duke of Grafton's letter of same date.

No. 412—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

[19 *Oct.* 1766.]

Gen. Conway presents his most humble duty to his Majesty & having heard at Lord Hillsborough's house that he is expected in Town the 22^d or 23^d ins^t has ventur'd to Stop the Messenger that was going to him; & humbly submit's to his M. if it may

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not be better to stay & break the matter to his Lord^{sp}, which may be done more freely, at his return.

PALL MALL *Saturday Morn: near* 8.

Endorsed by the King, Oct. 1766.

No. 413—*The King to Major-General Hervey.*

RICHMOND LODGE *Oct* 29th 1766.

MAJOR GENERAL HERVEY—I perfectly approve of Your memorandums concerning leaves of absence for the Infantry in Britain, & the number of Officers that must be constantly resident with Regiments; Discipline not being so natural to Us as I could wish, I acquiesce to the string's being so slack as to the numbers [of] absentees provided the Rule be strenuously adher'd to; General Officers cannot be too clearly instructed that I expect they very narrowly look into every most minute concern of the Regiments they command, & nothing but the most weighty reasons & that transmitted for my information ought to prevent their annually visiting their Corps between the 10th of March & the Spring Review; neither they nor the Commanding Officer present with their Corps shall presume to grant any additional leaves of absence to the number above mentioned for more than two days, & that only on great emergencys, then they must insert it in the succeeding return, specifying the reason that induc'd them to grant it, that I may judge of the propriety of their conduct. It should be explicitly declar'd, that if a new appointed Officer does not join his Regiment by the expiration of the fourth month from the Date of his Commission unless he has obtain'd a leave of absence under my sign Manual, & that not to be apply'd for without very urgent reasons & then apply'd for through the Colonel of the Regiment if present, or by the Commanding Officer, I shall on his being return'd not join'd since his appointment, superceed him without farther enquiry.

The memorandums for the Cavalry also meet with my thorough approbation, but I would have my remarks on the Infantry added to the Cavalry also.

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I have no alteration to suggest to the memorandums concerning leaves of absence from Regiments on Foreign Stations; as to those concerning recruiting those Corps they are perfectly agreable to my ideas on that Subject; in particular I would Have it very strongly intimated to all Generals that command Regiments, that I expect they attend to the Recruiting of their Regiments, & shall think them accountable for any neglect that may arise in that very essential branch of the Service.

G. R.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 414—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

DUKE OF GRAFTON—Tho I can on all occasions rely on Your punctuality as well as particular attention to Me, yet as You did not hold the last Winter Your present Employment, I am uncertain whether You are appris'd that it has ever been the usual practice of Your predecessors to send Me the morning after the Meeting of the Lords a list of those that attended; I shall therefore expect it tomorrow morning, & that Evening a Note from You with the contents of that day's Debate.

G. R.

QU. H.
Nov. 10th 1766
$\frac{m}{58}$ p^t 3 P.M.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 415—*The King to Field Marshal Baron von Spörcken.*

MON FELDT MARESHAL—Je Vous remercie pour Votre lettre de Felicitation à l'occasion de l'heureuse Accouchement de la Reine d'une Princesse; Votre attachment à Ma Persone & à ma Famille m'est très bien connus. Je suis très content de Votre Relation de Votre Voyage a Harbourg et dans les Duchés de Bremen et de Verden. Je suis charmé qu'on a copié si bien le [*sic*] que j'ai envoyé pour model. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King, 11me Novbre 1766.

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No. 416—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
11 *Nov*: 1766
past 8 *o'clock.*

Gen: Conway presents his most humble Duty to his Majesty & as it has been resolv'd by his M's Servants that on Account of the short interval of time from the Meeting of Parliament to the Expiration of his M's Prohibition on the Exportation of Wheat &c. to take the most immediate steps for continuing the Embargo. A Motion will be made this day for an Address to his M: that he may be pleas'd by order in Council to continue the Prohibition on Wheat & Wheat-Flour & to extend the same to Barley & Malt. And if his M. is pleas'd to approve & permit it; it is intended, if the time allow's after the Resolution for the General Address is past, to move & send up to his M: the Address on the Exportation this night, & also attend his M. where he shall please to order with some Privy Councillors of one or both Houses in order that his M: may give the order in Council for the farther Embargo immediately so as the Orders may be sent this night to the Several Seaports to prevent the sailing of such Ships as may be now Laden with corn ready to sail on Expiration of the present Embargo.

If it shou'd prove too late to attend his Majesty tonight his M. will be pleas'd to order at what time he wou'd be attended tomorrow on the same occasion.

No. 417—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Nov*^{r} 11th ½ *past* 8 A.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to send His Majesty the inclosed List of the Peers that were at his house last night.

Lord Botetourt with the greatest Readiness undertook to move the second Address, which Lord Grosvenor will second.

The Earl of Holdernesse intends to move the Address of Congratulation to her Majesty.

Endorsed by the King.

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Enclosure.

Archbp of York

Dukes of Ancaster
Athol
Dorset
Kingston
Manchester
Montagu
Northumberland
Richmond
Roxburgh

Marquis of Rockingham

Earls of Abercorn
Albermarle
Ashburnham
Bessborough
Bristol
Chatham
Cholmondeley
De Lawarr
Denbigh
Dartmouth
Granville
Harcourt
Hertford
Hillsborough
Holdernesse
Ilchester
Lincoln
Litchfield
March
Morton
Marchemont
Peterborough
Pomfret

Earls of Scarborough
Shelburne
Spencer
Sussex
Talbot
Warwick

Viscounts Bolingbroke
Falmouth
Torrington
Townshend

Bishops of Bath & Wells
Chester
Bristol
Chichester
Landaff
London
Litchfield
Norwich
Peterborough
Salisbury

Lords Cadogan
Cathcart
Chedworth
Boston
Botetourt
Bathurst
Delespencer
Edgcumbe
Grantham
Grosvenor
Marsham
Sandys
Sondes
Walpole

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No. 418—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Nov^r* 11th 1766.
$\frac{m}{2}$ *p^t^* 10 AM.

LIETENANT GEN. CONWAY—I am thoroughly of opinion the Embargo on Wheat must be as soon as possible prolong'd & also be laid on Barley & Malt therefore I desire the address from both Houses on that Subject may be brought to Me there this Evening as soon as they can be prepar'd & that a Privy Council may also be assemble[d] here this Evening any time before Eleven. if the House of Commons should sit too late to admit of this ; You may assemble a Council as early tomorrow Morning as You can get Councellors to attend. I desire You will as soon as the House is up send Me word how soon the Council can attend Me. I wish to see the list of those who attended at the Cockpit last Night.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 419—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Nov^r* [11th] 1766.
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 11. A.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I see several Names in the list You have sent Me that I did not expect, & remark that altho the Bedford party speak civily that none of them appear'd on this occasion ; Ld. Egmont's name not being in the List rather surprises me & makes me fear he is more adverse than I had flatter'd myself unless he may have staid away from his disapprobation of the Embargo & thinking it therefore more civil not to attend & object to it.

Lieut Gen Conway has acquainted Me that my Ministers wish the Privy Council may attend Me this Evening if the House of Commons is up in any reasonable time, that the Embargo may be instantly prolong'd on the Wheat & be extended to Barley & Malt, I have therefore desir'd the Addresses may

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be brought Me on that Subject as early as possible this Evening ; & that the Council may meet here any time before Eleven.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 420—*The King to Baron von Münchhausen.*

Mon Premier Ministre—N'ayant rien tant a Coeur que la prospérité de mes sujets, et regardant le Paisant comme celui qui est de la plus grande utilité à l'Etat, je souhait d'avoir un etat de combien d'argent un tel homme peut gagner par Ans si il a une femme at trois Enfans, & combien cela lui coute de les entretenir alors je peut avec certitude conaitre la vraie situation de cet utile genre de mes sujets. Je voie que la plus part des Souverains en Allemagne veulent courir après le Commerce mais à mon avis il commence au faut bout [*sic*] il faut soigner l'Agriculture quand Vos produites sont plus que Votre Consomption dans le Pais alors Vous pouvex faire un trafique avantageux avec ce qui est superflus, le linge, le Miel, la Cire, le Bois de Construction le Drap sont les branches de Commerce qui sont naturelles dans mon Electorat, et ainsi je les recommande à Votre Soins particulier au reste Je prie Dieu Mon Premier Ministre de Vous tenir dans sa Sainte et Digne Grace G. R.

La Maison de La Reine
ce 11me Nov^{bre} 1766.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 421—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

Grosvenor Square ½ *past* 9 P.M.
November ye 11th [1766].

The Duke of Grafton takes the Liberty of acquainting his Majesty that the underwritten Lords spoke in the Motion for

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the Address. Lord Suffolk Lord Temple & Lord Lyttleton the only ones for an amendment.

The other Lords marked C against the Legality of the measure. There was no Division.

Lord Spencer		Lord Chatham	
Lord Hillsborough		Lord Temple	C
Lord Suffolk	C	Lord Northington	
Lord Botetourt		Lord Temple	C
Lord Shelburne		Lord Chatham	
Lord Lyttleton	C	Lord Mansfield	neuter
D. of Grafton		Lord Chancellor	
D. of Bedford	C	Lord Buckinghamshire	C
		D. of Richmond	C

Endorsed by the King.

No. 422—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE
11 *Nov.* [1766] 10 *at night.*

Gen. Conway present's his most humble Duty to his Majesty & informs his Majesty that the Debates in the House of Commons turn'd chiefly upon Amendments propos'd by Mr. Greenville & his Friends; One for Assuring his M: that they wou'd pass a Bill of Indemnity, & another to Lament that the Parliament was not call'd sooner & that his M. was so ill advis'd on that Head.

No Division on Either; & in general, tho' the Principle of the Embargo was largely debated, little Direct opposition was made to the Address. & Mr Greenville's voice alone cried No.

He afterwards mov'd to add an assurance that his M. wou'd be supported & supplied in any sums he might think proper to Bestow in Bounties & Donations on the Poor, or Bounties on Corn sold, but he had no better success in this Attempt.

Hi's almost only supporters were Mr Simon Luttrell, Mr Whately & Mr Seymour.

G. Conway understood from the Duke of Grafton it was not

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his M's pleasure to be waited upon tonight with the Adress on the Corn.

The speakers were

Mr A. Henry	Mover
Mr A. Gilmour	Seconder
Mr. Luttrell	for Amendment
Mr Whateley	P.
Mr. Beckford	C
Mr G. Pitt	P
Mr T. Townshend	C
Mr G. Greenville	P.
G. Conway	C
Mr. Calvert	C
Mr. Onslow	C
Mr. G. Greenville	New Amend:
G. Conway	C
Mr Shelly	C
Mr T Townshend	C
Mr Seymour	P
Mr Burke	C
Ld Catherlough	P
Mr Fuller	C
Mr Prescot	P

Endorsed by the King.

No. 423—*The King to Lord Northington.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE $\frac{m}{-}$ *past Nine* P.M. [*November*, 1766].

MY DEAR LORD—Having receiv'd the enclos'd printed case of the late Countess of Anglesey, & her three surviving Daughters, I send it to You, least it should not as yet have been put in Your hands, as it seems pretty clearly to state their right, & as far as any Memory serves Me, to be better drawn up than the Petition. I put the last Year under Your care; I desire when You have compar'd it with that Petition that You will apprise the Chancellor of it, that He may have some knowledge of the Case previous to any Application he may receive from the Young

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Man who styles himself Earl of Anglesey; I suppose this Affair will in the course of the Session be brought before the House of Lords for their Decision. GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 424—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Thursday Night pas ten [27 *November*, 1766].

Lord Chatham most humbly beggs leave to lay Himself at the King's feet and to acquaint His Majesty that Lord Gower receiv'd the gracious opening made in His Majesty's name, with all Duty and respect. He will set out to morrow morning for Woburn, after which His Lordship will be apprized of the Duke of Bedford's sentiments, and enabled to lay at the King's feet an answer. It wou'd be premature to hazard any conjecture: but it is a justice due to Lord Gower to say, that His behaviour was full of Duty and respect to the King, and of *general* Dispositions highly becoming a Man of His Quality and good Understanding.

The Duke of Grafton has but this moment signify'd His Majesty's pleasure to be troubled with any accounts of this business to Night: Otherwise it cou'd not have been delay'd to this late hour.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 425—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 134.

Novr 28th 1766 $\frac{m}{30}$ p^{t} 8 A.M.

LORD CHATHAM—I returned so late from the Play that I thought it unfair to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter containing the issue of Your conversation with Lord Gower till this Morning; I augur from it that He will on his return from Woburn accept, for He is too well versed in the manners of the World to have shewn so good an inclination unless he had been

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certain the proposal would meet with the Duke of Bedford's concurrencey; but if it should prove otherwise it will not lessen my confidence that my affairs will meet with success, whilst the advantage of the Country is the sole end proposed by every measure & that My Administration follows strenuously my example in opposing factious bands in whatever quarters they appear, tho willing to receive able & good Men let their private friendships be where they will.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 426—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

BOND STREET *Saturday. Night past.* 9.
[29 *November*, 1766.]

Lord Chatham most humbly beggs leave to lay himself, with all Duty, at the King's feet, and to acquaint His Majesty that Lord Gower is returned, and that the Duke of Bedford has sent to the Duke of Marlborough, and will be in Town in the Course of Monday next, and see Lord Chatham that Evening: till which time the answer is necessarily suspended.

Endorsed by the King, Novr 29th 1766.

No. 427—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 135.

[29 *November*, 1766.]

LORD CHATHAM—I am sensible of Your attention in sending Me the account of Lord Gower's return from Woburn, & that no answer will be made till on Monday Evening. I am so totaly indifferent as to what it may prove that I can without the smallest share of impatience wait till then, tho I think the answer might have been returned by this time as the Duke of Bedford was enough prepar'd by Your conversations at Bath to have previously received the opinions of his Friends; therefore I must think there is an Air of more reserve than appears necessary.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 428—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Saturday ½ past 10: P.M. [29 *November*, 1766].

Lord Chatham most humbly beggs leave to lay Himself again at the King's feet, and to acquaint His Majesty that Sir Edward Hawke will be in Town to morrow Night and in Bond Street Monday Morning. Sir Edward Hawke expresses himself in terms of the most respectfull and the deepest Sense of His Majesty's Gracious Goodness.

Endorsed by the King, Nov. 29th 1766.

No. 429—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

[1 *December*, 1766.]
Monday Night ½ past 9.

Lord Chatham most humbly beggs leave to lay himself at the King's feet, and to acquaint His Majesty that the Conference with the Duke of Bedford has ended, His Grace neither finally accepting, or declining. The Duke of Bedford's Sentiments are full of all Duty to your Majesty and laudable intentions for Government and the Public Welfare: at the same time, He adds many things to the three offices proposed: namely, a Place for Mr. Thynn, in presents: Lord Lorne to be made an English Peer. Mr Brand also an English Peer. Lord Essex to be thought of for a proper Office, and in the mean time, restored to somewhat he enjoyed. Lord Tavistock to be called up to the House of Lords. Mr Neville to have a proper office, in due time, and also Mr Vernon. Lord Charles Spencer, declines. Expectation for the Duke of Marlborough, a Promise of the Garter, *immediately* after the Duke of Cumberland.

Some of the above objects are quite new matter: that relating to Lord Tavistock seems entirely distinct from the reasonings which may affect the other. the restrictive Ground has been maintain'd, and ye whole Matter reserved and most humbly submitted to His Majesty's Wisdom. Lord Chatham

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beggs, with all Duty, to lay Himself at the King's feet to morrow, and will wait His Majesty's most gracious orders for that purpose, the Duke of Bedford expressing, with all respect, his wishes to learn the results of the Royal Pleasure, on Wednesday morning, being to return to Wooburn.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 1st 1766.

No. 430—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 137.

St James's *past Eleven* P M.
Decr 1st 1766.

Lord Chatham—On my return from the Ball room, I found Your letter containing the Duke of Bedford's extravagent proposal; indeed I suspected from his chusing to deliver his answer in person, that He meant to attempt obtaining an Office or two in Addition to those offer'd; but could not imagine that even the rapaciousness of his friends could presume to think of more than that, I know the uprightness of my Cause, & that my principal Ministers mean nothing but to aid in making my People happy; therefore I cannot exceed the bounds You acquainted Lord Gower were the utmost that would be granted; this hour demands due firmness, 'tis that has already dismade all the hopes of those just retir'd, & will I am confident shew the Bedfords of what little consequence they also are; a contrary conduct would at once overturn the end propos'd at the formation of the present Administration; for to root out the present method of banding together, can only be obtain'd by a withstanding their unjust demands, as well as the engaging able Men be their private connections where they will. I shall be ready to receive You at two tomorrow at the Queen's House.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 431—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 136.

QUEEN'S HOUSE $\frac{m}{15}$ *past ten* A.M.
Dec. 2nd 1766.

LORD CHATHAM—To prevent all delays, I shall be ready to receive You at twelve this day, that You may be enabl'd to see the Duke of Bedford, & if He continues averse to my Ultimatum, may set our other plans so far on foot that many may kiss hands tomorrow GEORGE R.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 432—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Lord Chatham beggs leave to lay Himself with all Duty at the King's feet, and penetrated with the most unfeigned Veneration for the truely Royal determination of His Majesty, will not fail to attend the King's commands, at twelve, as ordered.

Tuesday Morning [2 *December*, 1766]
50 *m*: *past* 10.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 2nd 1766.

No. 433—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Tuesday 50 *m*: *past* 4 P M. [2 *December*, 1766].

Lord Chatham most humbly beggs leave to lay Himself at The King's feet, and to acquaint His Majesty that the Duke of Bedford continues to think He can not, without farther Concessions, avoid declining, what has been proposed. His Grace express'd a very becoming Sense of Your Majesty's gracious dispositions towards Lord Tavistock, at the same time that the present Circumstance obliged Him, with all Duty, to decline, till some more favourable Moment, the receiving that honour, it is a justice to the Duke of Bedford to say that His Grace's behaviour was extremely proper upon the Occasion: the Source of this strange Error lies somewhere else.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 2nd, 1766.

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No. 434—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 138.

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Dec.* 2^{d} 1766
$\frac{m}{-}$ *past five* P M.

LORD CHATHAM—Tho the Duke of Bedford has declined on not obtaining farther concessions than those propos'd through Lord Gower, I am glad his behaviour was proper, as it gives me the strongest reason to judge that the difficultys He has made have not originated in his mind, but are owing to others. You will therefore proceed on the other arrangements.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 435—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

L. WARWICK STREET
Friday night ¾ *past* 10 [5 *December*, 1766].

Gen: Conway presents his most Humble Duty to his Majesty & acquaints his M: that there was a long Debate on the Affair of the Compensation; but it ended without a Division, on an understanding that the Petitions of the sufferers by the Embargo wou'd be attended to. but much more as Lord Rockingham's Friends declar'd against the Question.

There was after a Division on a question of Adjournment in which the Numbers were 164 against the Adjournment—to 48 for it, after which we went thro' the Bill; & are to have it reported on Monday. Ld Rockingham's Friends in the Majority.

Speakers on the First Question.

For Mr Greenville's Motion	Sr G. Elliot—C
Mr Greenville—P	S F. Norton—P
A General—C	Mr. Cowper—C
Mr. Rigby—P	Mr. H. Harvey—C
Mr C. Townshend—C	Mr. Dyson—C

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Mr. Burke—for the Compensation but against the Mode.
Mr. Hussey—C
L[d] G. Sackville—P
L[d] North—C
D[r] Blackstone—P
Mr Dowdeswell—as Mr Burke
Mr Prescot—C but as Mr Dowdeswell
G. Conway—C
Mr Greenvill—P
Mas. of the Rolls—C.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 5th, 1766.

No. 436—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Dec* 6th 1766.
$\frac{m}{-}$ *past Seven* A.M.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—The Debate of Yesterday has ended very advantageously for Administration; the Divisions on the Motion for Adjournment will undoubtedly shew M[r] Greenville that He is not of the consequence He thinks Himself. I am so sanguine with regard to the East India Affair that I trust Tuesday will convince the World that whilst Administration has no object but the pursuing what may be of solid Advantage to my People that it is not in the Power of any Men to prevent it; indeed my great reliance on its success in the House of Commons is on Your Abilitys & Character, & I am certain I can rely on Your Zeal at all times to carry on my Affairs as I have no one desire but what tends to make the Happiness of my People. GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 437—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Dec.* 9th 1766. $\frac{m}{-}$ *p*[t] 7. A.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—On the Issue of this Day, I think the real glory of this Nation depends, the more I reflect on it, the more I am convinc'd that if Zealously taken up by four or five of my ablest Servants in the House of Commons, that there will

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be the greatest Majority ever known in that House, & what is more agreable that it will be from conviction that this is the only safe method of extracting this Country out of its lamentable situation owing to the load of Debt it labours under; I am therefore very desirous of being informed by You when Gen: Conway has taken his final opinion whether He will not support the calling for the State of the Revenues of the E.I. Company tho Mr Townshend should unaccountably hang back. I am certain I need not press You to bring this about as I am thoroughly convinced by the conversations I have had with You on this Subject; that You view it in as strong a light as I do.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 438—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Dec^{r}* 9th 1766.

$\frac{m}{45}$ p^{t} 8 A.M.

The Duke of Grafton flatters himself that in obeying His Majesty's Directions last night, he has contributed to the Debate taking this day a more favorable turn than he thought it would, when he left his Majesty's Closet yesterday. Mr Conway hearing that the Duke of Grafton had determined to desire Col^{l} FitzRoy to second the Motion for the State of the Revenues to be laid before the house, & being also himself for that *entire Information* was determined also to support it, tho' it had been opposed in any Quarter whatever. The Duke of Grafton is not without hopes that Mr Townshend will at least sit quiet, if he does not support the Measure, if he judges right from a Conversation they had last night together.

If the Day turns out to the Duke of Grafton's hopes, he will be then able to congratulate his Majesty on the most pleasing turn that the Desperate State of the Nation's Affairs could possibly take, & which can not but add both Lustre & Ease to the Rest of his Majesty's Reign.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 439—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Gen: Conway presents his most humble Duty to his Majesty & acquaints his M. that the House sat on the East India business till between Eleven & Twelve last night which he thought too late an hour to trouble his M.—The Question for the Papers he thought was well supported & the Division very great: he will trouble his M. no farther at present than to inclose the list of speakers & numbers; in the former his M. will see several of the Principal E.I. Proprietors for the Question to hardly one against.

The Question was put for Adjournment which made those who were for the Papers the Nos.

LITTLE WARWICK STREET 9 *Decr past* 9. A.M.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 10th 1766.

Enclosure.

1 Beckford P
2 FitzRoy P
3 Lord Catherlough. C
4 T. Townshend P.
5 Burke. C
6 Cust P.
7 Nugent P.
8 Ellis C.
9 Yorke C.
10 Granby P.
11 Ld Coleraine C.
12 North P.
13 Wedderburn C.
14 Cooper P.
15 Norton C.
16 Att. Genl P.
17 Dowdeswell C.
18 Barre P.
19 L. G. Sackville C.
20 Mas^r of the Rolls P.
21 Stanley P.
22 Onslow P.
23 Sullivan P.
24 Bolton P.
25 C. Townshend P.
26 G. Grenville C.
27 Conway P.
28 Dempster C.

Division on Mr Yorke's Motion for Adjournment

Ayes—56
Nos—140

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No. 440—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEENS HOUSE *Dec.* 10th 1766.
$\frac{m}{30}$ *p*t 11. A.M.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—I see with great pleasure that the Division was so great last Night; I shall be thoroughly satisfy'd if the Papers call'd for extend to the State of the Revenues of the Company.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 441—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Dec*r 10th
$\frac{m}{10}$ *past* 8 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to inform his Majesty that a long Debate of full 7 hours was wholly carried on by Lords who agreed as to the commitment of the Bill but defended the Principles of the former Day.

The Speakers were

Duke of Richmond
Lord President
Lord Chancellor
Lord Mansfield
Lord Privy Seal
Lord Chatham
Duke of Richmond who was so personal to Lord Chatham to occasion the House to interpose
Lord Littleton
D. of Grafton
Lord Pomfret
Lord Suffolk — Lord Mansfield
Lord Shelburne — Lord Temple

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 442—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Dec:* 10th 1766 $\frac{m}{-}$ *past* 9 P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I don't think a Debate of 7 hours when all agreed in approving the Committing the Indemnity Bill, quite worthy of so Noble an Assembly as the House of Lords, as the whole time must have of necessity been spent either in Personalityes or matter entirely foreign to what was under the consideration of the Lords. GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 443—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Dec.* 11th 1766. $\frac{m}{25}$ *p*t 9. A.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I have so severe a Cold that I am told by the Faculty, I cannot without the greatest hazard go to the House of Lords tomorrow, I therefore desire You will instantly send to the Chancellor, that a Commission may be prepar'd for passing the Bills that will then be ready for my Assent; also that You will call here this day as I shall not adventure going to St James; & that You will desire Lord Chatham also to come here, being extremely desirous to hear the substance of what passed Yesterday in the House of Lords.

GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 444—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Thursday Decr 11th 1766.

Lord Chatham most humbly beggs leave to lay himself at the King's feet, and to express his deepest Concern for His Majesty's indisposition. most truely penetrated with His Majesty's gracious Indulgence to attend His Majesty at the Queens House, He will not fail to be in waiting to receive the King's orders after One o'clock.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 445—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Dec*^{r} 11th 1766

$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 10 A.M.

The Duke of Grafton will not fail sending Mr Stonhewer immediately to the Lord Chancellor, in obedience to His Majesty's Commands, though he presumes at the same time to acquaint his Majesty that Lord Ravensworth has earnestly applied to all the King's Ministers as well as to Parliament that the House might carry thro' a Bill to allow the Importation of Rye duty free (so necessary for the sustenance of the North of England) before the Recess. If this can not be assisted by any Treasury Regulations, which the Duke of Grafton is now enquiring into, he humbly apprehends that his Majesty's Servants will beg leave to recommend to the King not to give the Royal Assent to the other Bills untill that can be run thro' the two houses. The Duke of Grafton hopes to be able to bring his Majesty intelligence on this Point, & as His Majesty has not ordered his attendance at any particular hour this day, unless commanded to the contrary, humbly presumes that his attendance at the usual Court hour is his Royal Pleasure.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 446—*Lord Northington to the King.*

Decr 12 1765.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—In Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands I transmit the Substance of what passed last Night, as I judge It within the meaning of Your M$^{ty's}$ Directions.

The American Papers being read, I asked what was the purpose of the Meeting, whether to give our Opinions on the State of America to be submitted to Y^{r} Majesty or only to converse together, which had been, I thought improperly & unprovidentedly the Business of former Meetings? I was asked what I considered the Meeting? I said a regular Council for, Advice on that, as Your Maj^{ty} knew of It & approved for I had mentioned the meeting in the Closet. However I found

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they did not consider It as a Council where we were to give our Opinions the Subject not being ripe; & therefore can't treat any body's Sentiments, as Opinions, but my own that differd from the other Lords. However I found that their Politics seemed to be fixed unanimously to yeild to the Insurrections & Clamors & not to support the Stamp-Act, in which I differed & declared my Opinion, as thinking It full Time to have found sane & fixed Opinion on so national a Subject.

I hope my Opinion, tho sincere, may not be so wise as that adopted, as I know no One can wish more Success to Your Majesty's Measures & Government than myself.

I beg Leave to subscribe myself with the greatest Zeal & Devotion, Your Majestys most dutifull & most Obed^{t} Subject & Servant NORTHINGTON.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 447—*Lord Shelburne to the King.*

[14 *December*, 1766.]

Ld. Shelburne has, in obedience to Your Majesty's commands, enquir'd concerning the Rye Bill, and finds that It is expected from the House of Commons Monday, and may be read three times in one day in the House of Lords, so as to be ready for Your Majesty's Royal Assent Tuesday or Wednesday as is most agreable to Your Majesty.

Sunday Morn^{g} ½ past 9 A.M.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 14th, 1766.

No. 448—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
14 *Dec^{r}* 1766.

Gen: Conway presents his most humble duty to his Majesty & begs to receive his M's orders when he wou'd please to have a Cabinet Council attend to hear the Report of Judge Gould on the Rioters Condemn'd at Norwich. The Report is in writing from the Judge & it was the Chancellors & Ld Prasident's Opinion

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that it was proper, if approv'd by his M:, that it shou'd be laid before him in a Cabinet Council, as soon as was convenient.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 449—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

LIEUT. G. CONWAY—You will Summon the Cabinet Council for tomorrow after my Levee, for the Report ought to be receiv'd as soon as possible that the Severity of the Law may deter others from Riotously Assembling.

QUEEN'S HOUSE $\frac{m}{25}$ *pt.* 11. A M.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 14th 1766.

No. 450—*The King to Lord Shelburne.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE $\frac{m}{35}$ *p*t 11. A.M.

LORD SHELBURNE—As I think it will be agreable to the Members of both Houses to Adjourn as soon as possible if it does not appear a Want of deliberation in reading the Rye [Bill] thrice in one day I will give my Assent on Tuesday, therefore I desire You will consult the Chancellor & President on this & give Me their opinion when You attend Me tomorrow on the Report of Mr Justice Gould.

Endorsed by the King, Dec. 14th 1766.

No. 451—*The King to Lord Bristol.*

QUEENS HOUSE *Decr* 24th 1766.

$\frac{m}{10}$ *past Six* P.M.

LORD BRISTOL—the 10th 16th 18th & 26th are the four Regiments to whose turn the going on Foreign Stations of course falls; You propos'd to Me the other Day the ordering four other Regiments to inlist also Irish Men; I am totaly indifferent what Corps You name for that purpose. GEORGE R.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 452—*Lord Bristol to the King.*

I have this Instant receiv'd the Honor of your Majesty's Commands in Relation to the 10th 16th 18th & 26th Regiments, and I will humbly submitt to your Royal Consideration the first Opportunity the Names of four other Regiments that may have Orders to inlist Irish Men.

I am with the most profound Respect, Sir, Your Majesty's Most dutiful most devoted and most oblig'd Subject and Servant

BRISTOL.

The 24th of December 1766.

No. 453—*M. Deinz to the King.*

SIRE—Quand je considère tant de bienfaits que Votre Majesté a répandu sur moi, l'accueil gracieux dont Elle m'a honoré tout le temps de mon sejour en Angleterre, et la gracieuse bontè dont Elle ne laisse pas de me donner à tout temps des marques je me sens penetré de la plus respectueuse réconnoissence qui durera autant que ma vie, et de l'admiration la plus grande que les augustes qualités de Votre Majesté m'inspirent. Pour satisfaire en quelque manière au devoir que ces sentiments m'imposent, j'ose présenter a Votre Majesté les vœux les plus ardentes que j'adresse au ciel pour Sa conservation. Le Tout puissant veuille prolonger Ses jours et les accompagner de Ses plus précieuse benediction pour le bien de tout de peuple dont Elle fait la felicité. Que L'Etre supréme fasse jouir la Reine at toute la famille Royale de toute sortes de prosperité jusqu'a l'age le plus avancé pour faire passer les jours de Votre Majesté en contentment. Le mien consiste d'avoir toujours et Souvent de bonne nouvelles de la Santé de Votre Majesté, et je n'ai pas été peu effrayé lisant dans les gazettes qu'Elle etait indisposé du mal de poitrine. Je me suis Souvent dit, un voyage en Allemagne serait le meilleur rémede contre cette maladie, et je le crois tout surement quand meme les medicins ne le disent, ou que la nation ne le souhaite.

Le General Freitag aura informé Votre Majesté de l'état de nos trouppes. On m'a dit a l'oreille que l'uniforme de parade

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est trop couteuse et trop magnifique pour les officiers, et je trouve qu'il a raison, d'autant plus que toutes les pièces de cette uniforme drap, doublure, brandenbourgs, boutons, epaulettes, sont achetées de l'etranger. Nos fabriques vont de mieux en mieux, celles de laine promettent sur tout le meilleur succés, après que les états ont accordé un impôt de 6 pour Cent sur l'exportation de la laine que La population va aussi en augmentant, Msgr le Duc ayant levé quelques droits qui étaient fort à charge aux paysans. Sans profiter de ce benefice, et uniquement animé pour le bien de ma patrie je me rejouis de tout mon cœur que ma femme et moi y continueront aussi, elle étant grosse depuis 2 mois, à ce que je sais. J'attends sa deliverance avec impatience pour m'acquiter de mon devoir vis à vis de votre Majesté at pour obéir a des ordres. Ils me sont toujours d'un prix infini faisant gloire d'etre toute ma vie avec la vénération la plus pure et le zele le plus respectueux, Sire De Votre Majeste le [*illegible*] et tres soumis Valet DEINZ.

a April ce 29 *Dec* 1766.

No. 454—*Memorandum on the American Colonies.*

Barrington's Plan for West of May 10, 1766
see New Regime, XI, 239-46 or Shelburne Mss 50. 45-62

[1766 ?]

In the month of October 1763, not long after the conclusion of the late Peace, a Proclamation was issued directing among other things that for the future no Grants of Lands shall be made in North America beyond the heads or sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from the West and North West: also reserving all the Lands and Territories lying to the westward of the aforesaid limits, to and for the use of the Indians as their Hunting grounds: Enjoining also and requiring all persons whatever who have either willfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon the said Lands, to remove forthwith from such Settlements.

The policy of forbidding British Subjects to settle beyond the heads of those Rivers which run into the Atlantic Ocean, is founded on this consideration, that as the North American productions are weighty and of great bulk, Water Carriage is extremely necessary to convey them to the Sea Side for Exportation,

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and to reconvey to the Inland Country the Manufactures of Great Britain; a Conveniency without which such Settlements can have little or no communication with the Mother Country, or be of much utility to it.

Another point then intended by Government was that the Indian Trade should be carried on under proper regulations and inspection at certain places near the frontiers of Our Settlements; for it was thought absolutely necessary to prevent the Traffick of wandering Traders, who by cheating and misuseing the Natives frequently bring on National Quarrells. The Country to the Westward of Our frontier quite to the Mississippi was intended to be a Desert for the Indians to hunt in and inhabit.

As I have often heard this measure commended, and never heard it blamed, I have long been very much surpriz'd that Forts should be kept up in various parts of what by the aforesaid Proclamation was intended to be unnocupy'd by us.

The Establishment of these Out Posts as they are called, began during the War; and continued after the reduction of Canada: I make no doubt but they were then conformable to the best grounds of reason and policy; but it by no means follows that they should be kept up at present when the whole Continent is our own, and that we find no opposition there except from our own Subjects.

Since my return to the War Office I have found many objections to these Forts which before did not strike me. It is always very difficult and expensive, & sometimes hazardous to send Recruits, Clothes, Provisions, Ammunition and other Necessaries to the Garrisons. The Troops separated into many small bodies, seen by no body & seeing none but Indians for years together lose their Discipline & Military Spirit; and what is worst of all, according to the present disposition of the 15 Battalions on the Continent of North America, there is no possibility of immediately assembling 500 men, on any emergency foreign or domestick.

Nothing is in general so fallacious as the speculations of a M[an in ?] his Closet: I distrusted mine, and yet there was a necessity that I should form some right notions in reference to these points, which I might afterwards bring under the consideration of the King's Ministers. It is their Province to advise

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the Crown, but it is mine to furnish them with materials on this Subject. I therefore lost no time in writing to America, from whence I have obtain'd very full and satisfactory lights, as well as respectable opinions. I know perfectly the thoughts of General Gage, Colonel Robertson & Sir William Johnson on these matters, and I have had many conversations with such persons now in England as I thought best acquainted with the present State of North America: I have not always found them concurring in the same opinions, but I think I have been enabled by their assistance impartially and dispassionately to form an opinion of my own.

The Forts in North America now kept up and garrison'd by us may be consider'd in some of these lights.

1st . . . As frontier Garrisons and Posts of Communication.

2d . . . As occasionally aweing, distressing & checking the Indians.

3d . . . As contributing to Our Trade, and preventing that of the French.

In respect to the first of these Objects, all Utility seems to have ended when Canada & Louisiana to the Mississippi were ceded to us at the Peace: If France were Mistress of all Holland, & Flanders, She would no longer be at the expence of maintaining a chain of fortify'd Towns on her frontiers, towards those Countries.

In regard to the second, General Gage and Sir Wm. Johnson both agree that Our Forts neither awe nor distress the Indians, tho' they may contribute to our information of their transactions. Sir William asserts that the Indians are much displeas'd that some of those Forts are not demolish'd according to our promises hitherto unperform'd. It is well known that most of our Quarrels & disputes with the Indians arise from our going amongst them, instead of letting them come to us at certain places near the frontiers of our inhabited Country.

On the third Head which relates to our Trade with the Indians, I must enlarge a little more.

It has long been the practice of the French to send Traders all over the vast Continent of North America: perhaps this originally arose in part at least, from the profit which the French Governours made by selling Licences to their Coureurs de Bois. The English Settlements being much better situated for most

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part of the Indian Trade than Canada, many Indian Nations would not have carried their Furs thither: The French were therefore oblig'd to fetch them. Apprehensions of the Natives at all times, and of the English in time of War, occasioned the building of small Forts in which these wandering Traders secur'd themselves & their Merchandize.

If I am not very much mistaken, we enjoy at present the whole Indian Trade, except just about New Orleans. The Mississippi is so difficult to ascend from the rapidity of its Stream, that no great Traffick can be carried on thereby. The mouth of that River and the Gulph of Florida are dangerous to Shipping.

If this be the Case the Indians who cannot do without our Commodities must bring theirs to barter at such places as we shall appoint. The Exchange may be made under the inspection of an Officer of the Crown, whose duty & business it will be to see the Indians well used: And thus future Quarrels with them may be prevented, for they do not go to War as we do from ambition; they fight only because they have been wrong'd.

But supposing Forts and Garrisons in the Indian Countries were on the whole useful to Trade; Would not the expence and inconvenience of supporting them greatly exceed any advantages they could produce? And is it proper that this Nation should be at so much charge for that purpose, when the Americans contribute nothing to the maintainence of either. Our Colonies would have no ground to complain tho' the Forts were abandon'd, because they would still have every means of Trade which they enjoy'd before the late War, without any of their former apprehensions from the French or competition with them.

I have carefully examin'd all that is urg'd in favour of the present System of Forts to the Westward of the Limits settled by the Proclamation in 1763, and it may be reduc'd to this. The Forts are

1st . . . A protection to Traders, and prevent their defrauding and misuseing the Indians.

If it be right policy that the Indians should come to us not we to them, Wandering Traders should be discouraged and disavow'd. The Indians can at least as easily come to our back Settlements as we can go to their Towns.

2d . . . They are a means of attaching the Indians to our

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Interests, at least of getting some of them to be for us when others are against us.

I do not see what use we have for the Indians (now all N° America except New Orleans is our own) unless it be to trade with them. I repeat that if we do not go to them they will be our friends of course, as they have always been to the Pensilvanians the only British Colony which has not us'd them ill.

3d . . . The Forts are places of Rendezvous in case of an Indian War.

This is true; but they are also great objects of jealousy and sources of incessant broils. If we had no Forts, Garrisons, or Settlements in the Indian Country it is probable we should never be in a State of National hostility with those people. Should any of our Colonies by misconduct get themselves into War with the Indians, let them get themselves out of it, as they always us'd to do when they were not so strong: Or else let them beg for Military assistance, acknowlege their want of it, be thankful for it, and pay its expence.

4th . . . Our Forts on the Mississippi & Ohio are necessary to prevent the French at New Orleans from coming up those Rivers to trade.

They must for this purpose come up the Mississippi with their goods. The 34th Regiment with every possible assistance given it, will be at least four months in their passage up that River to its junction with the Ohio, & has endur'd much fatigue & hardship. In short we may safely give up the Trade of the Mississippi, such as it is, to the French; and let them make the most of it. We have much better means of trading by other Rivers; & should never trade by that, because the French at New Orleans will always command its progress to the Sea.

5th . . . If it were not for our Forts in the Indian Country, English Traders would form themselves into Companies, & would settle in the midst of it.

If any such Traders should be allow'd at all, this may be effectually prevented by obliging them to take Licences annually renew'd from Government upon certain conditions, and by subjecting the effects of such as trade without them, to confiscation, as is the Case in the Southern Provinces. But I am convinc'd some of the Forts should be kept up, tho' the number ought to be greatly lessened. Those we have at Oswego, Niagara, Detroit

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& even Michillimackinack I think should remain, with such Establishment of * Vessells for the Lakes as shall be found necessary, after those Garrisons have been reduc'd as General Gage advises to 30 men at Oswego, 40 at Niagara, 70 at Detroit & 40 at Michillimackinack: Posts which now employ two Reg^{ts}. These Forts may be easily & safely supply'd by means of the Lakes. Colonel Robertson is besides these, also for maintaining Fort Chartres on the Mississippi and Messiac; but he is expressly of opinion that all the others should be destroy'd or abandon'd. General Gage does not express himself so decisively, but I think it may clearly be collected from his Papers that he disapproves the present disposition of the Troops, and intends to abandon many of the Forts as soon as the Garrisons can be withdrawn from thence.

The most obvious reasons for keeping a Garrison at Fort Chartres are, that there is a French Settlement in the Country of the Illinois, and the Inhabitants may possibly irritate the Indians of those parts against the English if not restrain'd by some force; or if they should be left to themselves, they may in time, like the Accadians, assume a kind of Independency. A few Troops will serve to garrison that Fort, since a Detachment of about 80 men sufficed to march thither from Pensilvania and relieve the French Garrison, both which they did without resistance. In a year or two hence perhaps that Fort may not have the same utility, & may then safely be abandon'd. The Troops at Fort Chartres may be supply'd by way of the Ohio.

Sir William Johnson is more a friend to the Out Posts than either the Commander in Chief or Colonel Robertson; but his reasonings do not appear to me either clear or conclusive. It is natural for a Man in his situation to advise their continuance from Ideas peculiar to himself but the chief argument he uses against withdrawing the Garrisons from the Forts, arises from an apprehension that all the Troops would then quit North America. He urges very good reasons against this measure which never made any part of my Plan. Sir William gives his opinion that all the Forts of Communication with Fort Ontario or Oswego, and with Pittsbourg, should be abandon'd; And in

* *Note.*—One Vessell & a few Boats on each Lake would suffice; and I am well assur'd that the freight these Vessells might get by carrying Merchants Goods would more than pay the expence of building and navigating them.

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this all my American Correspondents unanimously agree. There are other Forts of Communication as between Albany and Crown Point, Erie and the Mississippi: Colonel Robertson is clearly and expressly of opinion that all these should be abandon'd and indeed no Communication can be depended on in that Country which is not by Rivers or Lakes where we can command the Navigation. Crown Point itself seems of no sort of consequence at present, tho' very useful when the French possess'd Canada.

There are various Forts in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, St. Johns &c which seem at present quite useless since we have no longer either Canada, or Neutral French to fear. Louisbourg was very properly entirely demolish'd, & yet there is a Staff for that place on our Estimates, & four Companies are station'd there. General Gage mentions no less than 14 Forts actually existing in Nova Scotia, St. Johns & the neighbourhood; without reckoning Halifax, which on account of its excellent harbour should certainly be carefully preserv'd.

There are three Forts in the Province of So Carolina all calculated for the purposes of Trade, and they were built and supported by the Province; but since we have garrison'd them, the Assembly has refus'd to pay even the expence of transporting provisions thither. There can be no doubt but that our Garrisons should be recalled, and the Forts return'd to those who built them. There are likewise some Forts in Georgia; one of them Frederick, General Gage deems useless since the Spaniards lost St. Augustine. He does not seem to lay much stress on the others, altho' people more intimately acquainted with the State of that Province think that Fort Augusta on the frontiers towards the Creek and Cherokee Indians should be kept up, as that is the chief Station of the Traders, and the great Magazine of their Commodities.

In West Florida there are now two Regiments station'd at the two most unhealthy places on the Continent of America, Pensacola & Mobille. The first is a Port extremely convenient for Trade with Mexico, the most beneficial Commerce we can enjoy. I am therefore very clear that the Fort should be strengthened, and a proper Garrison always maintain'd there, notwithstanding the unhealthyness of the Place; but a much less force than a Regiment will be sufficient for the purpose in times of Peace. As to Mobille it seems of no use but to

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protect Settlers in a Country which is very unlikely to be Settled. The Indian Trade in this part of the World is no great object; for the Climate produces no Furs, & the Inhabitants have scarce any thing to sell but Deer Skins. I understand that Governor Johnstone has been authorized to erect what Posts he thinks proper in his Government, a permission which ought I conceive to be immediately revocked. He has accordingly been erecting Fort Bute on a Point where the Mississippi runs into the Ibberville, & is beginning a second at a place called the Nauchees. If these Forts have any meaning it must be to secure a Navigation from the Mississippi to the Sea, without passing by New Orleans. If that purpose were answered, it would not be an Object, unless I am mistaken in my opinion that no Trade worth having can now be carried on by the Mississippi. My Idea of West Florida is, that from the badness of the Soil near the Sea and the unhealthyness of the Air, we should never attempt to settle or inhabit it; but preserve a good Fort at Pensacola for the Spanish Trade, and also such Indian Traffick as the Country affords. The East India Trade used till very lately to be carried on by European Nations in this manner, without attempting any Settlements at a distance from the Forts.

As to East Florida it is by all accounts a very good Country, and parts of it are remarkably healthy; The Garrison at Pensacola should be always furnish'd from thence because the degree of Latitude is nearly the same, and men going from a warm Climate to that place will fare much better than going directly from Great Britain: the Garrison may also be frequently reliev'd before it grows extremely sickly. I will not say any thing farther on East Florida at present, as I shall have occasion to mention it again before this Paper is concluded.

I must here briefly observe, that Great Britain has no reason to be at any trouble or expence for the Settlement of its late Acquisition from the Spaniards. If our Subjects allur'd thither by prospects of gain will fix themselves at their own cost and risk, we should not hinder them: but our ancient Colonies (which by the by all establish'd themselves) afford more land still quite uncultivated than can be cleared or inhabited in some ages.

From what has been said, I presume thus far is clear, that the Troops should not be any longer dispers'd in the manner

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they now are; and that we have more Forts than we need. I am sensible that any man at this distance would be liable to mistake, if he directed what should be given up, and what maintain'd; but I see no objection to authorising General Gage to do therein what he judges most expedient; laying down some clear general rules for his guidance. The present Disposition was ably made by one Commander in Chief without instructions from home; why may not his Successor make another adapted to the present times?

There remains still one more Question, Viz; What should be done with the Troops now dispersed all over that vast Continent when brought together more or less in consequence of a New Arrangement? I will readily give my opinion that in the present disposition of America they should not be brought out of that Country: Where then should they be?

I have already said that East Florida is represented to be a good station for Troops. If this be so, a certain number of Reg^{ts} may always remain there, ready to succour any part of the Southern Continent of America which shall want assistance, & particularly the Neighbouring Colony West Florida, where, on account of the unwholesome air beforemention'd very few Troops should be usually kept. The distance is not great from East Florida to any of Our Islands in the West Indies, and men accustom'd to a warm Climate would be the best to send thither on any emergency.

The rest of the Troops not wanted in Canada, & in the few Posts which it may be expedient to garrison & maintain, cannot in my opinion be placed more advantagiously than in the best parts of Nova Scotia, from whence they may easily and speedily be sent to any places in the Northern part of America where they shall be wanted. There are at Halifax, Fort Cumberland, & other places of this Province good Barracks for several thousand Men.

Altho' the conduct of New England, New York & other Provinces, and the temper of their Inhabitants give an equitable pretence to keep Troops among them, & afford strong reason to apprehend they may be wanted there; yet I see Objections to a measure which might unnecessarily provoke: I am persuaded a good Corps of Troops always in readiness within a few days sail of those Colonies would produce the same effect on their

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minds as if they were actually on the Spot; and probably the insolence of their conduct last year proceeded from a knowledge that it was impossible to assemble such a force as might constrain them to duty & obedience.

As to the Quantum of Troops to be kept in each of these two Provinces, I presume the Commander in Chief can best determine that point; and indeed his worth & prudence are such that he cannot be too much trusted.

No. 455—*The King to Baron Münchhausen.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE 6me *Jan^{r}* 1767.

MON PREMIER MINISTRE—Le Pacquet boat hier m'apporta Votre lettre du 26me passée, par Laquelle j'apprend que le Memoire du gain et des depences des Paisans dans mes Etats Allemands, ne peut pas arriver avec Courier: le merite d'un tel ouvrage depend de l'accouratesse avec lequel il est formé ainsi Je ne l'attendoit pas encore.

Mon indisposition n'etoit qu'un gros rhume, Mais ayant eue une assé forte attague de poistrine il y a deux Ans, Je me suis soigner por trois ou quatre jours.

Je Vous remercie des prieres que Vous faitent Au Tout Puissant pour ma properité [*sic*] et celle de toute ma Famille au renouvellement de l'année. Au reste Je prie Dieu de Vous tenir dans La Sainte & digne garde GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 456—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
17 *Jan:* 1767.

Gen: Conway presents' his most humble Duty to his Majesty & beg's to know his M's commands Whether he wou'd be pleas'd to have the Tower Guns fired on Monday next in the manner propos'd by Sir Charles Fredrick as in the inclos'd ?

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No. 457—*Lord Townshend to the King.*

[*Jan.* 1767 ?]

Lord Townshend will feel himself much indebted to the Kings favor for a promise of one of the first Governments of the highest class, or for the succession to the Second Regiment of Guards when one or the other shall become vacant, and for a life Pension £ of 1000 clear for Lady Townshend, humbly desiring it may not be on Ireland.

Having begun the service thirty nine years ago, and served His Majesty in various Climates he humbly hopes as he is no longer Master General of the Ordnance he may be employed in the defence of his Country.

No. 458—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

Grosvenor Square *Jan*^{y} 17th 1767
$\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 1 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to inclose to His Majesty the Note which he has this instant received from Lord Chatham. The Duke of Grafton will communicate the Contents of it to the two Secretaries of State as also to the Chancellor of the Exchequer who dine with him to day, & can not sufficiently lament the untoward Cause that deprives His Majesty's Servants of such assistance at a time it is so much wanted for the King's Service.

No. 459—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

Queen's House *Jan* 17th 1767.
$\frac{m}{-}$ *pas* 2. P M.

Duke of Grafton—I am greatly mortified that Lord Chatham is prevented by a severe fit of the Gout from coming to Town at a time when his assistance would have been of so much consequence; I desire You will let him know how sincerely I feel also for what his mind as well as body suffers at this time; I am too thoroughly convinced that You agree with Me in the caution

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that must be used that the East India affair be not whittled to a mere nothing, that I need not on this untoward event, recommend any additional circumspection to You.

Draft.

No. 460—*The Emperor Shah Alam to the King.*

In the Name of God, the merciful, the Manifestor of Grace.

After Glory and Laud incomprehensible is poured on the Court of the Throne of the Creator of Heaven and Earth, Who by his Word, Be, and they were, brought forth all Things from the dark Place of Chaos upon the bright Plain of Existence, and who in compliance with his high Decree, replete with Wisdom, "I have made the Son of Man great," cloathed this Form of Manhood with the Chelat of Vice-regency, and graced it with the Gift of Power. Oh Creator of every thing high and low! Thou art, nor does thy being depend upon my Words! And after exceeding Praise is poured forth to the Majesty of the Prince supreme of all sublunary things, the Prime of created Beings, the most noble of Prophets, the Diadem of Saints, sole Master of the nearest Access to God, may the Mercy of God with the profusion of all Blessings be upon him, his Family and Friends who are the firm Support of the Congregation of the true Believers, and give Ornament by the Practice of them to the Commands of the Established Faith, After high Reverence and Honor is poured forth to the Sun in the Sign of Instruction, the Majesty of Jesus, the Spirit of God, Glory be to Him who by his mighty Word, "Arise by the Command of God," rejoiced the Heart of the People, and made alive the Souls and Bodies of those, who had long given up the Ghost, in the sight of all Men. The sublime Heart leavened with Friendship of the Dignity of Equity, and Justice, the Seat of Awe and Terror, the high in Honor, the sublime in Title, the Lighter-up of the Lamp of Empire, the Exalter of the Standard of the Kingdom, the Pearl of the Sea of Renown, the Jewel of the Ring of Dominion, the Treasury of the Secrets of the Vicegerent of God, the Gem worthy of a Monarch, the Crocodile of the River of Heroism, the Tyger of the Wilds and Thickets of Generalship, the Layer of Foundations of Friendship and Amity, the prime Architect of

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the Structures of Affection and Wisdom, the King of a noble People, the Prince of the Empire of Friendship, our Brother equal with our Soul who have received Strength from God and remain firm in the Host of the sacred and holy one, will understand. Thanks be to God, Yea thanks frequent, eternal, unbounded, that by the Blessings of the Almighty Father, high is his State, and his Bounty is over all, the Situation of us the Servant of the Throne of God is such that we must laud and magnify his Name evermore. We ever pray also to the unparalleled Benefactor, the Strengthener of Truth, for the Health, Tranquility and Welfare of You, our Brother, dear as our Soul, the Nosegay of the Terrestrial and Cœlestial Spring, Seeing a thousand Joys, and innumerable Blisses, Raptures, and Happinesses of our Heart inexhaustible as the Drops of the Ocean are closely interwoven therewith. The Particulars of the Seditions, League-breakings, and Rebellions against the House whose Salt they had eaten, Forfeiture of Allegiance, Self-interests, and Self-Exaltations of the Omrahs of Hindostan against the sublime Descendants of Guur-Ganeeh-an-Timuure, who for the Sake of their own low groveling Views turned away their Faces from the Path of Obedience, and vaunted their Defection openly to the World, The Distress also, Confusion, bad Regulation, and Losses to the State, the Destruction and Devastation of the Country, the total Ruin of the Farmers and industrious Poor, who are the precious Deposit of God, which consequently flowed from the evil Counsels and Ingratitude of these abandoned Laborers in Iniquity, spread every where, so that there was no Place left in this whole Country, which had not been the Scene of War and Rapine: all these Particulars of the Situation of these profligate Villains must have reached the propitious Ears of You our Brother, the Nosegay of Amity and friendship. We the Servant of the great God, through the hollowness of the Heart and Treasons of this ungrateful Crew, particularly those of Ghazy-ut-dine-Cawn, who being the Vizier to our late Royal Father Aulem-Gheer, having no eye to his Duty, nor paying the least Respect to the Salt he has eaten, ungratefully martyred our aforesaid Father, and endeavoured to get us your Friend also into his Power, and treat us in the same manner as he had our Father, who now rests under the shadow of God; but we withdrew ourselves from the hand of this Son of Violence and

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Ingratitude, and for years We became a Wanderer upon the Face of the Earth, and an Inhabitant of the Desert. At this auspicious hour, Lord Clive, the Nabob, our loyal Servant, firm in War, the Hero, and General Carnac the Hero, arrived in the resplendent Presence, and from the Excellency of their Services, Loyalty, and Attachment, they gave us the greatest Satisfaction, so that we praise God for the same; thus they tendered us, and still continue to render us the most noble Testimonies of Fealty, and are ready to lay down their Lives in our Cause, as it is meet. In the removal of those Villains who rose up against the House, whose Salt they had eaten, and in the Protection of the Peasants and Poor, in the Ward of the Law of the State, and Maintenance of the Canons of the Empire, having shewn Diligence exceeding, and Attention without Bounds, they continue still to manifest the same, and having regulated like loyal Servants the Business of Bengal, settled the Countries of Corah and Allahabad as a Royal Demesne for the Expence of the Servants of our Prosperity. Thanks to the Lord of true Grace that the English Heroes, in reverence to the Friendship, Regard, and Supereminent Affection, which subsists between You, our Brother, dear as Life, and Us the Servant of the Throne of God, who through his Will are at last established, have performed the bounden Duties of excellent Service which is worthy of Well-wishers, Friends and true Liegemen, so that we the Servant of the Throne of God are even more than before well pleased and rejoyced at the loyal Atchievements and Fealty of Lord Clive the Nabob, firm in War, the Hero, and General Carnac the Hero. The Face of the Affairs of the Empire through the unwearied Labors of these Heroes is become enlightened, and the Garden of Hindostan from the Water of the Swords of these Sons of Victory has received Verdure. At this Hour, whose Commencement is auspicious and Conclusion fortunate, now that We the Servant of the Throne of God are in Union with the English Heroes fixed in the Fort of Allahabad, we consider it as arising from the Excellence of the Goodness and Friendship of You our Brother. Our Trust is firm that You will appoint five or six thousand able and experienced English Troops to attend Us, which being arrived at Calcutta, may under the command of the Nabob firm in War, the Hero, and General Carnac the Hero, conduct us to the Capital of our Kingdom Shah-Jehan-abad, and

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fix Us on the Throne of Hindostan. The aforesaid Empire is without a doubt our Right; We are one of the true Descendants of Amier Timuure Lord of Fortune, and our Ancestors and Forefathers for some hundred Years have sat in Succession on the Throne, and were the Happiness of the Empire. You our Brother, thus bringing Us to our Right, the Fame thereof in every City and Country of the whole World will remain engraven on the Annals of Memory till the end of Time, and we also, while we live will remember with Gratitude the Friendship and Amity of You our Brother. Knowing Us from our Heart ardently desirous thereof, You will make Us happy with frequent Letters, Marks of Your friendship, and Details of Your Health, seeing the Joy of our Heart and our greatest Gain are connected therewith. The noble Services which the Subjects of You our Brother have tendered to Us the Servant of the Throne of God are at all Times and on all Occasions in our Memory, and so will ever be.

Accordingly We have out of our Bounty granted to the English Company the Diiwaanship of the three Subahs of Bengal, Behar, and Auriseah, and We do not doubt but the Knowledge of this will give You our Brother, Pleasure and Satisfaction—the rest is Peace—

Upon a Separate Paper.

As it is the established Custom of this Country whenever a Letter is sent, to accompany it with a few Curiosities, I therefore send You our illustrious Brother, and our gracious Sister the Lady Begum a few Trifles by way of Remembrance. They will arrive after this Letter.

Two Verses.

Where lies the Wonder that your boundless
Grace
Accepts my Presents, which are pure from
Guile.

The above is a faithful and literal Translation (as near as the Idioms of the two Languages will permit) from the Persian Original under the Awzek or Great Seal of Shah Aualem Emperor of Hindostan.

ROBERT MADDISON,
Persian Translator.

Jan. 25th 1767.

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No. 461—*The King to Baron Münchhausen.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE 30me *Jan.* 1767.

MON PREMIER MINISTRE—Je ne me proposoit pas de Vous ecrire jus'qu au depart du Courier, mais la depeche du Ministere par rapport au demandes faitent par beaucoup de mes Sujets à Ma Chancellerie de Guerre, pour ce qu'ils on fournit pendant que mes troupes Electorales etoit payé par la Couronne de la Grande Bretagne & qu'Elle avoit prit toutes les depenses de la Guerre sur elle; Ceux quils font ces demandes ont premierement solliciter leus des comptes içi ce qui prouve qu'ils ont sçu que Ma Chancellerie de Guerre agissoit seulement comme Agent de la Grande Bretagne; Ainsi c'est impossible qu'avec justice ils peuvent recevoir aucume chose de mois aussi ses demandes sont pour plus d'argent que je ne peut trouver, et c'est impossible que Je diminue un simple Soldat. chacun c'est la dureté avec laquelle on a traité Mes justes demandes ainsi, j'ai fait de grande pertes et sans les peines infinis que Vous avez prit depuis que Vous presidé dans tous mes principaux Colleges; Je ne pourai point payer l'Etat Militaire & Civile, Je ne

[unfinished].

Draft [this transcription is exact].

No. 462—*The King to Lord Northington.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Feb^{ry}* 2nd 1767.

MY DEAR LORD—I was agreably surprized this day with hearing that You arrived last night in Town; I owne the Accounts I had received did not give me any room to expect it; but Your resolution is superior to that of others afflicted with the Gout; I desire You will let me know how You find Yourself this Evening; for You are not ignorant of how sincerely I interest myself in whatever regards You G. R.

Draft.

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No. 463—*Lord Northington to the King.*

MOST GRACIOUS Sov^N—Your Majesty's constant Condescention & Goodness in Your attention to the Condition of Your most devoted but impotent Servant, overwhelm Me with the deepest Sense of Duty & Gratitude. The Moment I could bear traveling I was carried to my Coach & am got safe to London; & can crawl about my House. The sharpest torment however that I have felt, hath been my unfortunate Absence from my Duty in attending Your Majesty's Service at this Season. I flattor myself to be able to lay myself Wednesday at Your Majesty's Foot, if I may be permitted to crawl up the Back-Stairs having an Eagorness personally to express the Zeal & Duty with which I am Yr Majestys, most devoted Subjt & Servt NORTHINGTON.

2 *Feb* ½ *past* 8 P.M. [1767].

No. 464—*The King to Baron Münchhausen.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *ce* 13th *Fev^r* 1767.

MON PREMIER MINISTRE—Je suis content de la metode de la carte qui marque les nouvaux etablisshments dans mes Päis Elextoraux mais Je m'aurai flatter que depuis 1766. le nombre aurait été plus considerable; j'espere que celle de l'année prochaine marquera qu'on a fait un bon nombre d'etablisshments cette Année. Le Baron de Behrm' a fait beaucoup de plaisir en me communiquant la lettre que Vous lui avez ecrit la penultieme poste par laquelle vous paroissez etre [*illegible*] jusqu'ou les demandes Vous qu'on fait sur ma Chancellerie de Guerre iront;

Je ne peut pas voir l'ombre de Justice en pretendant que Je doit payer ces demandes comme Electeur: car depuis 1758 la guerre en Allemagne fut conduite au depend de la Grande Bretagne, et ma Chancellerie de Guerre agissoit Seulement comme agent de cette Couronne ainsi Elle ne peut pas etre responsable au Livrants pour les justes decontes que la Grande Bretagne a refusé de payer.

Draft.

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No. 465—*The King to Feldt Mareshal von Spörcken.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *ce* [*sic*] *Fev*^{r} 1767.

MON FELDT MARESHAL—Je m'occupe avec plaisir à tout ce que Je croi peut aider a perfectioné mes troupes Electorales ; Je suis tout a fait convaincu que l'article leplus essentiel d'une Cavalerie est de savoir bien diriger ses Chevaux pour attaindre ce but je souhait d'avoir votre avis si il ne serai pas très utile qu'un Colonel ou Lieutenant Colonel vient içi voir en detail la metode de ma Cavalerie Britanique ; Je trouverai bon que le General Major de Freytag l'accompagna, car il peut me rendre compte par Votre direction de beaucoup de Minucie qui ne peuvent être communiqué par lettre, mais qui peuvent influé au bien du Service ; Je ne peut pas finir sans Vous marquer mon contement des Soins que Vous prenez pour l'Artillerie en toutes ses branches ; en sorte que Vous pouvez rencontrer moins des difficultés j'ai Signé un Rescript à la Chancellerie de Guerre par laquelle J'ordonne que le General Major Braun doit en toute chose obeir à Vos ordres sans l'intervention d'eux.

Draft.

No. 466—*The King to the Adjutant-General, Hanover.*

[*Feb.* 1767.]

MEIN GENERAL ADJUTANT UND GENERAL MAJOR—Ich bin sehr zufrieden dass Er hat schon die Paucken bestellet heute habe ich an dem Feldt Marschal geschrieben um sein gutachten wenn es nicht rathsam sei Euch und einen Obristen oder Obrist-lieutenant hierüber kommen zu lassen um die hiesige Art der Dressirung der Pferde selbst zu setzen ; ich denke Er mag dem Feldt-Marschal leicht rathen den besten Reiter zwischen die Obristen oder Obrist-Lieutenants vorzuschlagen; möchte es nicht sein den Obristen Hohnstedt ? Wenn dem Feldt-Marschall mein Gedanke gefällt, so sollte von der Meinung sein dass ihr müsset im Anfange April die Reise antreten G. R.

Draft.

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No. 467—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
16 *Feb.* 1767
7 *in the Evening.*

Lt. Gen. Conway presents his most humble Duty to his Majesty & has the honour to inform his M. that there was no business in the House to day but a Discussion rather than any Debate upon the New York Petition: which it was generally agreed shou'd ly on the Table.

The Speakers were few as I remember; only Lord Clare Mr Greenville, Lord Strange, Mr Dyson, Mr Rigby, Mr Wedderburne, Mr Burke & Myself.

The American Extra[ordinaries] put off till Wednesday.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 468—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

$\frac{m}{40}$ p^t^ 10. P M.
QUEEN'S HOUSE *Feb.* 18th 1767.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—Mr Greenville's Motion from the sketch You give Me of it, appears to be very vague & I do not conceive what ground he can have to offer an opinion on so weighty a consideration, except his Hobby Horse the reduction of expenses; which is a very commendable wish when accompanied with a due regard to avoid cramping necessary Services & with enlarged views that comprehend an examination of our Situation with regard to the defence of this Kingdom & its Appurtenances, & to the conduct of our Neighbours & National Rivals; but that Gentleman's opinions seldom owe their origin to more elevated considerations than an unbounded attachment to his own opinions & a desire of thwarting those of others; I owne I am daily grieved at seeing that experience will not correct the mistaken conduct of the generality of the Kingdom in time of Peace who look alone to a reduction of expence & sometimes by that on the breaking

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out of a War are forced to make a ten fold expence; besides the great acquisitions made by the Successful War must necessarily give rise to an encrease of expence in the Peace Establishment, which seems by them unattended to.

I am glad there were more Speakers than usual on the side of the Majority, but cannot help expressing some surprize that Mr Barry still continues a silent Spectator, tho I should imagine considering the unmerited favours he has received he ought to be zealous in Supporting my Administration.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 469—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

[? 22 *Feb.* 1767.]

Lt Gen: Conway presents his most humble duty to his Majesty & acquaint's his M: that on the Plantation Estimate Mr Greenville mov'd—" That the Troops to be kept up in America shou'd be Paid by the Colonies respectively for whose defence & benefit they were Employ'd." Which was Rejected by a Majority of 106 to 35.

Monday evening.

Enclosure.

Speakers

Ld Barrington open'd the Estimate

P—Mr Greenville—Mov's the Amendment

C—Mr Beckford
C—Mr J. Townshend
C—M^r Ch. Townshend
P—Lord G: Sackville
C—Ld Granby
P—Ld G. Sackville
C—G. Conway
P—M. Greenville
C—M^r Ch. Townshend
C—Ld Barrington
C—Mr Jackson

Numbers

Pro.s 35
Con.s 106

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No. 470—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE $\frac{m}{45}$ *past* 8. A.M.
Feby 24th 1767.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to inclose to his Majesty the Questions put to the Directors, with their Answers opposite, which he had in his Pocket at St James's yesterday, but finding them wrongly drawn, took them back to be recopied.

The Duke of Grafton understands that the opposition to the Land Tax tomorrow will be very numerous. On his side he is taking every Precaution possible to get it well attended.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 471—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEENS HOUSE $\frac{m}{55}$ *past* 9. A.M.
Feb. 24th 1767.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I should not have taken up Your time by acknowledging the receipt of the Questions put to the Directors of the East India Company, with their Answers, had I not wished to express any surprise that there should be a likelyhood of a numerous Opposition to the Land Tax tomorrow; Your precaution on this occasion is highly meritorious, & if an equal share of attention was shewn by others, I make no doubt difficulty would rarely arise; Mr Greenville's conduct is on this occasion as abundant in absurditys as in the affair of the Stamp Act; for there he first deprived the Americans by restraining their Trade, from the means of acquiring Wealth, & Taxed them, now he objects to the Public's availing itself of the only adequate means of restoring its Finances, I mean the taking such part that shall be judged expedient, out of the Territorial Revenues now received contrary to their Charter by the Company & at the same time moves for a diminution of the Land Tax; if the former is obtained this Session, I shall be the first Person to recommend next Year the reducing that Tax, but more of this when I see You next.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 472—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

DOWNING STREET
Wednesday [24 *February*, 1767]
$\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 8. P M.

Gen. Conway presents his most humble Duty to his Majesty & informs his M that on the Army Extras Mr Greenville mov'd To add to the Vote for *the Sum.* "That His M. might be "address'd to withdraw the Troops from the Frontiers & Forts "in America in order to place them in the Interior parts of the "Provinces, in such manner as might seem agreable to his M's "Wisdom; on acc^t^ of the Exorbitant Expenses incurred on this "Service."—

The Motion was Very Long, not in these words but to this effect. The Numbers 132. 80 67.

Speakers.

Mr Greenville	P	Mr Greenville	P	Ld Barrington	C
Mr Beckford—	C	Mr Townshend	C	Ld G. Sackville	P
G. Conway	C	G Conway —	C	Mr Onslow —	C
Mr Rigby —	P	Mr Ellis —	C	Mr Rigby —	P
Mr Townshend	C	Mr G. Townshend	C	Sir Ch: Hardy	P
Mr Rigby	P	Mr Dowdeswell	C	L'Ad. Gordon	C
Lord Clare	C				

Endorsed by the King, Feb. 24th 1767.

No. 473—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

H. OF COM^S^ 27 *Feb^y^* 10 P.M.

SIR—I am very sorry to inform Your Majesty that the Question for 3^s^ in the £. Land Tax has been carried in the Committee against the Motion & opinion of Your M's Chancellor of the Exchequer & Ministers.—It may be contested in the Report, but is a thing almost unknown in Par^t^ in such a case I think probably with no great prospect of Success. If there was any

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I shou'd as well from the great importance of the Question as from other reasons think it very expedient to try it.

I am with the Most profound Duty & Respect Your Majesty's Most Devoted Servant. H. S. CONWAY.

Enclosure.

Ld Tax 4th 1767

P.	Mr Townshend	Ld Clare—pro:
C	Mr Dowdeswell con: & moves 3^s	Mr Gascoyne con:
		Mr Cooper pro:
C	Sr E^d Isham—con:	Mr Hewet con:
C	Sr R^t Newdigate con:	Dr Hay con:
P	Ld North—pro:	Ch^r of Y^e Exch^r
C	M^r De Grey con:	Mr Grenville
P	Al^n Beckford pro:	Mr Conway
	Ld Luxbrough con:	Ld J. Cavendish
	Ld Granby pro:	
	Mr Ongley con:	
	Mr Stanley pro:	Ayes for 3^s—206
	Mr Ward con:	No's— 186
	Sr J. Mawbey con:	Majority 18

No. 474—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Feb.* 27th 1767.

$\frac{m}{5}$ p^t 10 P.M.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—I am not less surprised than sorry that the Land tax is to be reduced a Shilling in the Pound this Year; those who have voted for it can have been guided only by the incitements that too frequently direct the conduct of Politicians the Shadow of Popularity (for the reality must consist alone in what is of advantage to the Country) & a desire of giving trouble; as the true interest of my People is the only object I wish to promote & as I trust my Ministers have no other view; tho the fate of this day on that account is disagreable, I doubt not on all other occasions a great Majority will appear in their favour.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 475—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *Feb.* 27th 1767.
$\frac{m}{45}$ p^t 11 P M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—The Zeal You shew on all occasions for my Service, makes me wish to open my mind to You on the strange conclusion of this day's debate ? I feel sorrow not only as the continuing the four Shillings Tax was proposed by my Ministers, but because I think it will greatly defeat the salutary measure of paying off the Redeemable four per Cents within the Year, & as it shews on what very sordid principles the Majority must have acted, I recommend it to You at the same time not to let this check dismay You, in this World these things will happen, therefore rest assured that it will if possible stimulate me to act with greater vigour ; & to shew those who perhaps are rejoicing at this hour, at their Victory that those who mean only what is right can shew a degree of fortitude in reverses, that their Sordid minds are incapable of. I desire You will come in Your morning dress at nine tomorrow morning.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 476—*Lord Shelburne to the King.*

[? 1767.]

Ld Shelburne presumes to acquaint Your Majesty that he has receiv'd a Letter from Lord Chatham, by the Post, which says that his Illness is abated, and that he is well enough to begin to be lifted into a Coach, and that he trusts he shall be well enough in about ten days to perform the Journey to Town, where he expects to be by the 12th or 13th Instant.

Monday ½ past 6 P.M.

No. 477—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton, having received the inclosed Note from Lord Chatham, thought it his Duty to acquaint his Majesty with it immediately.

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The Duke of Grafton also presumes to mention that he has just been sitting Two Hours with the Lord President who, with much Gout in the Feet, will still be able to receive the Cabinet tomorrow at his house.

GROSVENOR SQUARE

March 1st 1767 $\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 3 P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 478—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *March* 1st 1767
p^t 4. P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I am obliged to You for communicating to Me the Note just received from Lord Chatham; & see with great satisfaction that He will be either tomorrow or tuesday in Town, & that Lord President is well enough to be able to receive the Cabinet tomorrow.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 479—*Lord Northington to the King.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOV^N—I am most sensible I can only feel, never answer Your Gracious condescending Goodness to Me; tho I shall ever obey Your Majesty's Commands, Yet I must add Your Attention to Your Humblest Serv^{ts}' Health is greater than his own, & that I would have been at Court this Day could I have walked. My Journey would have been to say what You, Gracious Sir, have made unnecessary that the Business of Friday was not so formidable if others wear Your Majesty's Firmness & in which vertue alone I could presume to follow You at some near Distance. The Duke of Grafton was with Me 2 Hours this Morning & I have appointed a Cabinet to Meet here to-morrow, for my Head keeping still free all other Pain is Trivial, & I thought Your Majesty would approve of It. I heard by [my] son Chattams [*sic*] being on the Road, which was not known to the D of Grafton till He left Me. Firmness & the Support Your

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Majesty expresseth in this last Effort against Factions wicked, mean dishonorable, can never prejudice Yourself & it is the Cause of Yr Glory, in w'ch as the humblest Instrument, I should with triumph succeed if not triumphantly fall.

Permit Me to subscribe, Gr Sire; Yr most Devoted Subject & Servant. NORTHINGTON.

1 *Mar*—1767
1/2 *past* 8 P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 480—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 227.

QUEEN'S HOUSE. *March* 3d 1767
$\frac{m}{25}$ pt 5 P.M.

LORD CHATHAM—I received with great pleasure on returning from the Play last Night the account of Your arrival, & Am anxious to know how You continue; during Your severe confinement I have laid great share of its duration to the Uneasiness You have felt from considering how necessary Your presence was for my Service & that of the Public; I do not think it fair to detain You longer, but can not conclude without expressing my reliance that Your firmness will be encouraged with redoubled ardour to withstand that coil called connection, after the extraordinary event of Friday; as to myself I owne It has that effect on me.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 481—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 228.

[Apparently in Lady's Chatham's handwriting.]

[3 *March*, 1767.]

Lord Chatham begs to be permitted to lay himself with all Duty and Submission at the Kings Feet, and to pour out a

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heart overflowing with the most Reverential, and warm sense of his Majesty's infinite Condescension. He intreats most humbly to renew the Tender of his Devoted Services, Grieving to think how feeble they are, Every Hour More and More animated by the truly Royal Magnanimity of his Majesty, after the unaccountable Event of Friday.

He is most unhappy still to Continue out of a Condition to attend his Majesty's Most Gracious Presence.

Tuesday Evening 25 Min past 7.

Endorsed by the King, March 3rd 1767.

No. 482—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEENS HOUSE *March* 4th 1767.
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 10 P.M.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—According to Your desire I enclose the paper You gave me this day containing Your opinion on the propositions of the East India Company; as to myself I thoroughly approve of the Plan proposed by the Majority of my Ministers for conducting this Affair.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 483—*Memorandum by Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

[Copy in the King's handwriting.]
[4 *March,* 1767.]

I am of opinion the Propositions made by the Directors of the East India Company ought to have been admitted as a Ground of farther Treaty.

1. Because by consenting that the Possessions of their Territories in India should be annexed to the Exclusive Charter for such a term as the Parliament shall think proper to grant them, they do in effect give up *their claim* of Right.

2. Because they offer now in the first instance one half not of the Dewannee only, but of all their Territorial Revenues in India, together with half of the clear profits arising from their Trade, after all Expenses Civil & Military are defrayed & all

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necessary charges at Home deducted, which Article tho not sufficiently explained cannot fail when properly ascertained of producing a very considerable Clear Revenue for the use of the Public, & might probably on Farther Treaty with Directors be not only explained to the satisfaction of Government, but altered or improved so as to be free from every objection now made to it.

3. Because the Directors by proposing to fix the Quantum or Rate of the Dividend on their Stock hereafter, do in effect thereby take away in great measure the immediate interest of the Company even in *their half* of the Nett Surplus; & necessarily constrain & induce the Employment of whatever shall remain after the Dividend is paid & their present Debts satisfied, to some purposes advantageous to the Public, either by Extending & improving their Commerce; or by disposing of it in Loans to the Government at a low Interest; in such manner as may hereafter be settled.

4. Because by pursuing this method of negotiation all the difficultys which attend a Parliamentary Division of the Question may be avoided; as well as the great inconveniences that must follow from a breach with the Company, or even a delay on making some proper settlement of their Affairs, both for the Company's & the Public Benefit.

Endorsed by the King, Lieut. General Conway's opinion on the propositions of the East India Company. March 4th 1767.

No. 484—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint his Majesty that he saw Lord North last night, who with every Testimony of Zeal for the King's Service & support to his Administration saw the Business too much involved for him to undertake so difficult a Post. The Letter inclosed which he received this morning speaks more strongly his mind than the D. of Grafton can attempt to deliver it: and he humbly submits to his Majesty whether it would not be more prudent that this offer should not be made publick by that Lord waiting on his Majesty at the Queen's house.

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The Duke of Grafton, if his Majesty thinks proper, can easily send to stop Lord North, particularly as the Suggestion came originally from himself.

March 5th 1767 $\frac{m}{10}$ *p.* 9 A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 485—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *March* 5th 1767.
$\frac{m}{35}$ *p*t 10. A.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—On returning from Riding I have received Your letter enclosing that of Lord North; I am much pleased at the Zeal he testifys for my Service, but am sorry he cannot bring his mind to accept of the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; I am thoroughly of opinion he ought not to come to Me this Morning as this refusal cannot be kept too private; I desire that You will before You come to Court call at Lord Chatham's & advise with him who may with most propriety be thought of for Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 486—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
Friday Evening [6 *March*, 1767].

Gen. Conway presents his most Humble Duty to his Majesty: as there was no Division & since any direct Debate on the Questions propos'd he did not at first think of troubling his M.—but as this was a day of some Expectation he thought his M. might not be displeas'd to hear how it past. Mr Greenville made a faint attempt to oppose the bringing the Papers but was little supported, & when the Question was put there were scarce Two voices Dissentient. Mr Townshend & Myself had kept clear of any explanation on the difference of opinion in the Cabinet; but Sr E. Hawke having clearly desir'd Mr Townshend then explain'd the ground upon which it proceeded—

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It was resolv'd to address his M. for the Papers, & the Committee was just off for a Fortnight. The Speakers were as within.— On the First Question All except Mr Dowdeswell who also spoke on the 2d Question for Printing the Papers: & Ld Colraine, both against it.

A. Beckford	Mr Greenville	Mr Townshend
Mr FitzRoy	Mr Burke	Mr Wedderburn
Mr Townshend	A. Beckford	Attor. General
G. Conway	C. Barré	Mr Robt Fuller
Mr Dowdeswell	S. E. Hawke	Lord Colraine
Ld Granby	Mr Elles	

Endorsed by the King, March 6th 1767.

No. 487—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

Queens House. *March* 6th 1767.

Lieutenant General Conway—I am pleased tho not surprized that this Day has passed without Opposition having dared to Divide the House; I flatter myself that the late Alteration in the Cabinet will also be on all Sides forgot as I am thoroughly convinced the Advantage of the Nation is by all my Ministers equaly sought for, & that on Cool reflection it will appear that the difference related only as to the Mode, not Matter under deliberation.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 488—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

Queen's House *March* 7th 1767.

Duke of Grafton—I must refrain the pleasure of rejoicing with You on the very agreable issue of Yesterday, it augurs well for the subsequent days on the East India business, & I am not without hopes that if pains are taken Lieutenant General Conway may be persuaded to take a more active part on this occasion than there was any reason to imagine; from this consideration on his acquainting Me last night with what had passed in the

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House of Commons I wrote him the enclosed Note which I hope will have some effect on him. I look on all difficultys as surmountable if there is a little attention & am sanguine in hopes that this Country by due firmness in the Crown & its Ministers will be at length preserved from the evils many expect.

Draft, endorsed by the King, $\frac{35}{m}$ p^{t} 8 A.M.

No. 489—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton begs to lay him self at his Majesty's Feet with the most thorough Sense of the King's great condescension & Goodness in the communication of the Note sent to Gen: Conway, so properly calculated to have every effect the most to be desired; & which the proof of opposition yesterday not daring to divide will help to carry forward.

GROSVENOR SQUARE *March* 7th 1767 9 *o'clock* A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 490—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 229.

QUEEN'S HOUSE *March* 7th 1767.

$\frac{m}{17}$ p^{t} 6. P M.

LORD CHATHAM—I cannot help taking up my Pen to express how contented I am at the favorable appearance of the House of Commons Yesterday, the not expressing any uneasiness at the Division of the last Friday has greatly contributed to this; which is chiefly owing to that intrepidity which ever attends You; now You are arrived in Town every difficulty will daily decrease & tho I confess that I do not think I have met with that treatment I had reason to expect from many individuals now strangely united in opposition, without any more honorable reasons than because they are out of place, yet I can never believe but the Majority of the Nation must feel themselves interested to wish supporting my measures while my Ministers steadily assist Me in pursuing such, as are calculated solely for

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the benefit of my Dominions. I cannot conclude without desiring to learn how You continue & insisting on Your not coming out till You can do it with safety.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 491—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 230.

[Apparently in Lady Chatham's handwriting.]

Lord Chatham most humbly begs to lay Himself at the King's Feet, and wants Words to convey to his Majesty, his Duty, Submission, and Devotion, and how deeply he is penetrated with the exceeding Condescension, and Transcending Goodness of his Majesty.

The Appearance of returning Reason and Sobriety in the House of Commons is, Solely owing to his Majesty's Well Known Magnanimity, and Wisdom, in the Present Great Crisis. The Preposterous Unions of Clashing Factions will not, Till Things change their Nature, outweigh and Finally Overbear the honest Sense of the Nation, Dutifully Attach'd to a most Benignant Sovereign, pursuing Nothing but the Welfare and Happiness of His People.

In obedience to His Majesty's Most Gracious Commands, Lord Chatham presumes to mention his own health, which mends, tho' slowly. He counts every Hour till He is able to attend His Majesty's Most Gracious Presence.

BOND STREET *March* 7th
1/2 *past* 7.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 492—*The King to Lord Northington.*

QUEENS HOUSE *March* 8th 1767
$\frac{m}{2}$ *past* 7. P M.

MY DEAR LORD—The very good issue of the Debate in the House of Commons on Friday is a plain proof if firmness is shewn

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that with common care every difficulty will vanish; I do not mean to take up Your time with any Comment on the conduct of the Minority of the Cabinet, for You are too well acquainted with My Sentiments for that to be necessary; but temper, resolution, & the following no paths but those that tend to obtain the honour & advantage for my Dominion cannot fail of meeting in the end with success, I hope You remember my earnest advice of not stirring from home till Your Physician gives his sanction to it.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 493—*Lord Northington to the King.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOV^N—Mending as I am, but not yet able to walk; I flatter myself the Result of two Cabinets here, have by fixing the Minority, had some Effect agreable to Your Majesty gracious Intentions.

I flatter myself too that confined, I have been in some sort instrumental in rouzing Politics to some Activity & Method, being most certain that no Plan but that established in July last can give your Majesty Law & Dignity, the Nation Stability & every devoted Servt of Y^rs Happiness. It must not be thrown away while Y^r Maj^ty Supports It. The Minute I can pay my Duty, I hope You are assured [I] will with the utmost Alacrity & Pleasure. Your Maj^tys Goodness in referring Me to Phyz^n is most gracious & condescending, but I wait only for corporal Abilities being with the most fervent & unalterable zeal.

Y^r most devoted & ardent Servant. NORTHINGTON.

8 *Mar* 67 *p M*9.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 494—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET.
9 *March* 1767
past 10. P.M.

Lieut: Gen: Conway presents his most Humble Duty to his Majesty & has the Honour to acquaint his M. that on a Petition

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being presented this day by the E. India Company; desiring that all the Papers presented by the Company to the House Might not be Printed. He Mov'd that the Consideration of that Matter might be put off to Wednesday & that the Directors might be desired to acquaint the House What Particular Papers they were apprehensive it Might be Detrimental to them shou'd be Printed. On which a Debate ensued which lasted till between Nine & Ten o'clock: & a Division was

Ayes 100
No^{s}. 147.

Endorsed by the King.

Enclosure.

Speakers on Motion for Resinding an Order made to print the Papers laid before the House by the E. Ind^{a} Company—Motion made to adjourn the Debate to Wednesday.

P. Gen: Conway—Mover
P. Lord Strange—Seconded
C. Sir Wm Meredith
C. Mr Dowdeswell
P. Mr Stanley
C. Mr Burke
P. Ld North
P. A. Beckford
C. Mr Rigby
P. G. Conway
C. Mr W. M. Burke
P. Ld Clare
P. Mr J. Townshend
C. Mr Yorke
P. C. Barré
C. Mr Yorke
P. Sr G. Elliot
C. Mr Greenville
P. Mr Dyson
P. Mr N. Calvert
P. Mr J. Walpole
P. Mr Cooke

Ayes — 180
No.s — 147

No. 495—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEENS HOUSE *March* 10th 1767
$\frac{m}{45}$ p^{t} 8. A.M.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—I thoroughly approve Your having put off till Wednesday the consideration whether any

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particular Papers relating to the East India Company had best not be printed, & am pleased tho the Debate was not known of till Yesterday Morning, that the House was so well attended. I look on Sir George Mackartney's letter that arrived Sunday as the answer to Your dispatch concerning M[r] Stanley, I desire You will therefore this day call on Lord Chatham, & talk the matter over that the final determination on that affair may be come to.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 496—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

[18 *March*, 1767.]

Lieut Gen: Conway presents' his most Humble Duty to his Majesty & beg's leave to lay before his M.—the Message which is to be sent to the House tomorrow ; for signing, if it has his M's approbation.

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
Wednesday 4' *o'clock.*

Endorsed by the King, March 18th 1767.

No. 497—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

QUEENS HOUSE *March* 18th 1767
$\frac{m}{15}$ *p*[t] 5. P.M.

L[r] G. CONWAY—I return You the Message to the H. of C. concerning the Portion of my Sister the Qu[een] of D[enmark] but have not yet received the one concerning the Sum to be given by Parl[t] towards the Support of my Brothers.

Draft, written at the foot of General Conway's letter of same date.

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No. 498—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEENS HOUSE *March* 23d 1767.
$\frac{m}{55}$ p^t 9 P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—Lieutenant General Conway reported to Me what had been said at the meeting on Friday concerning the Russian Embassy; His greatest difficulty is to prevent other Powers looking on Mr Stanley's not going to Russia, as a coolness between the two Courts Count Czernischeff being publicly appointed Ambassador & that we must owne to all Europe the Turkish Clause as the reason, which he thinks big with mischief; I perceived He would be flattered if I seemed to give some attention to what He said, I upon that told him that as He said He could not well write till Friday, I would give him any directions on Wednesday; this had its effect, I shall then direct him to acquaint Mr Stanley that He is excused from going on so fruitless a Service; I see a great inclination in the General to pursue my Affairs; which I am certain would be a fixed resolution if You could get Ld. Chatham to see him, & Shew him a little cordiality, You know my sentiments on this Subject & therefore will not detain You longer except to enquire the reason why the House of Commons have put off till twelve tomorrow taking my Message concerning the Provisions for my Brothers into consideration.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 499—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEEN'S HOUSE *April* 7th 1767.
$\frac{m}{55}$ p^t 6 P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I should have been surprised at seeing the Duke of Richmond's name among the opposers to the Bill for the maintainance of my Brothers considering he was one of the Cabinet Last Spring that advised the deferring this Measure till the Winter, tho without declaring any objection to the matter tho to the time; but, experience has taught Me that there are but few Men that think they are bound to act when in opposition

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agreable to their opinions when in Office; if Your cold is not encreased by the fatigue of this day, I hope to learn tomorrow from You the substance of what has passed.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 500—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROS^{NR} SQ^{R} *Ap^{l}* 10th 1767

$\frac{m}{8}$ *past* 8 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to inclose to his Majesty the Motion made by the Duke of Bedford on which the Duke of Grafton moved the previous Question, grounding his Reason for so doing on the Diffidence the Motion would shew of the House doubting his Majesty's Intention to declare null & void so improper an act of the Province.

The Speakers were,

D. of Bedford	P	D. of Grafton—	C
Lord Pres'dent	C	Lord Mansfield	P
Lord Wycombe	C	Lord Sandys	C
Lord Suffolk	P	Lord Steward	C
D. of Grafton	C	Lord Pres'dent	C
D. of Bedford	P	Lord Temple—	P
Lord Hillsborough	C	Lord Wycombe—	C
Lord Halifax	P	Lord Townshend—	P
D. of Richmond	C	Lord Cathcart—	C
Lord Weymouth—	P	Lord Littleton	P
D. of Grafton—	C	Lord Botetourt	C
Lord Mansfield—	P		

Endorsed by the King.

No. 501—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEENS HOUSE *April* 10th 1767.

$\frac{m}{55}$ *p^{t}* 10. P M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—The Motion made by the Duke of Bedford this day seems in many lights both ill timed & unpresi-

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dented, & Your moving the Previous Question highly proper; which I am pleased to see has been carried by so very handsome a majority; but cannot help expressing My surprise & indignation at the indecency of Some Men about My Person appearing in the Minority where they can not plead conscience, & where the nature of the Question tacitly implied a Diffidence in the House of my intentions on one of the most extraordinary Acts now sent by the Province of Massachusetts Bay, I desire You will call here in Your Frock at Nine tomorrow Morning.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 502—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

1767
GROSVENOR SQUARE *April* 15th
$\frac{m}{35}$ *past* 9 A.M.

The Duke of Grafton will not fail to obey his Majesty's Commands: He has but just heard from Lord Villiers that the Majority was in favor of Government 213 to 157 which, when the sanguine expectations of opposition had led them to think of carrying the Question of *leaving the Chair*, the Duke of Grafton presumes to think that the Division was no unfavorable a one.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 503—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Lord Chatham most humbly begs leave to lay himself with all Duty and Submission at the King's feet and to offer the most ardent acknowledgements for His Majesty's infinite condescension and humanity towards a devoted Servant. He trusts that His Majesty's Goodness will receive with indulgence these imperfect expressions of a Heart over-flowing with the deepest veneration and Gratitude.

BOND STREET *April* 30th
1767.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 504—*The King to Lord Chatham.*[1]

QUEEN'S HOUSE *April* 30, 1767.
40 *m. past* 7 P.M.

LORD CHATHAM—Hawkins has acquainted me with what you authorised him to say to me yesterday. I have directed him to carry you a verbal answer; but as I am desirous you should thoroughly be acquainted with my sentiments on the present unfortunate state of your health, as I imagine it may be of use in removing any anxiety that the want of it might occasion. I embrace this opportunity of assuring you, that I am fully persuaded of your zeal and attachment to my service, and that nothing but the weight of your disorder prevents your taking the vigorous part your heart at all times prompts you to. I therefore strongly recommend it to you, the moment this very unfavourable wind changes, to remove for a few days to North-end, to resume the riding on horseback; and I doubt not that this method, with the knowledge that I desire you will there give up your attention to your health alone, will soon enable you to come out in perfect health. The Duke of Grafton and Lord Bristol know that I have avoided sending to you, lest it should only hurry you, and that through their means and that of Dr. Addington, I have received constant accounts of the progress of your fever. GEORGE R.

No. 505—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROV^{R} SQUARE *May* 6th 1767.
$\frac{m}{55}$ *past* 6 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton has the Honor of transmitting to his Majesty the Speakers on both Sides of a Question proposed by Lord Gower of an Address for all the present Proceedings on the Massachusets Act.

Lord Gower P	D. of Richmond P
Lord Shelburne C	Lord Marchmont C

[1] *Chatham Corres.*, vol. iii. p. 252.

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Lord Chancellor C	Lord Suffolk P
Duke of Newcastle P	Lord Hillsborough C
Duke of Grafton C	Lord Ravensworth C
Earl of Sandwich P	Lord Lyttleton—P
Lord Botetourt C	Lord Temple P
Lord Cholmondeley P	Lord Denbigh—C
Lord Chancellor C	

on the Division for Lord Gower's Motion 43 Ag^{t} it 52. The whole of the Oppos'tion had brought their united Strength, which His Majesty will see is numerous.

Proxies were called when 6 were given for & 19 ag^{t} the Question.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 506—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
6 *May—past* 7 P.M.

Gen: Conway presents his Most Humble Duty to his Majesty & begs leave to inform his M. that a Motion for an Account of the Steps taken by Administration in regard to the Indemnity Bill past by the Province of Massachusets, was made in the House by Mr Greenville. the same that was made in the House of Lords.

And was rejected by the Previous Question, without a Decision.

The Speakers for it were Mr Greenville—4 times
Mr Rigby
Mr Birt
Mr Prescot
Mr Dowdeswell

Against Ld Clare
Mr Dyson
Mr Onslow
Mr J. Townshend
Attorney Gen: & Gen: Conway.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 507—*Prince Joseph de Monaco to the King.*

SIRE—Les Marques de Bonté particulieres dont VOTRE MAJESTE a daigné honorer feu mon pere Le prince de Monaco qui avoit eté assez heureux pour marquer Son respect a votre famille en rendant Les derniers honneurs et Devoirs a feue Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur Le Duc D'york dans Son palais a Monaco, et Surtout La position facheuse ou je me trouve par ma reforme de La place d'aid de camp de Lord Moira; m'ont determiné A m'adresser directement a Votre Majesté pour en obtenir Les moyens d'exister; Tant que j'en ai eu La faculté je me Suis fait un devoir de ne pas importuner Votre Majesté et Le malheur m'avoit accoutummé a Vivre de très peu, mais aujourd'hui tout, Tout m'est enlevé jusqu'a La paix, par cette reforme, par L'envahissement de Mes proprietés tant en france qu'a Monaco, et par L'impossibilité ou je Suis dans ce Moment d'etre placé conformement a Mon Rang. j'ose done esperer que Votre Majesté voudra bien faire rejaillir sur moi La bienveillance dont elle honoroit feu Mon père. La plus foible marque Sera recue avec La plus grande reconnoissance de ma part et je La Suplie de croire que Le parti que j'ose prendre de m'adresser directement a elle est un Secret aussi inviolable que Le Sera Sa decision.

Je Suis avec Le Plus profond respect. SIRE, De Votre Majesté Le Très humble et Très Obeissant Serviteur

LE PRINCE JOSEPH DE MONACO.

LONDRES 6 *May.* [1767 ?] n° 14 GEORGE S^T^
MANCHESTER SQ.

No. 508—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
Friday Night—11 *o'clock* [8 *May*, 1767].

Gen: Conway with his most humble Duty has the Honour in obedience to his M's Commands to inform his M. that after a long examination of Mr Prouse, Chairman of the East Ind: Company; in which every thing was confirm'd that was advanc'd by his M's Ministers in respect to what had past as the Conferences

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with the Directors ; A Motion was made by Mr Dyson *for bringing in a Bill to regulate the manner of Making Dividends*, & met with little, or No Opposition.

There were Several Speeches Made in the Course of the day but properly no debate. The chief were Mr Greenville & Mr Townshend. Which Last Spoke two of the Finest, & Most Extraordinary Speeches ever heard, of which it is impossible to give his M. any tolerable representation—It was known at the End of the day that the E. India Company had come into the *Propositions Referr'd* : and ; as twas said, Unanimously.

Endorsed by the King, May 8th 1767.

No. 509—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

RICHMOND LODGE *May* 9th 1767

$\frac{m}{3}$ *p*^t^ 9 A.M.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—Your account of what passed in the House of Commons Yesterday gives me great pleasure, particularly the Motion for bringing in a Bill to regulate the Manner of making Dividends as it will greatly advance an Accomodation with the East India Company, which the latter part of Your letter gives Me hopes of ; for what I heard Yesterday of the disadvantage the proposed agreement would be mutualy of to the Public & Company made not the intended impression on Me.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 510—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEENS HOUSE *May* 10th 1767.

$\frac{m}{45}$ *p*^t^ 4. P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—The President came for my pleasure when I would receive the report of the Privy Council on what passed there Yesterday, & highly applauds my fixing on Wednesday as that prevents Opposition from declaring it surreptiously decided, & leaves them ample time to bring on again

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a debate if they chuse it without my being Personaly mixed which would not be agreable; Townshend wanted my directions on the Sea Lieutenants Petition which I find Captain Hervey has presented altho You prudentialy wished it deferred; I told him I would consult You about it; I therefore desire You will tomorrow See General Conway & fix on that that seems least objectionable & then in my name acquaint Mr Townshend with it, as I have no other anxiety on the occasion but that no division amongst my Servants might appear particularly as the object does not seem to require it.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 511—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *May* 20th 1767.

$\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 6 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton in obedience to His Majesty's Commands has the Honor of acquainting the King that the Duke of Richmond moved for Papers relating to Canada, to which Lord President assented with Additional ones. The Speakers were only the Duke of Richmond, Lord President, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Lyttleton Lord Sandwich & the Duke of Grafton.

There was a very full House: & the Duke of Grafton believes the numbers very near.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 512—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

RICHMOND LODGE *May* 20th 1767.

$\frac{m}{15}$ *p^t^* 10 P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I have this minute received Your Account of Papers being moved for & assented to with Additional ones; I shall be very curious to learn from You tomorrow what passed, I am surprized that the appearance should have been as if the Numbers present would have been near, tho my dependence is not so much fixed on that as it is on the uprightness of

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the cause I am defending & on the resolution You are Master of & that of Lord Chatham & a few others, which make me look on Success as certain tho I know a few rugged paths must be gone through; but where no difficultys are met with there can be no share of reputation acquired.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 513—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *May* 22d 1767

$\frac{m}{10}$ *past eleven* P.M.

The Duke of Grafton being told by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland that His Majesty would be informed from H.R.H. of the Occurrencies & Event of the Day in the House of Lords, thought that a Letter of his would not reach His Majesty this night. He therefore has presumed to order this to be delivered to His Majesty as soon as he rises with an Account of a Success which His Majesty will be pleased to recollect answers nearly to the Duke of Grafton's Report on the Occasion.

The Speakers were Ld Gower for his Motion of putting the Question to the Judges on the nullity or validity of the Massachusets Act.

Lord Chancellor	—	C	Lord Cathcart	—	C
Lord Mansfield		P	Lord Weymouth	—	P.
Lord President	—	C	Lord Mansfield		P
D. of Newcastle	—	P	D. of York for unanimity		
Lord Shelburne	—	C	Lord Marchmont		C.
D. of Richmond	—	P	Lord Temple		P
Lord Suffolk	—	P	D. Bedford		P

The Duke of Grafton makes no Scruple of declaring that the Turn of Argument was infinitely in favor of the King's Servants, both the Chancellor & President having spoke with the greatest Spirit & Ability towards the Beginning of the Day, so as to make it very unnecessary for any other to take a Part, & the Reason the Duke of Grafton did not.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 514—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *May* 26th 1767
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 9 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton in obedience to the King's Commands presumes to acquaint His Majesty that the House of Lords is just up, where they have divided twice, exactly the same Numbers viz for Lord Gower's Questions 62 against them 65. The Opposition had brought down 9 new men which was the Occasion of the numbers being so near.

The Speakers were for the 1st Motion

Lord Gower — P	Lord Chancellor C
D. of Grafton C	Lord Lyttleton P
Lord Hillsborugh C	Lord Denbigh C
Lord Mansfield P.	

for the 2d Motion

Lord Gower P	Lord Shelburne C
D. of Grafton C	D. of Newcastle C
Ld Sandwich P	Lord Egmont P
Ld Talbot C	Lord Temple C

D. of Grafton to resume the House P
D. of Bedford C

& the Bishops of Salisbury & Ely, Lords Scarsdale, Berkeley, Thanet, Coventry, Winchester, Pembroke & Halifax were the new ones.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 515—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton thinks it his Duty to lay before his Majesty the Note he has received from Lord Chatham & which he has communicated to the Lord President. The Contents appear to them both, too dangerous, to the King's Peace, as well as to the Welfare of the Public, to be an advisable Measure, or even an honourable one to themselves.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
May 29th 1767
late at night.

Endorsed by the King, Rd. May 30th 11 o'clock A.M.

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No. 516—Lord Chatham to the Duke of Grafton.

[Copy in the King's handwriting.]

Copy of Ld. Chathams answer to the D. of Grafton
the original was wrote in Ld Chatham's hand.

NORTH END *May* 29th 1767.

Lord Chatham continuing under the same inability to write which He was under the unhappy necessity of conveying to the D. of Grafton so lately, begs his Grace's indulgence for taking this method of repeating the same discription of his health, which for the present renders business impossible to Him. He implores the D. of Grafton to be persuaded that nothing less than impossibility prevents him from seeing his Grace, (which He so ardently desires) & entering into the fullest conversation with Him. At present all He is able to offer in true Zeal for His Majesty is, that the D. of Grafton & Ld. President may not finally judge it necessary to leave the situation they are in. The first moment Health & Strength enough, at present denied Him return, Ld. Chatham will most humbly request permission to renew at His Majesty's Feet, all the deepest sentiments of Duty & most devoted Attachment.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 517—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

RICHMOND LODGE *May* 30th 1767
$\frac{m}{18}$ p^{t} 11 A.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON — Tho deeply concerned at the Note You have wrote Me, & in the most agitated state of mind yet harbouring the most affectionate Esteem for You, I think it necessary that You should come this Evening at any time convenient to You.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 518—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 262.

NORTH END *Saturday*
May ye 31. [*should be* 30] 1767.

SIR—Penetrated and overwhelm'd with your Majesty's most condescending letters and the boundless extent of your Majesty's royal goodness, totally incapable as Illness renders me I obey your Majesty's Commands and shall beg to see the Duke of Grafton to Morrow morning, tho hopeless that I can add the least weight to your Majesty's gracious wishes. Illness, weakness and affliction deny me the power of adding more, than to implore your Majesty to look with Indulgence and benignity on this imperfect Tribute of Duty and Devotion.

I am with most profound respect and submission, Sir, Your Majesty's most Dutifully devoted Servant CHATHAM.

Endorsed by the King, May 30, 1767.

No. 519—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 260.

RICHMOND LODGE *May* 31st 1767.
$\frac{m}{53}$ *p^t^* 8 A.M.

LORD CHATHAM—Your letter gave Me the greatest pleasure tho I was certain no Indisposition could abate Your Dutiful Attachment to my Person, or Your natural resolution to withstand the greatest Enemy of this poor Country, faction, I already look on all difficultys as overcome, for the D of Grafton who came to Me just after I had received it, on my acquainting Him You would see him tomorrow He required no other encouragement to continue in his present situation, He instantly with that warmth of Heart He is most thoroughly possessed of, said his duty towards Me could never be lessened nor his reliance on You, that a short conversation with You would he was certain remove any anxiety

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the want of Your advice might have caused, I think it but justice to him to mention with what becoming dignity & force He vindicated You when aspersed by Ld. Sandwich about ten days ago, when the whole House joined in his applause; continue that warmth of Zeal Your letter so clearly expresses, & with a due exertion of punishments as well as rewards faction will be entirely mastered; I cannot conclude without adding that tho numbers have been so near Yet every party in Opposition appear down & do not in the least think they are obtaining the end they flattered themselves of.

As I was going to seal up this letter I received Your second letter fitted with the same authority to carry on my Affairs as the first, Your seeing the D. of Grafton will thoroughly answer every purpose I can desire, tho I shall be glad when I can see You, yet Your health is of too much consequence for me to wish You to come till You do it with safety; the letting the D. of Grafton or the Chancellor see You when necessary will with less fatigue to You equaly give stability, & infuse resolution into my Administration.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 520—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

In pursuance to His Majesty's Commands the Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint the King that Lord Chatham has appointed eleven o'clock at North End for the Interview: from whence the Duke of Grafton means to return in order to prepare to pay his Court to His Majesty at St. James's: nor does he imagine that the Conversation at North End can be so long as to prevent him from being in time for the King.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
May 31st 1767
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 9 A.M.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 521—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

RICHMOND LODGE *May* 31st 1767
$\frac{m}{34}$ p^t 2. P.M.

LORD CHATHAM—No one has more cautiously avoided writing to You than myself during Your late indisposition, but the moment is so extremely critical that I cannot possibly delay it any longer; by the letter You received Yesterday from the D. of Grafton You must see the anxiety he & the President at present labour under, the Chancellor is very much in the same situation, this is equaly owing to the Majority in the House of Lords amounting on the Friday only to Six & on the Tuesday to three tho I made two of my Brothers vote both those days, & to the great coldness shewn those three Ministers by Lord Shelburne; whom they as well as myself imagine to be rather a Secret Enemy, the avowed Enmity of Mr Townshend & the resolution of Lt G. Conway to retire, tho without any View of entering into Opposition; my firmness is not dismade by these unpleasant appearances for from the Hour You entered into Office I have uniformly relied on Your firmness to act in defiance to that faction, wh. has never appeared to the height it now does till within these few Weeks; Tho Your Relations, the Bedfords & Rockinghams are joined with an intention to storm my Closet, yet if I was mean enough to submit, they owne they would not join in forming an Administration, therefore nothing but confusion could be obtained; I am strongly of opinion with the answer You sent the D. of Grafton, but by a Note I have received from him I fear I cannot keep him above a day unless You see him & encourage him; Your Duty & affection for my Person, Your own honour call on You to make an effort, if You converse with him but five minutes I believe it would raise his Spirits; mine I thank Heaven want no rousing, my love to my Country as well as what I owe to my own Character & to my family prompt me not to yield to faction; be firm & You will find me amply ready to take as active a part as the hour seems to require, tho none of my Ministry stand by Me I cannot truckle. I wish therefore an answer as the D. of Grafton is to be with Me this Evening & if You cannot come to Me tomorrow I am ready to call at North End on my return to

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this place that Evening whilst I have 65 Votes present & 30 proxies for Me in the House of Lords I do not see the reason to be allarmed as at the same time tho the Sec. of State, Chancellor of the Ex^{r} & the united factions could only divide 84 against 151 in the House of Commons.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 522—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 263.

[30 *May*, 1767.]

Lord Chatham most humbly begs leave to lay himself with all Duty at the King's feet and fearing lest He may not have rightly apprehended His Majesty's most gracious commands, humbly entreats His Majesty to permit Him to say that seeing the Duke of Grafton to Morrow Morning, He understands it not to be His Majesty's pleasure that He shou'd attempt to attend His Majesty any part of the day to Morrow. He is unhappily obliged to confess, that shou'd it be otherwise, The honour and Weight of such an Audience wou'd be more than he cou'd sustain in his present extreme weakness of Nerves and Spirits. He begs again to pour forth the deepest sense of His Majesty's boundless condesension in his intended infinite goodness and to implore that in Compassion for extreme Illness, His Majesty wou'd be graciously pleased to grant Him some farther time before He can venture to lay Himself at His Majesty's feet.

North End *Saturday Evening*
7 'o clock. [*p.m.*]

Endorsed by the King, May 30th, 1767.

No. 523—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 265.

[2 *June*, 1767.]

Lord Chatham—My sole purpose in writing, is the desire of knowing whether the anxiety & hurry of the last Week has not affected Your health; I should have sent Yesterday had I not

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thought a day of rest necessary previous to Your being able to give an answer; if You have not suffered which I flatter myself I think with reason I can congratulate You on its being a good proof You are gaining Ground.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 524—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 265.

NORTH END *Tuesday June* 2d 1767
45 *m: past* 1. P.M.

SIR—Finding it impossible by any words to express my deep sense of your Majesty's infinite goodness and humanity, I can only implore your Majesty will deign to receive the inadequate Tribute of a Heart penetrated and overwhelm'd. I grieve to be obliged to say, in answer to your Majesty's most benevolent Commands, that the Impressions upon my weak health, from the late efforts, are unfavorable; but if possible, I will endeavour to see the Duke of Grafton again. I feel how much the weakness of my hand needs your Majesty's greatest Indulgence.

I am with all Duty and Submission, Sir, Your Majesty's Most Dutifully devoted Servant CHATHAM.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 525—*Lord Chatham to the King.*[1]

[From a draught in Lady Chatham's handwriting.]

June 2, 1767.

SIR—Finding it impossible by any words to express my deep sense of Your Majesty's infinite goodness and humanity, I can only implore Your Majesty will deign to receive the inadequate tribute of a heart penetrated and overwhelmed.

I grieve to be obliged to say, in answer to your Majesty's most benevolent commands, that the impressions upon my health from the late efforts have been unfavourable; but, if possible, I will endeavour to see the Duke of Grafton again.

[1] *Chatham Corres.* vol. iii. p. 265.

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No. 526—*Lord Chatham to the King.*[1]

[From a draught in Lady Chatham's handwriting.]

June 2, 1767.

Lord Chatham, totally incapable from an increase of illness to use his pen, most humbly begs leave to lay himself with all duty and submission at the King's feet, and with unspeakable affliction again to represent to His Majesty the most unhappy and *utter disability* which his present state of health as yet continues to lay him under; and once more most humbly to implore compassion and pardon from his Majesty, for the cruel situation which still deprives him of the possibility of activity, and of proving to his Majesty the truth of an unfeigned zeal, in the present moment rendered useless.

No. 527—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint His Majesty that the House gave in unanimously to the D. of Richmond's first Motion, which was that Canada had for a considerable Time wanted Regulation. The Second which was to censure the Ministry for having done nothing on the Point, & then an address to follow it was opposed by the moving the previous Question by the Duke of Grafton. The Speakers were

D. of Richmond	P	Lord Shelburne	C
Lord President	C	Lord Ravensworth	P
D. of Bedford	P	Lord Chancellor	C
D. of Grafton	C	Lord Weymouth	P
Lord Hardwicke	P	D. of Newcastle	C

The friends to Administration carried the Question by 73 to 61 Lord Harrington and Lord Abercorn were in the Majority. Lord Radnor had got up Lord Castlehaven & Lord Romney.

GROSVENOR SQUARE
June 2[d] 1767
$\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 8 P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

[1] *Chatham Corres.* vol. iii. p. 268.

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No. 528—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

RICHMOND LODGE *June* 2^{d} 1767
$\frac{m}{2}$ p^{t} 10. P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—Your account of the Majority this Day is very honorable for Administration & cannot fail of giving a good impression; I sent this morning to enquire after Ld. Chatham, but did not toutch on any business, He answered me that tho He had suffered by the hurry he had necessarily been put into, yet He flattered himself soon to see You again, consequently you will be able to bring me his advice, which will now be undoubtedly more digested.

I desire You will be at twelve at St James's tomorrow as I wish to know who have most distinguished themselves in support; Ld. Radnor's Zeal on this occasion is very meritorious & I shall certainly when I see Him thank him.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 529—*Copy of a correspondence between Lord Bessborough and Mr. John Ponsonby.*

I

Lord Bessborough to John Ponsonby.

LONDON *June the* 3^{d} 1767.

DEAR BROTHER—I was yesterday by appointment of Lord Bristol to talk to him upon the Subject of your Letter of the 23^{d} of last month after some Civilities passing between us, on account of the Confidence he had placed in me, by talking over perfectly his System of Administration in Ireland, and likewise doing me the Honor of Employing me as a Negotior between him and you, I produced your Letter which his Excellency read over with great attention, and am sorry to tell you that he has not the least thoughts of agreeing to what you expect, I mean of Granting Favours or recommending any thing to the King through your interposition for your Friends, he said that was the

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very thing he was determined to break into, that as an individual he had a great Esteem & regard for you & should be ready & willing to do you any Service personally that lay in his power, but that he should expect that all applications or requests should be made directly to him by the Individual who had any favor to ask and not through any other Channel and that this Plan was consonant to the Kings instructions to him, and that he was determined to be firm in it and to follow it with resolution, that in Case he found he could not carry on the King's bussness upon this footing, he should desire to be recalled, and that it would be in his Majesty's Breast to do what he might think most advisable in regard to any alteration that should be thought proper to be made in it "*Divide et Impera*" is the Plan, and how that will answer under our Meridian I cannot take upon me at present to determin upon, but I should think it can not do, he said that for a long Time past the Lords Lieutenants were under the direction and almost Command of some few Chiefs in Ireland, but that he was determined to be the Chief Governor himself and to break through that old method of proceeding that he was not at all surprised that you should desire to keep up the old method and that he could not blame you for it and that he thought that you were much in the Right as it certainly was for your advantage but that his bussness was to break through them [? these] strong connections at the same time serving the Individuals as well as he could and that he had numberless applications from Persons of both Houses in Ireland that he hoped you and he might Live upon the best Terms as Companions and Gentlemen and that he should be always glad to see you and that he was apprised and prepared for the Strong attacks of opposition which he knew must naturally be the Case upon such an Alteration I remonstrated Strongly to him against this new Method of proceeding, and told him it would not do, that I was sure the King had been misinformed in regard to the Method of carrying on the Service in Ireland and that I was apprehensive and affraid that this new Method would produce nothing but disturbance and confusion, that as I had the Highest Duty and Love for the King I wished this new method had not been thought of, that for the Time past His Majesty's bussness had been carryed on with Harmony Success and Ease, and that I saw no reason for such an innovation upon the Old Method of proceeding, and that I was very

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sorry for it for the King's Sake and for his too, and that I was much obliged to his Excellency for speaking so open and so candidly to me for your information; and that I looked upon all this declaration of his, to be generous and fair and acting above board which was the thing in the world that I liked best and I declared fairly to him that my oppinion was that this Plan would not answer, as I found he expected it would I said a great deal more to him upon the subject which I need not trouble you with, you see it is fair War, and you are the best Judge how to proceed, and how this new strange Method will be approved of in Ireland, and you are to take care of yourself, and I hope your Friends will stand by you, and Support you in every thing that is Right and proper, and I am Sure you will not ask any thing that is unreasonable of them, Lord B-l and I parted very coolly and upon Civil and right Gentlemanlike behaviour, and to the last I informed him that I was much concerned at his undertaking this new Plan, which must be attended with great difficulty and I imagined would impede his Majesty's bussness I am most affectionately, Dear Brother, Yours BESBOROUGH.

3 *June.*

P:S:

Since writing this Letter I have seen Lord Bristol at the House of Lords who told me he had this morning told the King what passed between him and me and repeated to me in good Humour, that he was determined to try what he had mentioned to me and that if he was to be Got the better of he would as lieve be in your Charms as the D[uke] of L[einste]rs or any other Persons.

II

(?) *to Mr. John Ponsonby.*

I send you Sir inclosed, a Paper that has been dispersed through this Kingdom as the Copy of a Letter from Lord Besborough to your Excellency, and said to be disputed by you, I should have been as deficient in that Respect which is due to your Rank in this Country, and that Candour with which I shall always act, had I sent it to my Lord Lieutenant without having apprised you of it, as I should have been wanting in that

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Duty and Gratitude I owe his Excellency, were I inattentive to any thing here that had the appearance of being intended to prejudice him by this Nights Post the Copy of this Paper goes to Lord Bristol, I shall tell him that I have furnished your Excellency with one of them, and informed you of my intention.

My not having had an opportunity of seeing you in Town Yesterday obliged me to give you this trouble I am, Sir, with great Respect Your most Obedient and most Humble Servant

DUBLIN *July* 1767. I: I:

I was exceedingly hurryed at the Custom House when I Sent this Letter, and forgot the Copy of the Letter from Lord Besborough till near two Hours after my Letter went, which obliged me to send it by another Servant, with a Card to excuse my Neglect, at Six O'clock I received the following Answer to my Letter.

III

BISHOPS COURT *July* 9th 1767.

DEAR SIR—I have this moment received your Letter dated this Day in which you mention your having inclosed to me a paper said to be a Copy of a Letter from Lord Besborough to me as you have by mistake I Suppose forgot to inclose the Paper you mention I cannot Possibly say what it is.

I am, Dear Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Friend

JOHN PONSONBY.

IV

Past Eleven O'Clock I received this Second Letter.

Mr. John Ponsonby to (?)

BISHOPS COURT *July* 7th 1767.

SIR—I have just received your Card which mentions your having forgot to inclose to me the Paper which you had intended to inclose and which you have now Sent to me by your Second messenger.

I have read over that Paper and compared it with a Letter which I received from my Brother dated 3d of last Month.

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I find the Copy does very nearly agree with his Letter except that there are some incorrectnesses in the Copy which are not in the original.

When the Conversation passed between you and me (which you must remember) I told you that I would write to my Brother and desire that he would wait on Lord Bristol to ask from his Excellency any explanation in regard to those things which you had mentioned to me, I did accordingly write that very Day to him and what you now inclose to me is a Copy of his answer.

I know not nor do I desire to know how that Copy has come to your Hands I did communicate my Brother's Letter to some of my particular Friends as they were most particularly Interested in it, nor can I conceive that communicating to those Friends his Excellency's answer to my Brother upon that Subject can have the appearance of being intended to prejudice his Excellency as you Express in your Letter of this Day to Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant J^N^ PONSONBY.

No. 530—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 271.

RICHMOND LODGE *June* 13th 1767

$\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 10. A.M.

LORD CHATHAM—The dry Weather that has now continued a week must undoubtedly have greatly assisted in removing the weakness arising from the long continuance of Your late indisposition; I therefore wish to learn how You now find Yourself & whether You do not flatter Yourself soon to be in a situation to see Me; for I know I can rely on Your Zeal for my Service, & Your fortitude to struggle with any remains of Your late disorder, whenever the times shall require Your taking an active part

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 531—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 271.

Lord Chatham begs to be permitted to lay himself with all duty and Submission at the King's feet, penetrated with the gracious excess of His Majesty's Goodness. He is overwhelm'd with affliction and Distress still to find his recovery so retarded, and that the Continuance of his disorder forbids him to hope to be able soon to present himself before His Majesty.

He is, as yet, utterly incapable of the smallest efforts of thought, every attempt towards which is, in his Physician's opinion, preventive of his Cure. He can only under these present circumstances, most humbly implore the Continuation of the Indulgence of the most gracious of Sovereign's, and that His Majesty will deign to look not unfavourably upon the most unfignd [*sic*] Duty and Zeal, tho rendered useless, unless some Health returns.

NORTH END *June y^e* 13th 1767
½ *past* 2. P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 532—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 272.

RICHMOND LODGE *June* 15th 1767.
$\frac{m}{5}$ *p^t^* 8. A.M.

LORD CHATHAM—I am sorry You continue giving so unfavourable Account of Your health, I therefore take up my pen most earnestly to recommend Your sending for Sir Clifton Wintringham, whose great perspicuity I have experienced & I make no doubt You will very shortly find the good effects of his coming to Dr Addington's assistance. I know also the very high opinion Sir Edward Wilmot has of Sir Clifton which will undoubtedly have no small weight with You; I have long wished to give You this advice but now think I owe it to the good of my Service nay even to the Public not to withhold it any longer

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 533—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 273.

Lord Chatham most humbly begs leave to lay himself with all duty and Submission at the King's feet, utterly unable to express what he feels from the most condescending marks of His Majesty's infinite goodness in deigning to bestow a thought upon the Health of a devoted Servant. Sunk as that health Still remains, may He be permitted most humbly to Submit to His Majesty, that his entire confidence is placed in Doctor Addington, who gives him the strongest assurances of recovery, with proper time. as He relies on these assurances, He ventures most humbly to implore that He may be allowed still to pursue the same Directions, without the Intervention of another Physician. it is with the deepest Sense of the Grace and Consolation extended to Him by the most gracious of Royal Masters that He prostrates Himself before His Majesty's goodness, with some hope of pardon, for presuming to lay most humbly at His Majesty's feet such a Petition.

North End *June y^e* 15th 1767
½ *past* 12.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 534—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

Grosvenor Square *June* 17th 1767
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 8 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint his Majesty that on the Question of asking a Conference with the House of Commons the Contents were 52 to 73 Proxies & all 98 to 57, on which he humbly begs leave to congratulate the King. The Speakers were,

D. of Richmond	P	Lord Sandys	C
Lord Marchmont	C	D. of Richmond	P
Lord Mansfield	P	Lord Lyttleton	P
D. of Grafton	C	Lord Chancellor	C
Lord Mansfield	P	Lord Mansfield	P

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Lord Chancellor	C	Lord Temple	P
D. of Newcastle	P	D. of Bedford	C
Lord Talbot	C	Lord Hillsborough	C
Lord Weymouth	P	Lord Suffolk	P
Lord Shelburne	C		

The House then went into the Comittee upon the Bill when Lord Ravensworth moved to have it put off till tomorrow which was agreed to & to meet at one o'clock.

Lord Coventry, Hereford, Essex & Pembroke were with the King's Servants.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 535—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 274.

RICHMOND LODGE *June* 20th 1767.

$\frac{m}{34}$ p^t 3 P.M.

LORD CHATHAM—I cannot refrain congratulating You on the amendment I heard Yesterday appeared in Your health, which no one takes a greater share in than Myself; the very favorable appearance in the House of Lords must also be of great advantage to Your Spirits as it plainly demonstrates that when You are able to come out all the difficultys that have been encountered will vanish; the Duke of Grafton conducts himself with great resolution as well as ability & shewed great pleasure on hearing Your health improves.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 536—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 275.

Lord Chatham begs to be permitted to lay himself with all Duty and Submission at the King's feet and to offer the tribute of a most gratefull heart, wholly unable to give expression to the feelings of veneration and Devotion with which it is purchased by His Majesty's infinite goodness. Amendment of Health would be of tenfold value from the most gracious condescension

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of His Majesty in deigning to think of it, with such favour and protection; the report of which amendment has, unfortunately for the present arisen from some mistake Nothing on Earth can so much Contribute to health, as the excess of His Majesty's goodness. He presumes to offer to His Majesty all most humble felicitation, on the favourable appearance in the House of Lords, and has the truest joy in the great figure made by the Duke of Grafton.

North End *June* 20th 1767.
20 *M. past* 6. P.M.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 537—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 275.

Richmond Lodge *June* 25th 1767. $\frac{m}{20}$ p^t 5 P.M.

Lord Chatham—Lieutenant General Conway has declared his intention of resigning as soon as the Parliament is prorogued; the Lord President's health declines so visibly—that He cannot any longer go through the functions of his employment; Mr. Townshend says he is willing to remain provided stability can be obtained, but not if the Administration is *patched* as He terms it; the Duke of Grafton tho full of Zeal for my person, yet is unwilling to trace a plan for my Approbation; I therefore once more call upon You for that purpose, & with the more earnestness as I look upon Success as certain, if You *take a part*, the Majority in both Houses being now very handsome; I am thoroughly resolved to encounter any difficultys rather than yield to faction, this is so congenial with Your ideas that I am thoroughly persuaded Your own feelings will make You take an active part at this hour, which will not only give lustre & ease to the Subsequent Years of my Reign, but will raise the reputation of Your own political life in times of inward faction even above it in the late memorable War; such ends to be obtained would almost awaken the great Men of this Country of former Ages therefore must oblige You to cast aside any remains of Your late indisposition.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 538—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

Printed. Chatham Corres. III. 277.

Sir—Under a health so broken, as renders at present application of mind totally impossible, may I be permitted to prostrate myself at your Majesty's feet and, most humbly implore your Majesty's Indulgence and Compassion, not to require of a most devoted unfortunate Servant what in his state of Weekness he has not the power to trace, with the least propriety, for your Majesty's Consideration. the very few Words my state of nerves enables me to offer are, that if The Duke of Grafton can be prevailed upon to remain at the head of the Treasury, with a Chancellor of the Exchequer agreeable to his Grace Success to your Majesty affairs in Parliament and in the Publick, wou'd be insured; *this being* in my poor opinion, the *vital and indispensible part of an Administration, likely to procure ease and Stability,* to your Majesty's business. *namely, the Duke of Grafton remaining where he is.* Wou'd to Heaven, Sir, that I was able to put together and submit any further thought worthy your Majesty's attention; unless most humbly, that it may please your Majesty that the great Offices of Lord President of the Council, and that of Secretary of State might be arranged in a manner the best to strengthen and support this Idea. As to a health, to which your Majesty's most gracious Goodness gives too much weight; tho I have the strongest assurances of recovery, *with proper time*; it is however as yet so little advanced as to render activity, in the present hour, most unhappily for me, an utter impossibility. if, Sir, it please God to restore to me once again health and power of exertion; activity for your Majesty's Service, which is my transcendent Duty, wou'd ever be my only Glory. fill'd with confusion to lay before your Majesty, thoughts every way so defective, permit me Sir, to recur to your Majesty's experienced goodness and Humanity for pardon.

I am with the most profound Submission and unfeigned Zeal, Sir, Your Majesty's Most dutifull and Most Devoted Servant

Chatham.

North-End *June* 25th 1767
½ *past* 10. P.M.

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No. 539—*The King to Lord Chatham.*

Printed (misdated). Chatham Corres. III. 266-7.

QUEENS HOUSE *July* 2d 1767.

LORD CHATHAM—Tho I as much as possible avoi'd writing to You on account of Your indisposition, I find myself more than at any other period necessitated to make use of that method of pointing out to You the present very unpleasant state of Affairs; the Lord President & the D. of Grafton have seperately stated to Me the purport of the enclosed Paper; but least they should vary in the manner of expressing themselves, have jointly drawn this up; the resignations pointed at are the Lord President & Lieut. Gen. Conway; besides the D. of Grafton finding it impossible to bring himself to undertake the forming a temporary Administration; so that the present one will infallably fall into pieces in less than ten days unless You point out the proper persons to fill up the vacancys that must arise; indeed Mr Townshend may be added to the list of those retiring unless additional strength & ability be acquired; upon the whole I earnestly call upon You to lay before Me a plan & also to speak to those You shall propose for the most responsible Offices; You owe this to Me, to Your Country, & to those who have embarked in Administration with You; if after this You again decline taking an Active part I shall then lye under a necessity of taking steps that nothing but the situation I am left in could have obliged Me to. GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 540—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEENS HOUSE *July* 2d 1767.

$\frac{m}{40}$ *p*t 4 P M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—The enclos'd is the Draft of my letter to Lord Chatham, which I believe You will carefully examine, & lay before Me any Additions or Omissions You may think necessary & I will on receiving it immediately send it to Him.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 541—*Lord Chatham to the King.*

[Apparently in Lady Chatham's handwriting.]

Lord Chatham being Totally incapable from an increase of Illness to use his own Pen, most humbly supplicates his Majesty's Pardon for presuming to employ another hand to lay himself with all Duty and Submission at The King's Feet, and with unspeakable Affliction again to represent to His Majesty, in the Humblest Manner, the most Unhappy and utter Disability which his Present State of Health continues to lay him under; and to implore pardon and Compassion from his Majesty for the cruel situation which still deprives him of the Possibility of Activity, and of proving to His Majesty the truth of an Ardent Zeal, at present, render'd Useless.

North End *July* 2d 1767.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 542—*Duke of Grafton & Lord Northington to the King.*

The Lord President and the Duke of Grafton, after the most serious consideration & explicit Conversation in the Closet, having fully urged the Impracticability for them to form in the critical Circumstances of this Country a temporary Administration from any Collection of Individuals which they should think fit to recommend to His Majesty, it becomes now essential for His Majesty, tho' unwillingly, to ask of the Earl of Chatham whether he can devize any Plan by which the immediate Execution of Government can be carried on; for they cannot with honor make any Application to any Divisions of Men, unappriz'd of His Lordship's Ideas thereupon; which, with the Resignations in Effect made must leave this Country without any Government.

Endorsed by the King, Paper delivered by the D. of Grafton July 2nd, 1767 in his name & that of the E. of Northington.

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No. 543—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *July* 2d 1767.

The Duke of Grafton, penetrated with the Goodness his Majesty has deigned to shew him in the Communication of so important a Letter, would be inexcusable if he did not exactly obey his Majesty's Commands. He therefore presumes to observe that there appears to be omitted "the necessity his Majesty will lye under of taking steps which Lord Chatham's declining to officiate will render inevitable." By this means his Lordship will see that the Circumstances of the Times will not allow that temporizing, which his last Letters seemed to intimate as his Wish, & at the same time must be convinced that if his infirmities make other Assistance necessary, yet, that such a resource has not been thought of, but on the latest moment. He even begs leave to add that without some expression of this Nature, the propriety of which, His Majesty will so much better judge, the Duke of Grafton fears that any Letter will not draw out an effectual Answer.

Endorsed by the King, July 2nd, 1767.

No. 544—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

RICHMOND LODGE *July* 3d 1767.

$\frac{m}{45}$ *p*t 7 A.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I thoroughly entered into the idea of adding a Sentence of a more explicit nature to my letter, without which indeed I am convinced no advantage would have accrued from it; I desire You will be at St James's by twelve that I may communicate what has passed; & I am certain You will agree in opinion with Me that the unhappy State the E. of Chatham is in, alone can give rise to the part he still continues to act, but nothing can now divert Me from doing what I think is necessary for the welfare of my Dominions.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 545—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

RICHMOND LODGE *July* 5th 1767.
$\frac{m}{}$ *p*t 4 P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I have seen Lt. Gen. Conway & I think what He has proposed requires mature consideration before it is gone into as I do dread there may arise evils from it that I am certain he does not foresee, I desire You will call here either this Evening or tomorrow morning previous to any steps being taken

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 546—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *July* 5th 1767
$\frac{m}{5}$ *past* 5 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton is honored with his Majesty's Commands & being totally ignorant of what General Conway has proposed, which his Majesty represents to threaten unpleasant Events, as he has the King's Permission to pay his Court at Richmond either this Evening or tomorrow morning, he will take the Liberty of making use of this Evening to find from General Conway what he wishes to execute & to stop him from proceeding untill his Return from his Majesty's tomorrow morning.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 547—*Copy of correspondence between the Duke of Grafton and Lord Rockingham.*

[In the Duke of Grafton's handwriting.]

I

GR SQUARE *July* 15th 1767.

MY DEAR LORD—After having delivered to His Majesty the Answer which your Lordship communicated to Gen. Conway & myself this morning, I was commanded to acquaint your

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Lord^{p} that the King wishes y^{r} Lord^{p} would specify the Plan on which you & your friends would propose to come in, in order to extend & strengthen his Administration that his Majesty may be enabled to judge how far the same may be advantageous to his Majesty's & the publick Service.

I have the honor &c GRAFTON.

II

Lord Rockingham to the Duke of Grafton.

MY DEAR LORD—I have the Honor of your Graces Letter, by which your Grace acquaints me, *that his Majesty wishes me to specify the Plan on which I & my friends would propose to come in in order to extend & strengthen his Administration.*

I hope your Grace will do me the Honour to explain to His Majesty that the Principle on which I would proceed, should be to consider the present Administration at an End, not with standing the great Regard & Esteem which I have for some of those who compose it.

If his Majesty thinks it for his Service to form a new Administration on a comprehensive Plan, the general Idea of which has already been opened to your Grace, I should then humbly hope to have his Majesty's Permission to attend him, in order to receive his Commands, It being impossible to enter into Particulars till I have his Majesty's Leave to proceed on this Plan.

I have the Honour &c ROCKINGHAM.

GROS: SQUARE
Thursday P.M. 2 *o'clock*
July ye 16*th* 1767.

III

The Duke of Grafton to Lord Rockingham.

GROS^{R} SQUARE *July* 17th 1767.

MY DEAR LORD—I have laid Y^{r} Lord$^{ps'}$ Letter before His Majesty to have the Satisfaction of acquainting y^{r} Lord^{p} that the King's gracious Sentiments concur with y^{r} Lord^{p}'s in regard to the forming of a Comprehensive Plan of Administration, & that His Majesty desirous of uniting the Hearts of all his

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Subjects is most ready & willing to appoint such an one as shall exclude no Denomination of Men attached to His Person & Government.

When y^r^ Lordp. is prepared to offer a Plan of Administration formed on those Views, His Majesty is willing that y^r^ Lord^p^ should yourself lay the same before him for his Majesty's Consideration.

I have the honor &c GRAFTON

M. of Rockingham.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 548—*The King to Lord Hertford.*

RICHMOND LODGE *July* 17th 1767.

LORD HERTFORD—The Duke of Grafton has this day acquainted Me that on the maturest reflection He cannot prevail on himself to remain in the Treasury unless Lieut. Gen. Conway can be induced to continue Secretary of State; for that his situation would be too hazardous unless he could thoroughly rely on my principal Minister in the House of Commons, & that Your Brother is the only person in whom he can place that degree of trust; I know the difficultys that must be encountered in Your attempting to persuade the General, & have very fully stated them to the Duke of Grafton, but nothing I believe can induce him to alter his present determination; He has promised Me to get Mr Walpole to speak to the General & I desire You will also assist in this, indeed Your Brother has it now in his power to extricate Me out of all my difficulties by lending himself at least for a time to my Civil Service; if He will but one moment coolly reflect, he must see he has most scrupulously fulfilled his unguarded promise to those who have not acted by him as he has towards them; for he has persuaded Me to cast my Eyes towards them, they have upon this made most indecent demands, which must inevitably oblige Me to go through any difficultys rather than submit to their Chains; if He thinks of his duty it must teach him that he must continue the Chief Minister in the House of Commons, as it will encourage

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the Duke of Grafton to remain, & consequently prevent every evil that otherwise may arise; if he feels a delicacy that would make him easier in holding another Province than that of the North, I will erect a Secretary of State for America, & will undoubtedly give him the command of the very lucrative & honorable Regiment I hinted to You the other day whenever it shall become vacant, succeed in this & You may depend on it I shall remember Your conduct; on Sunday I hope I shall find You have thoroughly persuaded Your Brother.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 549—*Lord Shelburne to the King.*

Lord Shelburne presumes to trouble Your Majesty at the desire of the Count of Schaumberg Lippe to know, whether Your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to permit him to attend Your Majesty to receive Your commands on his going into Portugal, and in that case whether it will be agreeable to Your Majesty, that he should ask that honour to morrow or any other day.

The Count de Very is return'd from Turin, and hopes Your Majesty will allow him to deliver in person the commands he has receiv'd from the King of Sardinia to Your Majesty on whatever day Your Majesty will be pleas'd to name.

LONDON *Tuesday* ½ *after* 4. P.M.

Endorsed by the King, July 28th 1767.

No. 550—*The King to Lord Shelburne.*

RICHMOND LODGE *July* 28th 1767.

$\frac{m}{58}$ p^t 6. PM.

LORD SHELBURNE—I will with pleasure see the Count of Schaumberg Lippe tomorrow after my Levee & also the Count de Viry.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

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No. 551—*Lord Camden to the King.*

SIR—Having Your Majesty's permission to convey to you the Account I sh^d^ receive from Mr Nuthal of the Earl of Chatham's state of health, I thought it my duty to transmit to your Majesty the 'very' letter that I received. Melancholy as the Account is, it ought not to be concealed from your Majesty, tho' I do not mean to impart it to any other person without your Majesty's leave. Despondency at this time is too Contagious & indeed I am so much affected myself with Ld Chatham's situation that I w^d^ rather wish to forget the subject than revive my own uneasiness by repeating it. Your Majesty will permit me to subscribe myself with all truth & sincerity of Heart Y^r^ Majesty's Most Devoted Obliged & Dutiful Subject & Servt CAMDEN.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS
*Aug^t^* 6. 1767.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 552—*The King to Lord Camden.*

S^T^ JAMES'S *Aug^t^* 6th 1767.

LORD CAMDEN—the letter You have received from Mr Nuthall concerning the very unhappy state in which he found the Earl of Chatham Yesterday gives Me great sorrow; the seeing A Man that has appeared in so very great a light fall into such a situation is an abasement of human nature; I think it most prudent that this should not be communicated, Your conduct on this occasion as well as from the time of Your holding the Seals makes me see them with pleasure in Your hands. GEORGE R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 553—*The King to Lord Bristol.*

RICHMOND LODGE *Aug^t^* 18th 1767.

LORD BRISTOL—The enclosed papers I neglected returning to You on Friday; I hope Your time will pass agreably at Ickworth this Summer & that I shall see You in good health next Winter.

Draft, endorsed by the King. GEORGE R.

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No. 554—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROS^{R} SQUARE *Sep^{r}* 1st 1767.

$\frac{m}{10}$ *Past One* P.M.

SIR—It is probable that your Majesty may have heard of a most melancholy as well as unfortunate Accident that happened to me on thursday last, as I was driving General Conway in the Evening to Town from the Lord Chancellor's, when near Deptford an unhappy old man, extremely drunk, reeled against the Shoulder of one of the Horses, who by being stopped instantly wounded the Calf of his Leg so much, that joined to a bad habit of Body, he is since dead, notwithstanding all the Relief that the most ready & able assistance could give him. Dejected with this shocking misfortune & in the State of mind this Accident has put me,—I am incapable of laying the inclosed Letter before Your Majesty in the manner tomorrow, which my Duty would require. After having presumed, Sir, to relate to your Majesty the circumstances of my sad & unlucky Story, I am lead to add, that, if it had been attended with any Circumstances of travelling an imprudent Pace, Inattention, or horses at all ungovernable I should have been miserable indeed. I am truly sufficiently so, tho' the Contrary of all these was the real Situation, & though I am convinced that neither Art nor Discretion could have done more, & that all that could be done most likely to prevent the fatal Accident was put in Practice.

I know not, Sir, how to attone for this my Presumption, which the Desire of obeying Lord Chatham's Directions made almost unavoidable. I shall do all to rowze my Mind from this Lowness, this Misfortune has occasioned on my Spirits, which I must hope will by Degrees be brought about from a Heart which tells me that, tho' unfortunate, I am not to blame, & helped by a Change of scene for a short time.

After All I have ventured to say, Sir, I must rely on that extreme graciousness I have ever observed & admired in your Majesty to excuse this long Interruption, which I was unwilling to Give to your Majesty unless I had considered it as my Duty.

I beg leave to subscribe myself with all possible Zeal Duty & Attachment, Sir, Your Majesty's Most loyal & devoted Servant & Subject GRAFTON.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 555—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

RICHMOND LODGE *Sep^r* 1st 1767.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—I have this instant received Your letter enclosing one from Lady Chatham; I desire You will acquaint Her how sincerely I partake in whatever regards Her Lord & how much I shall rejoice if He finds Relief from undertaking the Journey into Somerset Shire.

I cannot, conclude without returning my hearty thanks for the confidence shewn Me by opening Your heart on the melancholy accident that has befallen You; I can easily conceive what so tender a heart as Yours must feel at first; but the knowing You were faultless, & that every method had been pursued must soon lessen the weight it has cast on Your spirits, Heaven has bequeathed on You not only Abilitys but every Requisite to employ them to Your own Honour & the Advantage of Your Country; therefore as Your Friend I must insist on Your not suffering Yourself to be too much cast down; Lieutenant General Conway who mentioned this affair on Friday, thought the accident could not be attended with any bad consequences, this is a proof that the Poor Man's state of Body was the cause of his death, pray go into the Country for a few days & I flatter myself I shall see You return as well as You were on Wednesday last.

The enclosed is a Scheme for putting the whole Infantry of these Kingdoms on the same Establishment; I drew it up in the early part of the last Winter, I mentioned it to Lord Chatham who approved of the idea; this being the Parliament Winter in Ireland I think I cannot too soon send it You for consideration; I have sent a Copy to Lord Granby on Friday (when I Meant to have given it You) read it to Lord Northington who seemed much pleased with it, You will perceive that England will be put to no Additional Expence, on the Contrary a small Reduction; & I should think considering there has been no great Addition made to the List of Pensions, & none for lives or Years; I should think it would easily go down there, provided some Popular Measure were to accompany it; Ld. Bristol on quitting that Government too openly talked of four Lord Chatham meant to propose; but I think

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the number should be reduced to one, but more of this when next we meet. G. R.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 556—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Sep*^{t} 9th 1767
11 *o'clock* A.M.

The Duke of Grafton thinks it his Duty to let his Majesty know that Lord North seems much disinclined to the Office proposed to him, tho' he has not yet given his final Answer. His Lordship is to be at Court, where the Duke of Grafton, presuming on that which he was commanded on a former Occasion, has said the King would see Lord North on the Subject. The Duke of Grafton greatly laments the unwillingness of persons in general to take upon them Offices that are in any shape responsible; & really considers this & has so represented it to Lord North, as a prejudice to his Majesty's Affairs. Lord Mansfield in a very politic Manner has accepted the Proposition made to him, by the King's Command, & will attend at the Levee, in case his Majesty does not place the Seals in Lord North's hands, which last the Duke of Grafton most humbly mentions as the Measure on many Accounts the most to be wished for the King's Service.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 557—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

WOOFORD *Sep*^{r} 12th 1767
$\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 2 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton thinks it his Duty to transmit to his Majesty a Letter he has received on his Road here & since he left London; & flatters himself that he shall have his Majesty's Approbation in having already sent an Answer to Lord North, stating the real Service his Lordship's accepting that Post will be to the Credit as well as strength of the Administration, who will thereby have the joint assistance of his Lordship & Lord

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Barrington also. Knowing that Lord North wanted some Days Absence, the Duke of Grafton has wished to see & meet Lord North in London on Monday sen 'night. The Duke of Grafton, having taken those Steps, presumes to continue his Journey to Euston, from whence he can instantly return if commanded by his Majesty before that Day.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 558—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

RICHMOND LODGE, *Sep^r* 12th 1767.
10 *m. past* 10 P.M.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—Your letter has most agreably surprized Me, Lord North's accepting now promises a more hearty concurrence with my Administration than if He had at once conformed himself to what is so useful & honorable for my Service; I am very glad to give You as much ease as the good Service will permit, & indeed see no reason why You should not stay till Monday Sevenight at Euston. I do not like giving way to refinement yet it appears strongly to Me as if Lord Halifax has caught at what I said regarding Lord North's friends & has been the means of obtaining Lord Guildford's consent, for I know no one has so much weight with Him.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 559—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

EUSTON *Sep^r* 13th 1767
$\frac{m}{45}$ *past* 12 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton finds himself honored with his Majesty's Approbation on the Steps taken in regard to Lord North. It will be the Study of his Life to deserve it by the truest Zeal & most faithful Attachment to his Majesty's Service. He presumes to repeat that he thinks this Circumstance of Lord North's Offer, the most fortunate that could turn out to give Credit & Weight to the King's Administration.

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The Duke of Grafton would not have continued his Journey, if he could have seen that he could have been of the smallest Service in London; where he shall return sooner than the day he had intended, if he hears or finds that he can be of the smallest Use; & wants words to express his Sense of his Majesty's gracious Goodness. The Duke of Grafton thought it right to inform Lord Granby of this Business by Express.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 560—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

RICHMOND LODGE *Sep^r* 28th 1767.

LIEUT. GEN. CONWAY—The melancholy account I received Yesterday Evening of the death of my brother the Duke of York, & the great affection the Hereditary Princess of Brunswick from Her earliest days had for him, makes me very solicitous that She may receive this unhappy news as gently as possible You will therefore order a Messenger to be ready to carry the letter I propose writing with the next packet boat to the Hereditary Prince to Baron Munchhausen at Hanover, from whence I will direct a Servant to convey it to Brunswick the Messenger must remain at Hanover to bring back the answer; I mean also to write to my Sister the Queen of Denmark, this I desire may be delivered to Her in the method least likely to surprize & therefore should think if You send it through the Channel of Mr de Diede by the Post my wishes will be best answered. The Notification Letters need not be prepared till Friday's Mail. I have ordered the Mourning for Sunday Next.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 561—*The King to Lieut.-Gen. Conway.*

RICHMOND LODGE *Sep^r* 29th 1767

$\frac{m}{5}$ *p^t^* 3. PM.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CONWAY—as Friday appears by Your note to be within time for the holding the Council; I wish to

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defer coming to Town till then; You will take care that enough persons in Office attend for that purpose as I shall not appear in Public till I have put on my mourning; the enclosed is my letter to the Queen of Denmark I desire Mr de Dieden [*sic*] will take care it be not too abruptly delivered to Her.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 562—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

LONDON 29 *Sep^r* 1767.

Gen: Conway presents his most humble Duty to his Majesty & begs to receive his M's Commands whether he wou'd please to hold the Council appointed for tomorrow at St James's? there will be still time after Friday next if that day shou'd be more agreable to his Majesty.

Gen: Conway will not fail to have the Messenger ready agreably to his M's orders, & to send his M's letter when ready to Monsr Dieden to inclose in his Paquet.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 563—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Gen: Conway presents his most humble Duty to his Majesty & having just receiv'd Sir George Saville's letter on the subject of the Boys's takes the liberty of inclosing it to his M. humbly hoping his M. will be pleas'd to give him his orders how far his M. on this Representation judges fit to extend his mercy to these men. The Judges Report on the reference was unfavourable. These circumstances G. Conway thought it his Duty to lay before his Majesty & must add that if his M. inclines to pardon the Men it will be necessary to know his pleasure this evening, as there is no more than time before the Respite expires.

LITTLE WARWICK STREET 21 *Oct.* —1767. *past* 3. *P.M.*

Minuted by the King, the Law to take its Course $\frac{m}{30}$ p^t 4 PM.

Endorsed by the King.

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No. 564—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Nov*^{r} 23^{d} 1767.
$\frac{m}{20}$ *past* 9 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton in obedience to his Majesty's Commands has the Honor to transmit to the King the List of the Peers who are just gone from his House.

Enclosure.

List of Peers present at the Duke of Grafton's Novr 23^{d} 1767.

Abercorn
Ancaster
Ashburnham

Bathurst
Bath & Wells Bp. 5
Beaufort
Berkeley
Boston
Bottetourt.
Bristol Bp. —10
Bruce
Buccleugh

Cadogan
Ld Chancellor
Chester Bp. —15
Chichester Bp.
Cholmondeley
Cornwallis

Denbigh
Despencer—20
Delamere

Falmouth

Harcourt
Harrington
Hertford—25
Hillsborough
Holdernesse
Huntingdon.

Ilchester

Lincoln—30
Litchfield
Litchfield Bp
London Bp.

Marchmont

Macclesfield 35
Massham
March
Montagu
Monthermer
Montacute 40
Morton

Peterborough
Peterborough Bp
Pomfret.

Sandys—45
Shelburne
Spencer

Talbot
Tankerville

Warwick—50
Willoughby
Winchester

No. 565—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

Gen: Conway presents his most Humble Duty & has the honour to acquaint his Majesty that there was a pretty good appearance

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at the Cock-pitt last night, considering how Thin the Town is reckon'd to be; he judges about 130 or 140 Members.

LITTLE WARWICK STREET 24 *Nov*: 1767.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 566—*Lieut.-Gen. Conway to the King.*

[24 *November*, 1767.]

Gen: Conway presents his Most Humble Duty to his Majesty & has the honour to inform his M: that the Address past this day without any Division: a very insignificant Amendment was propos'd by Mr Dowdeswell which produced some speeches from Mr Burke, & Mr Wedderburne in support of it. & A Beckford, Ld Clare, Mr T. Townshend & myself against it. Mr Greenville did not support Mr Dowdeswell's Amendment but spoke afterwards, in answer to something I had said; in the Manila Business, & then on Our Foreign negociations, Ambassadors &c: & ending with a word on America in which he intimated no great desire to agree with Mr Dowdeswell. Ld Beauchamp & Mr Rider who mov'd and seconded the Address were generally thought to acquit themselves well.

I mov'd for a Committee to revise the Laws of last year relative to the Corn & Provisions. And afterwards the City Address was presented on the same subject.

LITTLE WARWICK STREET
Tuesday Night.

Endorsed by the King, Nov. 24th 1767.

No. 567—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROS^R^ SQUARE *Dec^r^* 11th 1767
$\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 4 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint his Majesty, that he found from the Language of Lord Weymouth, that there was the greatest Desire in his friends to make no Difficulties, if the Resignation had been certain; but now, he is humbly of opinion

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that the Negociation will *wholly* turn on the Certainty of the opening; & that it would have been at an End, if the Duke of Grafton had not accepted Mr Meynell's Proposal of asking Lord Shelburne what part, the Division of his Lordship's office would cause him to take, in case the Administration could detail a number of its opposers.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 568—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEENS HOUSE *Dec^r^* 11th 1767.

$\frac{m}{45.}$ p^t 5. P.M

DUKE OF GRAFTON—Your letter gives Me reason to flatter Myself that the Negociation will come to maturity as Lord Weymouth has not broke off this Day, but waits the event of dividing the Southern Department, to see whether that will not occasion a Resignation, as I am thoroughly convinced the measure will have that effect, I form this opinion from Lord Shelburne's having particularly of late seized every opportunity of declaring that America is a Department of little business; if You will therefore this Evening open to him that the dividing his Department may become expedient by way of strengthening Administration, besides the impossibility that the American branch can be duely expedited whilst liable to be interrupted by the calls of other business, this will probably effect what I think would be advantageous to the Country; I shall be anxious to know what has passed.

Draft, endorsed by the King.

No. 569—*The King to the Duke of Grafton.*

QUEENS HOUSE *Dec^r^* 12th 1767.

DUKE OF GRAFTON—The report You made this day of Lord Shelburne's conduct last night makes me most impatient to know in general whether he has been explicit since You left Me; as to the particulars You will explain them tomorrow after the Drawing Room.

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No. 570—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Dec*^{r} 12th 1767

$\frac{m}{25}$ *past* 6 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint his Majesty, that Lord Shelburne understood the question which the Duke of Grafton asked him last night only to extend to the reception he would give to the Division of the Department, & not to the necessity of his holding the American Post, to which he has expressed difficulties, but has reserved the Answer to it till tomorrow.

The Duke of Grafton has thought it necessary to bring Lord Weymouth in the mean time to the most plain Declaration, that, if this is brought about, the Post Office is to satisfy Ld Sandwich. If his Majesty has any further Commands to give the Duke of Grafton, he presumes humbly to entreat that he may receive them so, as to conduct himself according to the King's Pleasure in an Affair so intricate & so important.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 571—*The Duke of Grafton to the King.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE *Dec*^{r} 22^{d} 1767

$\frac{m}{30}$ *past* 7 P.M.

The Duke of Grafton presumes to acquaint his Majesty that he has been with the Duke of Bedford whom he found, as he humbly thinks, in a disposition that would have been approved of by his Majesty, full of Zeal & Duty for the King's Service, & ambitious of hearing that the two principal Persons, whom his Grace has recommended to his Majesty, may act in such a manner as to give Satisfaction to their Royal Master, & of which his Grace makes no Doubt.

The Duke of Bedford also wished to know if Lord Bolingbroke could have the Honor of kissing his Majesty's hand tomorrow; on which head, the Duke of Grafton was not empowered to give any Answer. Lord Essex, though a well

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wisher to the arrangement to be made, does not decline the Pension proposed for him, on any other Ground, than being now in better Circumstances, prefers waiting till it may be convenient to his Majesty, to honor him with some Mark of Favor.

Endorsed by the King.

No. 572—*Thoughts on Lord Townshend's proposals.*

[In the King's handwriting.]

[? 1767.]

The board of Revenue was proposed by Lord Townshend to be continued as a board of Customs, which he has been encouraged from hence to expect a compliance; therefore it must be admitted to enable him to fulfill the engagements he has in consequence entered into; but the idea of adding £500. to the Salary of the present first Commissioners, and encreasing that to £1,000. when Mr Beresford the Second shall become first; ought not to be agreed to; first as the Commissioners in England and Scotland have no distinction of appointment between the first and the junior; secondly as all Irish Patriots are daily encreasing in their demands, it will be impossible to gain them unless some bounds are set to this new mode of encreasing Salaries; if Mr Beresford hereafter must have some addition it must be by way of pension, not as an appendix to the Office. After Mr Milbanke and Mr Jones have consented to retire on receiving pensions adequate to their Seats at the Revenue board; it would be unhandsome to propose their receiving it from one of the new Commissioners instead of the mode they have acquiesced in.

The Excise must also be admitted but under the same restriction of all the Commissioners having an equal Salary as the reasons given with regard to the Customs equally relate to this board.

If the present Board of Accounts had ceased the appointing three new Commissioners would have been very proper; but when by continuing the old this addition on the very face of it appears a job, it would be highly improper to encrease the

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number of new Commissioners to five. The saving two of Lord Shannon's friends is not a reason for this addition; as the Lord Lieutenant can easily acquaint the two Gentlemen proposed that if Lord Shannon's friends do not alter their conduct he will early in the Session recommend them for their Employments.

As to the Pensions there are two that can in no way be deemed essential to the conducting affairs in Ireland, the one of £2,000. proposed for Sir George Macartney and £500. for Major Stanton; the Lord Lieutenants family ought to be provided for by suitable employments that may become vacant, not by Pensions that lessen the Hereditary Revenue; of which English policy must avoid as much as possible the diminution.

The encreasing the Salaries must also be rejected with regard to the Governments; if that is done in Ireland how can it be refused in England.

By Lord Townshend's Proposals the Additional Expence will be		By this Proposal	
Customs . . .	3.140.	Customs . . .	2,140.
Excise . . .	8.800.	Excise . . .	8,300.
Board of Accounts . .	2.800.	Board of Accounts . .	1,800.
Pensions . .	4.260.	Pensions . .	1,760.
Additional Salaries .	347.—10.		14,000.
	£19.347 —10		
	14.000 —10		
Reduced	5.347 —10		

No. 573—"*Observations in July, August and September 1767 on "certain military and commercial schemes now carrying on "in France, by Dr Tucker, Dean of Gloucester.*"

[In the King's handwriting.]

Between St Omers & Air in the Province of Artois, a detachment of French Troops to the number of 1200 were employed in

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making a Canal of a very singular construction. The Canal itself is broad & deep, as far as it is compleated; but the vast Body of Earth dug out of it is all carried to the French side, & none thrown up on the Flemish. By this means the Flemish side is almost level with the Water in the Canal; But on the French Side there is a very high & broad Rampart, which has a command of the Country all around it. I rode about a Mile on this high Terrace; & had a fine prospect of the Country. The Wheel Barrows were very clumsily made, & upon a wrong Principle. Had they been formed like the Wheel Barrows of our Gardeners the Workmen might have carried at least one third more, & with greater ease. The Soldiers were not encamped in Tents, but in Huts made of Mud, & covered with Straw. At the distance of about a Mile from these Huts, Centinels patrolled, & Posts were fixed up with Inscriptions signifying that those were the utmost bounds of the Camp. At the *Table d' Hote* at Arras I was informed that the Soldiers did not enter willingly into this Service, but were compelled by Military threats; that a Mutiny had happened but the Week before for which some of them were hanged, & that their Work is set out to them by Foot Square, that they are not paid by the Day, but by the piece; & that a good hand with great Industry will get 14. Sous per day, besides his Pay. It is said that this singular Canal, having the Earth all on one Side is intended to communicate with all the French Barrier Towns viz. Calais, Dunkirk, Lisle, Douay &c & that the reason why so few Men as 1200. were then at Work was that the intention of the Ministry was first to make them complete in their Exercise as Soldiers (for which purpose the Men were under Arms almost from five in the Morning till Seven at Night) before they imployed them as Labourers; but that next Summer the number will be augmented to 12000. & I learnt farther on my Return through Flanders in the month of September, that a Contract had been made with an English Man to furnish these Huts with 500. Blankets, & that if this Specimen was approved of, an Order would be given for 1500. more.

In all the Towns great or small & Villages adjoining, the Houses are now numbered, the method generally is to black a Square Piece of Wall over the Door & to put the number of the House in White; this is done with a View to the more easy, expeditious & impartial Way of quartering the Troops upon a

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March; Every House (without exception) being obliged to furnish one Bed to contain two Soldiers, those Persons who do not chuse to have such Lodgers, must agree with others to provide Lodgings for them. This Regulation, tho' an Innovation, is acquiesced in, without the least murmur, because say the Bourgeois, this is no new Burthen, but a new Regulation of an old Appointment, Private Houses being always obliged to lodge Soldiers upon a March, & this method prevents much loss of time, many alterations, & not a few partialities.

The French Cavalry are now as well as the Foot in excellent order; all the Troops being fresh mounted with Danish or Holstein Horses, & in order to encourage a better Breed in France, & to be less dependent upon Foreigners for the future the present Minister has established in the Capital of each Province a Studd of Danish Stone Horses to serve the Mares of the Peasants gratis.

The Marquis de Conflans has obtained 150 Wild Horses from Tartary for the service of his Regiment of Hussars; this it seems was one of the projects of the late Count Saxe & the Stories which the Officers of this Regiment tell of these Horses are quite surprizing; they say that the Horses will jump down precipices of an astonishing height, & light upon their legs; that in doing this they will all follow like Sheep; that they make no Boggle at entering any River whether deep or rapid; & that in fighting with one another they rise upon their hind legs & strike with their fore feet, spreading them asunder.

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